Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

58202/1

November 21, 1908.

Professor J. W. Jenks,

Member Immigration Commission,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I desire to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and to express thanks for the interest taken by you in the matter of securing the return of the badge formerly used by Oscar Greenhalge. The badge has been recovered from Chinese Inspector Tippett, to whom the same was delivered by Mr. Greenhalge.

Respectfully,

(Signed) T. B. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

WW

WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM, U.S.S., Chairman
HENRY CABOT LODGE, U.S.S., ASBURY C. LATIMER U.S.S.
BENJAMIN HOWELL, M.C., WILLIAM S. BENNET, M.C.
JOHN L. BURNETT, M.C., CHARLES P. NEILL,
JEREMIAH W. JENKS, WILLIAM R. WHEELER.

SECRETARIES.
M. E. CRANE.
W. W. HUSBAND.
C. S. ATKINSON.

The Immigration Commission
Washington, D.C.

52202/1

52202

November 10, 1908.

Mr. F. H. Larned,

Acting Commissioner General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I send enclosed copy of a letter just received from Mr. Greenhalge (Garland) which explains fully, I think, the condition regarding his official badge.

Respectfully,

J. W. Jenks.

NOV 12 1908

(COPY)

From P.O.Box, No. 608,
New York City,
Nov. 9, 1908.

Prof. J. W. Jenks,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of November 7th last, in which you advise me of a letter you have received from the Acting Commissioner General at Washington to the effect that when I withdrew from the Immigration Service my official badge was not returned, I have to say that the Acting Commissioner-General is in error. When I resigned from the Service I was then stationed at Detroit, Mich. which was during the early spring of 1905.

I DID return my official badge to Mr. H. E. Tippitt, the Inspector in Charge of Michigan, whose office since then has been abolished and Mr. Tippitt is now an Inspector and detailed to the Chicago office.

If the Acting Commissioner-General, altho at this late date, will take the trouble of communicating with said officer he will learn that said badge WAS returned to the officer who gave it to me, Mr. Tippett.

Trusting this may be satisfactory to you, I beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) B. F. Garland.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
CHICAGO, ILL.

November 18th, 1908.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.
(Through Chinese Inspector in Charge, Chicago)

Sir:-

Bureau letter of November 14th, 1908, No. 52202/1 inquiring what disposition was made of the badge used by former Chinese Inspector Oscar Greenhalge, is received.

I beg to state that the badge was turned over to me by Mr. Greenhalge in the Spring of 1908, just prior to the closing of the Detroit office, and it was brought here, together with the other effects of that office, records, etc.

In order that the official records of the Bureau may be straight in the matter, I inclose the badge herewith.

Respectfully,

H. C. Stippich

Chinese Inspector.

NOV 20 1908

Credited 11/24/08

52202/1

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

November 18, 1908.

H. E. Tippett,

Chinese Inspector,

Chicago, Ill.

(Through Chinese Inspector in Charge, Chicago.)

Sir:

The official records of the Bureau do not show that the badge used by former Chinese Inspector Oscar Greenhalge was ever returned, and an effort should therefore be made to obtain the same. The claim is made by Mr. Greenhalge that he handed the badge to you when he resigned from the Service in the Spring of 1905.

You are requested to advise the Bureau as to whether this statement is correct, and if so, what became of the said badge.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

EFH

Acting Commissioner-General.

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Department of Commerce and Labor

52202/1

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

November 3, 1908.

Professor J. W. Jenks,
Member, Immigration Commission,
Ithaca, New York.

Sir:

It has come to my knowledge that the official immigrant inspector badge which was issued to Oscar Greenhalge at the time he was in the Immigration Service, has never been returned. The custom is to require return of badges before settlement of final account, but in some manner this feature was overlooked in his case. As he is no longer connected with the Immigration Service, it is desired to accomplish the return of the badge, but I am unable to forward a request direct to him, for the reason that his address is not known. May I ask your kind assistance toward securing the return of this article of Government property.

With thanks in advance, I am,

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) F. H. Larned,

Acting Commissioner-General.

WW

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Department of Commerce and Labor

Mr Samuel.

It is not clear to me what criminal charge could be successfully maintained against this party; so I suppose the case should go to the files. It simply adds another chapter to this Dept. record. I think, however, the Asst. Secy may have sent this letter before reading it in view of his sudden departure. It should, therefore, be brought to his attention. C.E. 11.2.08

No. 203
Ed. 5-4-08—500,000

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Department of Commerce and Labor.
Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

I beg to call your attention to the attached papers relating to the allegation that Mr. William H. Ottis applied for a post office box in New York, and is reported to have made the assertion that he was an employee in the immigration bureau at the time such application was made.

The only evidence that he made such a statement, is the affidavit of the post office clerk to whom the application was submitted.

~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

There is some question as to whether it would be advisable to proceed against this man for impersonating a Government officer, with only the testimony of one person to rely upon, in pressing the charge. The matter is therefore submitted to you for instructions as to whether any further action shall be taken at this time.

Acting Commissioner-General.

WW

Oct. 30, 1908.

No. 204
(Ed. 1-8-08—400,000)

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY RECEIVED OCT 24 1908 DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Office of the Postmaster General
Washington, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK RECEIVED OCT 24 1908 DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

J2202

October 23, 1908.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

With reference to your communication of the 12th instant, relative to the application of Mr. William H. Ottis for a delivery box in the post office at New York, I beg to inclose the affidavit of the clerk to whom this application was made. The inquiry with respect to this matter indicated that there were no other witnesses to the interview between the clerk and Mr. Ottis.

Respectfully,

OCT 27 1908

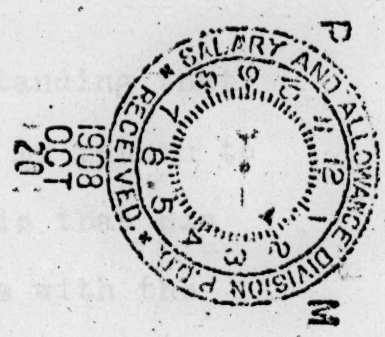
Inclosure.

CMP-FG

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK FORWARDED OCT 24 1908 TO IMMIGRATION DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR INDEXED

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

New York, October 16, 1908.



Mr. John Washington,
Superintendent of Delivery,
N.Y.P.O.

Sir:

Referring to your instructions to prepare a statement of the oral representations made to me by Mr. William H. Ottis at the time of his filing application for a post office box at this office, I have to state as follows:

Mr. Ottis presented his application form to me minus the name of the two references required. I informed him that it would be necessary to submit the names of two persons or firms to whom we could refer for information bearing on his character, general reputation, etc., to which he replied that Mr. J.E. Jacobs, P.O. Inspector assigned to this (New York) Division, knew him as being connected with and still in the Immigration Service; Mr. B.F.Garland of No.4 Rivington St. was given as a second reference. Asking Mr.Ottis to remain, I presented the application to Mr.Jacobs, repeating his (Ottis') statement, to which he replied that he

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

would O.K. the application with the understanding that Mr. Ottis was still in the Service. Upon my return to Room 5 I made it a point to inform Mr. Ottis that his application had been approved by Mr. Jacobs with the understanding that he was still in the Service, in which Mr. Ottis acquiesced. I thereupon approved of the application and referred Mr. Ottis to the office of the Superintendent of General P.O. Delivery for the purpose of paying the rental in advance and securing box number.

No further conversation was had with Mr. Ottis, nor were there any witnesses of the interview.

Very respectfully,

J. Gallagher

Subscribed and sworn to before me at

New York, N.Y.

this 17th day of October, 1908.

[illegible]
Notary Public

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
OCT 17 1908
DEP'T OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE SECRE
RECEIVED
OCT 17 1908
DEP'T OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

CA
GHW
E.F.B.

Office of the Postmaster General
Washington, D.C.

52202

October 15, 1908.

The Honorable

Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

In answer to your communication of the 12th instant relative to the application of Mr. William H. Ottis for the use of a delivery box in the New York post office, I beg to inform you that the postmaster of that office has been directed to secure the sworn statement of the postal employees to whom this application was made.

These papers will be forwarded to you promptly upon their receipt by the Department.

Respectfully,

OCT 19 1908
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
OCT 17 1908
TO IMMIGRATION
DEP'T OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

AHB-AHD

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

52202/1 Washington October 12, 1908.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of letter from your Department dated the 8th instant, (C A), inclosing copy of an application made by Mr. William H. Ottis for a post office box, together with letter from the Postmaster at New York, giving certain information in connection therewith.

As the application itself does not contain a statement corresponding to that which the applicant made orally to the clerk which received the application, I have the honor to request a sworn statement from the postal employee to whom the oral representations were made, be obtained and forwarded to this Department for further consideration. It is hoped that the affidavit will completely cover the representations of the applicant and, if there were any witnesses to the interview, that it will be practicable to obtain affidavits from them also.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Charles Earl,

Acting Secretary.

Hon. George von L. Meyer,
Postmaster-General.

WW

DIVISION OF
SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY
RECEIVED
OCT 9 1908
DEPT

Post Office Department

OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Washington

IN REPLYING
MENTION INITIALS AND DATE

October 8, 1908.

J 2202

Hon. William R. Wheeler,
Assistant Secretary of the
Department of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

With reference to your communication of the 25th ultimo, in regard to the application of Mr. William H. Ottis for a lock box in the post office at New York City, I beg to invite your attention to the inclosed report from the postmaster of New York in regard to this matter. A copy of the application by Mr. Ottis for the post office box in question is also inclosed.

Respectfully,

E. J. Bushnell

Acting First Assistant Postmaster General.

AHB-ABC

INDEXED

THIRD DIVISION
CITY DELIVERY DEPARTMENT

4-Q
Enclosure.

United States Post Office

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

October 3, 1908.

Honorable

First Assistant Postmaster General,

Salaries and Allowances Division,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

As requested in your communication of the 29th ultimo, "C.A.", I am enclosing a copy of application made by W. H. Ottis for a post office box in this city.

As will be observed, Mr. Ottis did not represent on the application that he was connected with the Immigration Service in any capacity whatever, but informed my representative at the time of making the application that he could refer to Mr. J. E. Jacobs, Post Office Inspector assigned to this Division, who knew him as "being connected with and still in the Immigration Service". Mr. Jacobs "O.K'd" the application, upon such representation, and the usual inquiry form was sent to B. F. Garland, No. 4 Rivington Street, the second person given as reference. Two official communications so addressed were returned as undeliverable and when this feature

of the case was brought to the attention of Mr. Jacobs it was suggested that we definitely ascertain whether Mr. Ottis was actually employed in the Immigration Service; hence my letter to the Department of Commerce & Labor on that subject under date of September 17th., which resulted in a call from Byron H. Uhl, who is connected with the Ellis Island immigration station, who informed Assistant Postmaster Murphy that the statements made by Mr. Ottis were not in accordance with the facts. Inspector Jacobs thereupon withdrew his approval of the application, and Mr. Ottis was requested to furnish two additional references which he has since done, and which references are satisfactory to Walter S. Mayer, P.O. Inspector-in-Charge of this (New York) Division.

Communication from Assistant Secretary Wheeler, accompanying your letter, is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

Postmaster.

Former holder of Box #162

(N. Y., 4045.)

E.W.

Post Office, New York, N. Y.

THIRD DIVISION—CITY DELIVERY.

Approved
J. Washington,
Supt. of Dely L.J.G.
O.K. W.S.M.
(W. S Mayer)

RULES CONCERNING THE PAYMENT OF BOX RENTS.

The rent of lock boxes at the New York City Post Office is **FOUR DOLLARS PER QUARTER**, payable in advance.

When boxes are rented at any other time than the beginning of an official quarter, the pro rata amount must be paid for the remainder of the then current quarter.

No. 1732

NEW YORK, August 19, 1908

The undersigned hereby make application for the use of a lock box at _____ (General Post Office or Station.), New York Post Office, subject to the following terms and conditions, to which hereby agree, viz:

1. The rent of said box to be paid quarterly, in advance, between the 21st day and the last day of the month prior to the beginning of each quarter, at the rate named above, and the box to be closed if the rent shall remain unpaid after the last date upon which it is due, and remain closed until all arrearages of rent are paid.

2. A deposit of twenty cents to be made as security for the return of each box key. Keys to be returned within thirty days of the surrender of box or the deposit will be used in the purchase of new keys to replace those held.

3. The box to be used only for the delivery of mail matter addressed to the undersigned, or to _____ employees, or in _____ care.

4. The box shall not be used in the promotion of any fraudulent purpose, or in pursuance of any illegal business.

5. No assignment or transfer of the right to the use of the box to be valid unless approved by the Postmaster.

6. All renters of lock boxes and drawers are prohibited from using keys not regularly obtained by themselves from their respective postmasters. After April 1, 1901, each postmaster shall inform the renters of lock boxes and drawers at his post office that all except regular manufacturers of post-office furniture and fixtures are enjoined from making or causing to be made any key or appliance by the use of which any lock box or drawer in a post office may be unlocked or opened; and the several prohibitions of this order shall each constitute a condition to the renting and continued use of lock boxes and drawers, to which all applicants must agree when renting or rerenting a lock box or drawer.

Signature of Applicant W. H. Ottis

Location No. 4 Rivington St.

Business Real Estate

**References* Elmer Dover Metropolitan Bldg.
~~B. F. Garland, No. 4 Rivington St.~~
Frank Chandler, U.S. Marshal, Cleveland, O.
~~J. E. Jacobs, P.O. Inspector,~~
New York.

5—5246

*Two city references are required.

O.K. J.E.Jacobs

Office of the Postmaster General
Washington, D.C.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT * UNITED STATES OF AMERICA *
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
SEP 30 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Ca
c mw.
Cpy

Od 10

September 29, 1908.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

With reference to your communication of the 25th instant (No. 52,202-1) relative to an application for a post office box in New York City made by Mr. William H. Ottis; I beg to inform you that the postmaster of New York has been directed to secure a certified copy of the application in question and to forward it promptly to this Office. This paper will be forwarded to you immediately upon its receipt by this Office.

Respectfully,

John Wanamaker

AHB-HMB

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
SEP 30 1908
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

INDEXED

No. 52202/1 September 25, 1908.

Sir:

I have the honor to request that this Department be furnished with a certified copy of the application of W. H. Ottis to the Postmaster at New York under date of August 17, 1908, for a postoffice box, the said person being reported to have stated in that application that he was connected with the Immigration Bureau of this Department.

As there is no such person in the employ of the Immigration Service, it is desired to look into the matter further, and the official copy above mentioned is a necessary adjunct to that end.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Wm. R. Wheeler.

Assistant Secretary.

Hon. George von L. Meyer,

Postmaster-General.

EFH

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No. 60213

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
NEW YORK, N. Y.

September 23, 1908

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to Bureau communication of the 19th instant, No.52202/1, and to state that I instructed Chief Clerk Uhl to call upon Assistant Postmaster Murphy relative to an application made by Mr. W. H. Ottis for a Post Office box. Mr. Uhl and Mr. Cowley had an interview with the Assistant Postmaster this morning, and I transmit herewith the former's report thereof, which is self-explanatory.

The original communication from Assistant Postmaster Murphy is returned herewith.

Respectfully,

Robert Watchorn

Commissioner.

Inclosure 15146
AR

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 60213

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
NEW YORK, N. Y.

September 23, 1908

Hon. Robert Watchorn,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Ellis Island, N. Y. H.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that, pursuant to your verbal instructions and the directions contained in Bureau communication No.52202/1 of September 22, 1908, I this morning called upon Assistant Postmaster Thomas F. Murphy, at the General Post Office, New York City. Naturalization Examiner Cowley accompanied me.

I advised Mr. Murphy of the Bureau's desires relative to the application made by one W. F. Ottis for a Post Office box. He showed Mr. Cowley and me the original application. Mr. Cowley identified the signature as that of the man who was employed in a confidential capacity by the Bureau some years since, and also assisted former Commissioner Williams in certain inquiries at Ellis Island. I had an official document with me on which the signature of this former employee appeared, and compared it with that upon the application above referred to. In my judgment, the names were written by the same person. One of the references given upon the application was a Mr. "Garland". I believe this is one of the aliases used by Mr. Ottis. Mr.

Cowley stated that the address on Rivington Street given in said application was a Chinese laundry.

When Mr. Murphy's attention was called to the Bureau's desire to have a copy of the application referred to and a sworn statement from the Postal employee who received such application, he stated that his Department could not comply with this request. However, he sent for Inspector Jacobs, who stated that he had "O.K.'d" the original application by reason of the fact that he had known that Mr.Ottis, "who was a mysterious individual, hanging round the corridors from time to time", had been an employee of this Department under Mr. Cortelyou. Assistant Postmaster Murphy further advised me that the application for a box would be denied, in view of the Bureau's assertion that Mr.Ottis was not now an employee of the Immigration Service or the Immigration Commission. Mr. Cowley and I were unable to see the gentleman who made the application referred to, nor did the Postal authorities exhibit any desire to have us do so.

Respectfully,

Byron R. Uhl
Chief Clerk.

AR

52202/1

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

September 19, 1908.

Commissioner of Immigration,

Ellis Island, N. Y. H.

Sir:

The Bureau transmits herewith an original letter signed by the Assistant Postmaster of New York in regard to an application made by W. H. Ottis for a post office box, the said person asserting that he is connected with this Bureau. As there is no person of that name connected with the Immigration Service, nor with the Immigration Commission, it is requested that Chief Clerk Byron H. Uhl of your station take this matter up personally with the Assistant Postmaster, and make such arrangement as will permit of his identifying the applicant for a post office box. If it develops that the assertion is made by some person not in the Service, a copy of his application for his box, and a sworn statement from the postal employee who received such application, should be obtained and forwarded to the Bureau with return of the inclosed letter.

To make the identification positive, it is also desired that Mr. Uhl shall secure the co-operation of Naturalization Examiner Cowley, who may know the applicant in question.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

Inc. 4484

MCM

52202/1

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

September 19, 1908.

Thomas F. Murphy, Esq.,
Assistant Postmaster,
New York, N. Y.

Sir:

Your letter of September 17 (City Delivery Department 4-Q), has been referred to this Bureau for attention, and the inquiry which you make regarding Mr. W. H. Ottis, who has applied for a post office box, will be made the subject of a call upon you by an officer connected with the Ellis Island immigration station, as it is desired to have some further information before definitely answering your question. If you will kindly cooperate with the officer who will take this matter up with you, your action in so doing will be appreciated.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.
Acting Commissioner-General.

MCM

INDEXED

THIRD DIVISION
CITY DELIVERY DEPARTMENT
4-Q

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
SEP 1 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

1898

Return to Bureau

United States Post Office

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

52202

September 17, 1908.

Hon. Oscar Strauss,

Secretary of the Department of Commerce & Labor,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Under date of August 17th Mr. W. H. Ottis, giving his address as 24 Rivington Street, this city, made application at this office for a post office box and stated at the time that he was connected with the Immigration Bureau. Will you kindly advise the undersigned if the gentleman named herein is attached to the service, inasmuch as the person who he gave as an additional reference cannot be located?

Thanking you in advance for the information desired,

I am,

Very respectfully,

E. M. MORGAN.

Postmaster

per

Asst P.M.

SEP 18 1908

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
SEP 18 1908
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

ack. 7/12/07.

Personal and
Confidential.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
CLEVELAND, OHIO

July 10, 1907.

My dear Chief:

An official trip to Youngstown July 5th to 7th investigating a "prostitute" case interrupted the course of my quiet efforts to verify the report made to you regarding the presence in Cleveland of Charlie Kee.

I dropped into the Hong Kong Low restaurant on Erie (9th) Street yesterday, mentioning another matter as excuse for my call, and chatted pleasantly with Wong Kee, its proprietor (and the "King Bee" of Ohio Chinamen) and with his brother. In the course of our chat I breezily asked Wong Kee "how long since you see our friend Chee Bark"? Chee Bark is the name by which Oscar Greenhalge is known to local Chinese. Wong Kee replied "Oh he gone. He been Cleveland week ago Monday (July 1st I take it) and very much hurried. We expect him stay two days. He stay five hours only. Not even have time see his good friend U. S. Marshal Chandler. Gone to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, then out west as far as Los Angeles. By and bye he come back."

I expressed regret at not seeing Chee Bark as were old friends, etc. etc. etc. Then Wong Kee said "you know Charlie Kee same way? (Which is exactly what I meant to lead up to of course) "Sure", said I, "know him long time, very good friend. Is he here?"

"No, he gone too" was the reply. "Came 'bout same time Chee Bark, stay Cle'land one, maybe two days, then go right away same places Chee Bark as far as Los Angeles.

I could not draw from Wong Kee and his brother the nature of the work upon which Chee Bark or Charlie Kee may be engaged. If they knew they would not tell me. A year or so ago Mr. Greenhalge seemed to be doing some work among local Chinamen connected with collecting money from Chinese Masons (of which order it is said Greenhalge is a member) for Chinese who lost all in the San Francisco earthquake and fire. In the absence of a reply to my personal letter of July 2nd asking whether Greenhalge was again a Chinese Inspector, I am somewhat mystified as to this trip west he is taking, unless it be an official one. In the latter case I cannot understand why Charlie Kee should be "there or thereabouts."

I am inclined to believe that the information given me by Wong Kee is correct and that Charlie Kee is not living in Cleveland. Although it would be very easy for him, or any other Chinaman, to keep under cover in this town, I think it quite likely that I would hear if he was stopping here. Certainly, if he was posing as "Supervising Chinese Interpreter" it would come to me quickly through certain Chinese that I know who do not belong to the Wong Kee crowd.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, I will keep a lookout, and if I discover any material fact bearing directly upon this subject I will communicate it to you . Otherwise I will discontinue this correspondence unless you suggest to the contrary.

If not inconsistent, Chief, it would gratify my natural curiosity to know definitely whether Greenhalge has been restored to duty as an officer of the Immigration Service and the nature of his work and official station. From time to time I hear of his having flitted to Cleveland for a few hours and I always wonder why. I have not seen him personally for over a year. We met several times something over a year ago. I heard that he was doing "political" work at that time for people high in the present Administration; also that he was doing some "gumshoe" work for the Collector of Internal Revenue. He has been interviewed and written up a few times by the local newspapers. I understand he is a native of Cleveland, though Chicago was his home for years.

Faithfully yours,

Geo. R. Cullen

Hon. F. P. Sargent,
Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Confidential.

OFFICE OF .....

PORT OF .....

My dear Chief:

I did not mail the letter I wrote you this morning thinking that the noon mail might bring one from you in answer to mine of July 2nd, which it did, and I am very much interested in the information you give me. It appears that my disposition to couple Charlie Kee and Greenhalge was not a very great miss. I can better understand the moves of this pair now that I know G. is no longer an officer of our service. I can also believe that our erstwhile confidential Chinese officer might ~~find~~ think it more profitable to operate in some territory over which the writer has no immediate jurisdiction or interest, for the reason that he knows that I know him like a book, a lot of his history, and that while I might like him personally I would singe him if I ever caught him with the goods on--i.e. doing anything that was a violation of the laws that could be traced to him and stick. I do not say that Greenhalge might not do some nice jobs of work right here about Cleveland and me not get onto it, in view of the fact that I have no Chinese interpreter for an assistant to mingle with the Orientals and hear their talk and gossip, which is the only way a white man can keep in touch with these people. G. knows the lakes and its inlets and outlets and bayous, as he does other waters. The records of the Bureau will show that he was given a pilot's license for these waters and the approved charts for mariners to aid him with the little craft which the Bureau placed at his disposal for the purpose of breaking up

smuggling. It follows that what he knew and learned in those days in behalf of the Government would be very useful to him if he decided to be a smuggler, and take "the other end" of it, which I have suspected him of doing for some time. For this very reason I have tried to keep my ear to the ties and listen for a noise that sounded like him hereabouts. If he has done any crooked work here I have not discovered it,--I mean in the smuggling line. But I believe that if he dug any money out of local Chinese under the guise of Supervising Chinese Inspector, with Charlie Kee acting the old role of his "Good man Friday", I would have a fair chance of hearing of it in time. My experience with Chinaman in Hawaii taught me much in the way of dealing with them and I have managed to get the good will of a majority of those hereabouts, and the confidence of a few. All of them are not in harmony, so that I occasionally hear their "knocks". Naturally, Chief, I have refrained from discussing Chinese matters with the Bureau in view of the fact that Col. Marrow has charge of this district and I have a great deal of respect and liking for the old gentleman and would not for the world overstep any lines which are his. I have always felt that when any information about Chinese matters was required of me it would be asked. I hardly feel as though I should volunteer more than asked under the circumstances. I do not think that my conversation with Wong Kee, Greenhalge's closest Chinese friend here, will excite the letter's suspicion. To Wong Kee I indicated my interest in G. and Charlie Kee to be on the ground of our old friendship and the desire I would have to eat a Chinese dinner with them or fraternize with them for old times' sake. I am sure Wong Kee takes it that way, and he seemed very sorry that their stop in Cleveland was so hurried that

I could not have had the opportunity to meet them. It was promised that they would let me know next time either G. or Charlie came back this way. Meanwhile I shall try and watch for any signs of their return. It would seem, however, from the information I obtained that they have planned an extensive trip and if their campaign is one of graft and extortion that they will be gone for some time. I think that perhaps the published report that expert interpreters or officers of our service would soon go about and personally examine our Chinese interpreters to ascertain their efficiency might afford a good excuse for just such an expedition as these two are now making. It would be the simplest thing in the world for an ex-Chinese Inspector and Interpreter to go where Chinaman are and make them believe they were still bona fide officers. I believe there are many Chinamen throughout the country who are without proper papers, into whom a great scare could be shot by such a brace of pretended employees and it seems likely that such Chinamen would "dig" if promised immunity from arrest and trouble. Chinamen cannot keep track of who has been discharged from the service. Indeed, I can't myself. On the whole, therefore, it seems to me that if G. and Charlie Kee are out for a little "easy money" by being dishonest they will get it, and perhaps they are not particular about the kind of money they use. Pardon me for writing so much. The subject is one upon which I feel that much can be said. Thanking you for your kind letter and promising to keep as good a watch as I can under the circumstances, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Geo. R. Cullen

Kindest remembrance to Mrs. Sargent and Mabel. We thought Mabel might be out this way long before this to visit us.

Cullen

act 1
7/8/07.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
CLEVELAND, OHIO

July 2, 1907.

Dear Chief:

Your confidential communication of June 29th respecting the reported presence in Cleveland of Charlie KEE (Moy Tung Mow) masquerading as "Supervising Chinese Interpreter" was received yesterday.

You are correct in assuming that I personally know this Chinaman. I have not seen him since last summer, as he came to Cleveland from Tucson, Arizona, after leaving our service at that point. I heard of his being in New York afterwards, through Berkshire. I would like to know the official station of Oscar Greenhalge, alias Oscar Grey, B. F. Garland, W. H. Ottis, et al., as I understand he is back in the USIS. My reason for asking this question will be apparent to you--in past days the two usually were not far apart. Occasionally I hear of Greenhalge's presence in Cleveland but we do not meet, although good friends in other days. He is very "strong" with Wong Kee, the Chinese "big man" here.

I fully appreciate your cautions as to care in this matter. I have already dropped into one or two Chinese rendezvous in a casual way but have not heard yet of Charlie Kee be-

ing in town. Even though I find him here, I fear it will be rather difficult to get anything on him owing to the quality of Chinese for standing by their own. If C.K. tried to extort any money from Chinese who did not happen to fraternize with the big man's "tong" perhaps there might be a squeal. I will see. At any rate I will not be too strenuous but go slow and see what I can find out.

If it would not violate a confidence, it might aid me to know the source of your information. If local, I would steer clear of that source in my looks around.

With best wishes to "Pete", your family and the office friends,

Faithfully yours,

Geo. R. Cullen

Hon. F. P. Sargent,
Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

14,898/C1

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

May 4, 1907.

James Bronson Reynolds,

Chinese Inspector,

The Highlands,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The Bureau has to inform you that the resignation of Oscar Greenhalge as Chinese Inspector has been accepted, effective at the close of May 1, 1907.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.
Commissioner-General.

FJP

No. 14,898/1
CHINESE

Department of Commerce and Labor
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington

May 1, 1907.

Sir:

In accordance with the Bureau's recommendation of the 30th ultimo, the resignation of Oscar Greenhalge as Chinese Inspector at New York, N. Y., at $1800 per annum, is hereby accepted effective at the close of May 1, 1907.

Yours very respectfully,

Lawrence O. Murray

Assistant Secretary.

The Commissioner General of Immigration.

Department of Commerce and Labor.
RECEIVED
IN
BUREAU
OF
IMMIGRATION.
MAY 3 - 1907
AM PM

ACKNOWLEDGED
MAY 4 1907
Bureau of Immigration.

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14898/C-1.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

April 30, 1907.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the resignation of Oscar Greenhalge from the position of Chinese Inspector and recommend that the same be accepted to take effect at the close of business May 1, 1907.

A letter from Mr. James B. Reynolds also accompanies the resignation, and it is made a part thereof.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

Incl.No.2080.

GPK

24,398/1

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

February 18, 1907.

Mr. James B. Reynolds,

Hotel St. Andrew,

New York, N. Y.

Sir:

To facilitate the conduct of the inquiry which has been intrusted to you by the President and, in connection with the assignment to duty under your direction of Chinese Inspector Oscar Greenhalge and Chinese Interpreter Charley Kee, authority is hereby granted, effective December 20th, 1906 for the traveling and other expenses which may be incurred by those employees, under your direction, subject to the stipulation that a copy of this letter together with your original letter of instructions in each instance shall be appended to the vouchers in which such expenses may be charged.

To expedite settlement, copies of this communication have been attached to the December and January vouchers of the employees indicated.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

Approved:

(Signed) Lawrence O. Murray.

Assistant Secretary.

DEM

14898/C-1.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION.
Washington

December 19, 1906.

Oscar Greenhalge,

c/o J. B. Reynolds,

Hotel St. Andrews, 72nd & Broadway,

New York, N. Y.

Sir:

Herewith find your appointment as Chinese Inspector by reinstatement.

You are directed to report to Mr. J. B. Reynolds for instructions and assignment to duty.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

Inclosure No.1158.

GPK

No. 14899/1

CHINESE

Mr.Larned:

Charley Koe can be reached in care of Mr. J. B. Reynolds, Hotel St. Andrews, 72nd & Broadway, New York, N. Y. Same address for Mr. Greenhalge. Send appts. to this address.

Yours,

(Sgd) T. L. Weed,
P. S.

(Copy)

(See 14,539/5 for original)

Form 530
Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

APPOINTMENT—CHINESE INSPECTOR

No.14/898/1-C.

Department of Commerce and Labor

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Washington

December 15, 1906.

Sir:

You are hereby appointed Chinese Inspector in the Immigration Service of this Department with compensation at the rate of $1800 dollars per diem, when employed at your official station, payable from the appropriation "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act."

When you are absent from your station engaged upon official business assigned you by competent authority, an additional compensation of three and fifty one-hundredths dollars per diem in lieu of subsistence, together with your actual and necessary traveling expenses exclusive of subsistence, will be paid from the appropriation against which legally chargeable.

You are also designated to act as Immigrant Inspector, without additional compensation.

This appointment will take effect December 15, 1906, or as soon thereafter as you enter on duty at your official station.

Payment of the compensation authorized in this appointment is subject to taking the oath of office. (New position.)

(By reinstatement, in accordance with Civil Service Certificate 7066.)

Respectfully,

(Signed) Lawrence O. Murray,
Assistant Secretary.

G.W.L.

Mr. Oscar Greenhalge.
Through the Commissioner-General of Immigration.

P W

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR
138-140 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

No. 1292. New York, June 21, 1906.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.,

Sir:-

I return to the Bureau for filing, correspondence forwarded to this office by the Chinese Inspector in Charge at Cleveland, Ohio, in accordance with Bureau endorsement of the 16th instant, No. 11630-C., which correspondence has reference to the presence in Cleveland of one Oscar Greenhalge alias Wm. H. Ottis. Copies of the communications referred to have been made for the files of this office and I have detailed an officer to make inquiries concerning the actions of Mr. Ottis in this city, and if anything of interest should develop I shall promptly advise the Bureau.

Respectfully,

Geo. Burkhiser
Chinese Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No.71-C.

OFFICE OF Inspector in Charge,

PORT OF Cleveland, Ohio,

June 19, 1906.

Mr. F. W. Berkshire,

Chinese Inspector in Charge,

New York, N. Y.

Sir:

By Bureau endorsement of the 16th instant, No.11630-C, I have received a communication of Special Treasury Agent C. E. Lewis, dated at Detroit, Michigan, June 11th, respecting the presence in Cleveland of one Oscar Greenhalge, alias W. H. Ottis, and known in Cleveland by the names of B. F. Garland or Oscar Grey. I have carefully noted the contents of the above mentioned communication, as well as the newspaper clipping which accompanied it, and these papers are herewith returned to you, as directed by the Bureau endorsement.

I should say, in this connection, that I have known of the presence of Mr. Greenhalge in Cleveland for several months. He has been here intermittently since last winter. On several occasions, I met him accidentally after office hours in the lobby of the Hollenden Hotel and, as our acquaintance dates back to the period when he was a confidential Chinese Inspector of our service when I was an attache of the Bureau in Washington, we chatted pleasantly on these occasions. For reasons of his own, Mr. Greenhalge has refrained from visiting me at my office.

I have naturally had considerable curiosity concerning

the frequent and occasionally protracted visits of this gentleman to Cleveland. He has frankly informed me of his mission among the Chinese Masons, of which he is a member, to obtain funds for the relief of Chinese sufferers by the San Francisco earthquake and fire, and the local press has on numerous occasions chronicled the fact that he has presided at meetings of the local Masonic Fraternity. He also informed me that he found a far more lucrative field of endeavor in working for the Chinese than as a Chinese Inspector; also that he was engaged in very important secret political work in Ohio and neighboring States under the immediate direction of Hon. Harry New and the National Republican Committee. Of all these matters I know nothing more than his word, given to me in the course of a personal conversation and in view of old acquaintance. I should say that Mr. Greenhalge, in view of his former experience as a Government officer, would be a valuable ally of the Chinese and, should he elect to assist them in operations tending to defeat the Chinese Exclusion Laws, have more than a fair chance for success.

I have heretofore, in a personal way, mentioned the presence of Greenhalge in Cleveland to Bureau friends, but the matter of investigating his actions or deeds in this city has never been taken up officially.

Respectfully,

(Signed) GEO. R. CULLEN.
Inspector in Charge.

Inclosures No.12008.

No. 11630-C June 16, 1906.

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, (Division of Special Agents--L-1395), with which you inclose a copy of a report dated June 11th, received from Special Agent C. E. Lewis, regarding the movements of one Oscar Greenhalge, formerly employed in the Immigration Service as a Chinese inspector.

Please accept my thanks for this courtesy. The information will be furnished the several Chinese Inspectors in Charge, to whom it will be of interest.

Respectfully,

(Signed) V. H. Metcalf.

Secretary.

AWP-H

June 11/06 May 1st 1906

LAIN DEALER. E-1395

CHINESE OPEN PURSES WIDE

No. 111 CHINESE

Cleveland Alone Contributes $1,800 to Help Sufferers at Frisco.

Commission of Oriental Masons Met in This City Monday.

Cleveland Chinese have responded liberally to the appeal for funds for their stricken brethren in San Francisco and as a result a commission of the Chinese Masonic order yesterday met in Cleveland and collected $1,800, sending a check on to San Francisco for that amount. About $5,000 was raised in the state for the same purpose, but the Cleveland contribution was the largest single amount.

Some days ago the executive of the Chinese Masons in America, of which B. F. Garland, an American, is a member, met and decided to issue a general call for funds for the San Francisco sufferers. Each Chinaman was asked to give $1, laundrymen $2, restaurant keepers $3, proprietors of retail stores $5 and proprietors of wholesale stores $10. Well-to-do Chinese were asked to contribute as much as they could to the cause. Wong Kee was made treasurer for the Cleveland district.

Collecting has been going on for a week. Last evening B. F. Garland, one of the five American members of the Chinese Masons, announced that $1,800 had been raised in Cleveland, and that the Chinese of this city had responded generously to the call for assistance. It is figured that the Chinese of America will raise $150,000 for their unfortunate friends in San Francisco.

The commission in charge of the collecting consists of B. F. Garland, Charlie Gin Gop, Chinese leader in Buffalo; Wong Kee, leader in Cleveland; Ching Yeng, leader in Columbus, and Joe Lung of Cleveland.

Yesterday afternoon a dozen Chinese accompanied Mr. Garland to Keith's theater to enjoy the show. Last evening a little dinner was given at Wong Kee's Superior-av. restaurant in honor of the success attending the collection of the money.

Mr. Garland declares that there is absolutely no truth in the reports that San Francisco Chinese will come to Ohio to settle on farms, as their services are too greatly in demand in the west, where they are esteemed highly as cooks and laborers. Some of the Chinese cooks in San Francisco receive as much as $150 a month, and though many of the Chinese of the city are homeless they will be taken care of by their brethren in America.

Mr. Garland also is authority for the statement that the Chinese of New York will build up a new Chinatown to take the place of the one which is to be razed in that city to make way for a park. It was reported that many of them would come to the middle states to reside.

Cleveland Chinese who are members of the Masonic order are mourning the loss of their headquarters in San Francisco which was destroyed in the fire. Thousands of dollars' worth of valuables were destroyed, some of which can never be replaced. Ivory and golden implements used in initiations were credited with being 6,000 years old and could not be bought at any price.

ARRE[illegible]

DIVISION OF SPECIAL AGENTS

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JUN 15 1906
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON June 13, 1906.

L-1395

The Honorable

The Secretary of the

Department of Commerce & Labor.

Sir:

There is enclosed herewith for your information and that of the Commissioner General of Immigration, copy of a report, dated the 11th instant, of Special Agent C.E.Lewis, regarding the movements of one Oscar Greenhalge formerly employed in connection with the law relating to the exclusion of Chinese. The newspaper clipping referred to by Agent Lewis is transmitted herewith for your information and such action as to you may seem proper.

Respectfully,

Acting Secretary.

Enclosures.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
JUN 15 1906
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
INDEXED

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JUN 15 1906
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Copy.

Office of

Special Agent Treasury Department,

Detroit, Mich., June 11, 1906.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir:

For the information of the Department I beg to invite attention to one Oscar Greenhalge, formerly in the employ of the Government in connection with the Chinese business.

I have known Mr. Greenhalge pleasantly for a number of years. On the 12th of April last we met by chance in the Hollenden Hotel in Cleveland, Ohio, and in the course of our conversation Greenhalge stated that he had just arrived in the city that morning and expected to return to Brooklyn, N.Y., the following day. This statement I found to be untrue, as he had been in Cleveland for several days and remained there at least two weeks after our meeting.

At numerous intervals during the past few years Greenhalge has requested that I keep him posted in relation to all matters coming to my notice relative to Chinese. These requests appear to me to be in keeping with the wishes of a zealous official, but as he renewed this request on the occasion of our last meeting, it occurred to me that his interest in Chinese matters is, to say the least, rather unusual.

Mr. Greenhalge gave me his address as W.H.Ottis, P.O.Box 101, Brooklyn, N.Y., though I ascertained that he was known in Cleveland as B.F.Garland.

On May 1st last the enclosed item appeared in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In conclusion I beg to state that I have no knowledge whatever of Mr. Greenhalge's business, this report being written because of the facts above set forth.

Respectfully,

Charles E.Lewis,

Special Agent in charge,

Enclosure.

11630-C
7102

Department of Commerce and Labor
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington

March 20, 1906.

Sir:

In accordance with the Bureau's recommendation of the 19th instant the resignation of Oscar Greenhalge, Chinese inspector at $5 per diem in the Immigration Service at Large, is hereby accepted, effective at the close of business March 5, 1906.

Respectfully,

Lawrence O. Murray
Assistant Secretary.

The Commissioner-General of Immigration.

CIVIL SERVICE DATA ENTERED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

S

H

Original under 13600-C

(C O P Y)

New York, September 11, 1905.

Hon. F. P. Sargent,

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

S i r :

Replying to the Bureau's letter number 11630-C, in which I am advised that the Bureau would consider an application for leave of absence without pay, and such conditions need not lead to my resignation, I have to say that it will be at least three months before I will be at liberty to consider employment that will require me to leave this city.

I thought it possible, that it might embarrass the Bureau should I apply forleave, without pay, for so long a period. I appreciate very much the kindness extended to me by the Bureau, in thus offering to consider a leave as suggested, and will accept the suggestion, for at the end of the time mentioned I may be very glad to re-enter the Service, therefore I herewith apply for three months leave of absence without pay.

Should the Bureau desire to communicate with me during this time, a letter addressed as per below will always reach me.

Respectfully,

(Signed) OSCAR GREENHALGE,

No. 162 Montague St.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Department of Commerce and Labor

11630-C. BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Washington

Sept 5, 1905.

Oscar Greenhalge,

Chinese Inspector,

Detroit, Mich.

(Through Inspector in Charge.)

Sir:

In reference to your letter of the 1st instant transmitting carbon copy of your resignation, you are advised that the Bureau will await receipt of the original resignation before recommending action thereon. If the conditions are such that your absence from duty for an extended period is necessary, the Bureau would consider an application for leave without pay, and such condition need not lead to your resignation unless you specially desire that such a course be adopted.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner General.

WDS

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DETROIT, MICH.

September 1st. 1905.

(Through Inspector in Charge.)

Mr. H. E. Tippett.,

Inspector in Charge.,

Detroit,Mich.

Sir:-

On account of the serious and continued illness of my wife,I am forced to remain in the East,therefore,herewith present my resignation as a Chinese and Immigrant Inspector,and beg the same be accepted on Tuesday September 5th,1905.

Respectfully,

Oscar Greenhalgh.

Chinese Inspector.

Respectfully referred to the Commissioner General of Immigration for his information

Sept 7-05.

H. E. Tippett

Inspector in Charge

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DETROIT, MICH.

September 1st. 1905.

Hon. Frank P. Sargent.,
Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

I am forwarding with this mail my resignation as a Chinese and Immigrant Inspector to the Inspector in Charge,who is now absent on his annual leave,and am taking the liberty of writing this letter,and enclosing a copy of said letter,for your information as I understand the Inspector in charge will be absent for several days. I find it impossible to remain in the service so lomg as I am stationed away from my home,this is due to the dangerious condition of my wife's health,and for this,I am forced to resign,and beg the same be accept--ed on Tuesday September 5th. 1905.,as I am due in New York City at an examination which will be made to determing the date of the next operation on Mrs. Greenhalge.,hence my desire to leave on date ment--ioned,and as my letter to the Inspector in Charge will not have time to reach him,and be re-mailed to the Department and arrive prior to Tuesday,I beg to have my resignation accepted on date mentioned.

Respectfully,

Oscar Greenhalge.
Chinese Inspector.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Washington

11630-C August 8, 1905.

Oscar Greenhalge, (Thro' Inspector in Charge).

Chinese Inspector,

Detroit, Mich.

Sir:

The permission granted you on June 22nd to remain at Detroit until further notice is hereby withdrawn, and you will proceed to Tucson, Arizona, as contemplated by Department letter of May 26th last.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

AAP-H

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Washington

11630-C. June 22, 1905.

Oscar Greenhalge, (Thro' Chinese Inspector in Charge)

Chinese Inspector,

Detroit, Mich.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of the 20th ultimo, the Bureau has to advise you that you need not make any arrangements for transfer to the New Mexico-Arizona district until further notice, as it is decided to suspend your transfer for an indefinite period.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

AWP-ARG

Official copy respectfully referred to George W. Webb, Inspector in Charge, Tucson, Arizona.

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Washington

11630-C. May 29, 1905.

Oscar Greenhalge, (Thro' Inspector in Charge)

Chinese Inspector,

Detroit, Michigan.

Sir:

In view of the circumstances narrated in your letter of the 26th instant, you may delay compliance with the Bureau's order of transfer for thirty days.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F.P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

Official copy respectfully furnished Geo. W. Webb, Inspector in Charge, Tucson, Arizona, for his information.

(Signed) F.P. Sargent.

AWP-M. Commissioner-General.

ACCOUNTS DIVISION TO NOTE.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF Chinese Inspector

PORT OF Detroit, Michigan

May 26, 1905.

Hon. Frank P. Sargent,
(Through Chinese Inspector in Charge.)
Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On my return yesterday from a leave of absence of five days, I was advised by Mr. H. E. Tippett, Chinese Inspector in Charge, that, in accordance with the instructions of the Department, he had sent in my name for transfer. The Department also indicated that this transfer would be to the New Mexico-Arizona district.

Anticipating the issuing of this order of transfer to the above district, if it is not inconsistent with the wishes of the Department, I would respectfully request that this transfer be stayed for thirty or sixty days.

I have just returned from my home in New York State, where my wife, on the 19th. instant, underwent a serious operation, and is yet in rather a critical condition; and, in view of the above, it would be a very great convenience to me if my departure from this station might be delayed.

I regret to address you on this subject, but my domestic situation prompts me to put the facts before you. I am entirely willing to take up any assignment that the Department may make.

Respectfully,

Oscar Greenbaum
Chinese Inspector.

Respectfully forwarded

H. E. Tippett
Chinese Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Washington

11630-C. May 26, 1905.

582

Oscar Greenhalge, (Thro' Chinese Inspector in Charge)

Chinese Inspector,

Detroit, Mich.

Sir:

You are hereby relieved of duty at Detroit and directed to proceed to Tucson, Arizona, which will hereafter be your official station until reassigned by the Inspector in Charge at that port, the said official having charge of the district comprising the States of Arizona and New Mexico. Upon arrival at Tucson you will report to Geo. W. Webb, Inspector in Charge, for instructions and assignment to duty, and will perform service under his jurisdiction.

The traveling and other expenses involved in this transfer are hereby authorized, payable from the appropriation "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act."

Respectfully,

Approved:

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

(Signed) Lawrence O. Murray Acting Commissioner-General.

Assistant Secretary.

Official copy respectfully referred to Geo. W. Webb,
ARG Inspector in Charge, Tucson, Arizona, for his information.

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF Chinese Inspector

PORT OF Detroit, Michigan

May 24, 1905.

Hon. Frank P. Sargent,

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's letter of May 22, 1905, No.13948-C., advising me that it was necessary to transfer one of my inspectors to the New Mexico-Arizona district; and, in compliance therewith, I would name Inspector Oscar Greenhalge for the transfer.

I regret to have to lose Mr. Greenhalge, as I believe that in time he would be a valuable assistant to the service along this border.

Respectfully,

F. C. Stiffler

Chinese Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
Washington

11,600-C May 6, 1905

Oscar Greenhalge,

Chinese Inspector, (Thro' Inspector in Charge)

Detroit, Michigan.

Sir:

Official check number 6254, dated April 21, 1905, drawn to your order, for the sum of $50.00, which was returned by you to the Bureau in your communication of the 25th ultimo, has been returned by the Disbursing Clerk of the Department, to whom it was referred, with the information that check number 6223, drawn to your order, for the sum of $5.00, was mailed to you on the 26th ultimo, through the Chinese Inspector in Charge at Detroit.

The check first above referred to, in amount $50.00, is herewith returned.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

Inclosure # 6223

MAS

No. 11630
CHINESE

Department of Commerce and Labor
S. OFFICE OF DISBURSING CLERK

Washington, D.C.,
Apl 28, 1905.

Commissioner General of
Immigration

Returns to Dept. salary
check in favor of Dep.
Oscar Greenhalge for $50,
for correction.

Bureau of Immigration,
MAY - 1905
RECEIVED.

ACKNOWLEDGED
MAY 6 1905
Bureau of Immigration.

May 2, 1905.

Respectfully returned to the Commissioner General of Immigration, with the information that the official check No. 6254 of this Department, in the sum of $50.00, drawn on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Chicago, Ill., to the order of Oscar Greenhalge, is in payment of loose receipt submitted by Mr. Greenhalge in that sum for salary from March 22 to March 31, 1905, both days inclusive.

On April 26, 1905, the official check No. 6323 of this Department, drawn to the order of Oscar Greenhalge on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Chicago, Ill., in the sum of $5.00, was transmitted to him through H.E. Tippett, Chinese Inspector in Charge. This was the amount due on voucher submitted by Mr. Greenhalge in the sum of $55.00, after deducting the sum of $50.00 paid him on loose receipt.

(Inclosures: Letter dated April 28, 1905, from the Acting Commissioner-General of Immigration, to the Disbursing Clerk, Department of Commerce and Labor, together with the official check No. 6254 referred to therein.)

W. L. Glean
Disbursing Clerk.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
Washington

OFFICE OF DISBURSING CLERK
RECEIVED
APR 28 1905
DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE AND LABOR

IN ANSWERING REFER TO NO. 11,630-C

April 28, 1905

Disbursing Clerk,

Department of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

Chinese Inspector Oscar Greenhalge, stationed at Detroit, Michigan, has returned to the Bureau, in a communication dated the 25th instant, your check number 6254, drawn to his order for the sum of $50.00, with the statement that said check was probably drawn in error, in view of the fact that vouchers submitted by him for salary from March 21 to 31, inclusive, were for the sum of $55.00.

The check in question is transmitted to you for such action as you may deem proper, it being understood by the Bureau that the inclosed check was drawn in payment of loose receipt, approved by the Bureau for the sum of $50.00.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner-General.

Inclosure # 6219

MAS

Recheck for $5.00 Dft.
Apr. 26, 1905

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF Chinese Inspector
PORT OF Detroit, Michigan
April 25, 1905.

Hon. Frank P. Sargent,
Commissioner-General of Immigration,
(Through Chinese Inspector in Charge.)
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I am in receipt of the inclosed draft, No.6254, for $50, which is marked salary. The vouchers which I have submitted to the Department call for $55, for salary at $5 per diem, from March 21,1905, to March 31, 1905; and I therefore return the draft, as I presume an error has been made in the amount.

Respectfully,

Oscar Trautvetter

Chinese Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Washington

11630-C. March 23, 1905.

H. E. Tippett,

Inspector in Charge,

Detroit, Michigan.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 21st instant, the Bureau has to state that Mr. Oscar Greenhalge's appointment places him upon the same basis as any other Chinese inspector, his salary being $5.00 per diem, with an allowance of $3.50 per diem in lieu of subsistence when absent from his station on official business. He was assigned to duty at Detroit because of the Bureau's intention to transfer Inspector Shear to the District of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and District of Columbia.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

AWP-W.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF Chinese Inspector,

PORT OF Detroit, Michigan.

March 21, 1905.

Hon. Frank P. Sargent,

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of an official copy of the Department's letter of the 16th instant, No.11630-C, addressed to Oscar Greenhalge, Chinese Inspector, Peekskill, New York, advising him that Detroit, Mich., would be his official station, and that he should report to me for instructions and assignment to duty, and to advise you that Mr. Greenhalge reported here today, received instructions and was assigned to duty.

Please advise as to the per diem compensation of Mr. Greenhalge, and whether he is on the same basis as my other inspectors with reference to incurring expenses incident to the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law, and additional compensation at the rate of $3.50 per diem when absent from his official station for twenty-four hours or more.

Respectfully,

H. Tippett

Chinese Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Washington

11,630-C. March 16, 1905.

Oscar Greenhalge,

Chinese Inspector,

Post Office Box 123, Peekskill, N. Y.

Sir:

Your official station is hereby designated to be Detroit, Michigan, to which place you will proceed at your own expense and report to H. E. Tippett, Inspector in Charge, for instructions and assignment to duty.

You should reach your official station as above designated before the expiration of one year from the date of your present appointment.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

Official copy respectfully forwarded to H. E. Tippett, Inspector in Charge, Detroit, Michigan, for his information.

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

ACCOUNTS DIVISION TO NOTE.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Washington

No. 11630-C. April 5, 1904.

Oscar Greenhalgh,

Chinese Inspector,

P.O.Box 166,

Cleveland, Ohio.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, you are advised that you will be assigned to duty as soon as a place can be found in which to utilize your services.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

TFS

2

Copy.

From P.O.Box No. 166.
Cleveland,Ohio. April 4th,1904.

Hon. F. P. Sargent.,
Commissioner-General,
of Immigrati on,
Washington,D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of a communication signed by the Honorable George B. Cortelyou under date of March 22nd,1904.,in which I am informed that I have been appointed to the position of Chinese Inspector,and also to act as an Immigrant Inspector.

There appears to be no further instructions,therefore I assume said appointment is in accord with my oath of office which was taken on March 22nd,lant,while I was at the Bureau. I am at liberty to accept a detail anywhere,therefore am waiting the pleasure of the Bureau.

Respectfully,
Oscar Greenhalge.

.....

Department of Commerce and Labor,
Bureau of Immigration.

Washington, April 5th.1904.

Oscar Greenhalge,
Chinese Inspector.
P.O.Box No. 166.
Cleveland,Ohio.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 4th instant,you are advised that you will be assigned to duty as soon as a place can be found in which to utilize your services.

Respectfully,

F.P.Sargent,
Commissioner-General.

.....

The Riggs National Bank.
Washington.

Dear Mr. Greenhalge:

I spoke to Mr. Sargent Saturday last causually about your not being assigned and he told me you had not made application therefore.

You might drop him a line marking the envelope "Personal",requesting an assignment.

Yours,
M.E. Ailes.

April 29th. 1904.

From P.O.Box No. 166.

Cleveland O. April 4th. 1904.

Hon. F. P. Sargent.,
Commissioner General,
of Immigration,
Washington,D.C.

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of a communication signed by the Honorable George B. Cortelyou,under date of March 22nd,1904.,in which I am informed that I have been appointed to the position of Chinese Inspector,and also to act as Immigrant Inspector.

There appears to be no further instructions,therefore I assume said appointment is in accord with my oath of office,which was taken on March 22nd last,while I was at the Bureau. I am at liberty to accept a detail anywhere,therefore am waiting the pleasure of the Bureau.

Respectfully,

Oscar Greenleyfield.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Washington

No. 11,630-C. March 23, 1904.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to recommend that the appointment of Oscar Greenhalgh to the position of Chinese Inspector, by reinstatement, be amplified so as to authorize additional compensation of $3.50 per diem in lieu of subsistence when absent from his station on official business, and that he be designated to act as Immigrant Inspector.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

WVL

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Washington

No. 11,630-C. March 9, 1904.

MBS.

Mr. Oscar Greenhalgh,

Box 166,

Cleveland, Ohio.

Sir:

Herewith find your appointment to the position of Chinese Inspector at $5 per diem, by reinstatement upon Civil Service certificate. If you desire to be assigned to duty and continue in the Service, you are requested to so advise the Bureau at once, so that the necessary instructions can be sent you. If not, it is suggested that you forward your resignation to take effect the day succeeding that upon which you qualify under this appointment.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

(Inclosure #1229)

WVL

ACCOUNTS DIVISION TO NOTE.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
Washington

No. 11,630-C. February 25, 1904.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to recommend the reinstatement of Oscar Greenhalgh to the position of Chinese Inspector, with compensation at the rate of five dollars per diem, payable from the appropriation "Enforcement of Chinese Exclusion Act."

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.
Commissioner-General.

WVL

From P.O.Box No. 293,

Brooklyn,N.Y.March 29th.1903.

Hon.F.P.Sargent.,
Commissioner General,
of Immigration,
Washington,D.C.

Dear Sir:-

In compliance with your request made in Department letter No. 6.785-C. dated March.24th.1903.,I herewith enclose receipts for the last three months charter for the launch "Gladys",ending Sept.30.th.1902.,to-gether with a copy of my letter of authority. I trust this will be satisfact--ory,and hope you will pardon me for causing delay,or trouble on this matter. I keep a daily memmorandum of my actions,and have done so for over fifteen years,and I have looked through my diary for 1902.,and find that an entry is made therein showing that I did send in said receipts, attached to the regular vouchers,which was subsequently furnished me for that purpose,and that shortly after this,I received a check signed my Assistant Secretary Taylor covering the amount,and for this reason I thought the matter was closed. I also find the stubs of said receipts in the receipt book along with others for the charter of said craft,how--ever it would appear that fore some reason un-explained my letter was not received by the Department.

If I can serve you further in this matter kindly command me,

Respectfully,

Oscar Grunhalgh.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,

No. 6,785-C. Washington, March 24, 1903.

Oscar Gremnhalgh,

Box #293,

Brooklyn, N.Y.

Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, relative to your account as Special Disbursing Agent, appropriation "Enforcement Chinese Exclusion Acts", 1903.

In reply thereto you are informed that the account referred to in notification of settlement from the Auditor for the Treasury Department, dated Dec. 20, 1902; is for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, as you will see by reference thereto. You were advanced the sum of $460. on account of the appropriation for 1903, which has not yet been settled.

It is stated in your letter referred to, that receipts for charter of the boat "for last three months" were submitted, but no such receipts have been received by the Bureau, and these being necessary, you are requested to furnish said receipts for the period July 1 to Sept. 30, 1902, together with copy of the Department letter authorizing the expenditure.

Upon the receipt of the above, your account will be approved and referred to the Auditor for settlement; after which your bond will be released.

Respectfully,

Commissioner General.

From P.O.Box No. 293,

Brooklyn,N.Y.March 22nd.1903.

Hon. F.H.Larned.,
Acting Commissioner-General,
Bureau of Immigration,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

This is in answer to your letter of the 18th.,instant,No. 6785-C,in which I am informed that the Auditor for the Treasury Department had rec--eived a letter from the American Surety Company of New York,and in refer--once to my account as Special Disbursing Agent,which I supposed was closed long ago. I have to advise you that on November 10th.1902.,I received a letter from you,in which I was directed to pay into the Assistant U.S. Treasurer at New York,the balance due the United States after settling up the charter for the Launch "Gladys",up to June 30th,1902.,and that I should make a requisition for funds sufficient to pay for the charter of said boat up to October 1st.,as the charter expired at that time.

On November 12th.1902.,I wrote you a letter,the following being a copy. Said letter being dated from Brooklyn,N.Y.

Hon.F.H.Larned.
Acting Commissioner General,
of Immigration,
Washington,D.C.

Sir:-

Enclosed find my account as Special Disbursing Agent,ending June 30. 1902.. I also enclose deposit chack drawn on the Assistant U.S. Treas--surer at New York for $ 1.545.00.,the balance in my hand after paying the charter money for the Yacht "Gladys",as per authorty contained in the letter of the Honorable,the Secretary of the Treasury,a copy of which is also enclosed.

I herewith make request for funds sufficient to pay for the charter of said yacht " Gladys" for the remainder of the three months unsettled as yet,ending September 30th.1902.

Respectfully,
Oscar Greenhalgh,
Special Disbursing Agent.

On Nov. 21st.,I received a chack for $ 460.00.(Four hundred and sixty dollars) in full payment for the last months of charter for the "Gladys",namely,July. August,and September,92 days at $ 5.,per day.
This check was signed by H.A.Taylor as Acting Secretary,and there was not a scrap of paper inclosed with it.

On Dec.21st I received a notice of settlement of account,dated Dec. 20th. 1902.,from the Auditor for the Treasury,which is now before me and the following is a coppy.

Oscar Greenhalgh,Esq.
Special Disbursing Agent,
Treasury Department,

Sir:

Your are informad that your account for enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act,1902,from April 1st.to June 30th 1902,rendered by you in the following sums: Debit $ 2.000.00., Cretit $ 455.00. Balance due the U.S. $ 1.545,00.,has been settled as rendered,per audit No. 38902.

Respectfully/ W.E.Andrews,
Auditor.

It is my recollection that I made out forms on Nov.12th.1902,similar to those,enclosed in your letter of the 18th.instant,I know that I did submit receipts for said last three months for the charter of the boat,but I will fill out these you have sent me,trusting this will be satsifactory, Yours, O.Greenhalgh

FolderR #2

52202/1

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,

No. 4765-C. Washington, March 18, 1903.

Oscar Greenhalgh,

P.O.Box 293,

Brooklyn, N.Y.

Sir:

The Auditor for the Treasury Department has received a letter from the American Surety Company, of New York, dated the 16th instant, requesting information relative to your account as Special Disbursing Agent, appropriation "Enforcement Chinese Exclusion Acts", and stating that they had been informed by you that your account had been closed.

You are informed that there is no record in the Department of the deposit by you of the sum of $460.00 , advanced to you on November 13, 1902.

An account should be rendered, on the enclosed blank forms, of said advance of $460.00; reference to be made therein, by number and date, to the certificate of deposit, if said sum was deposited by you.

Your bond cannot be released until an account has been received and approved by the Department.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner-General.

Encl #336.

Salary and Expenses, Oscar Greenhalgh.

Month of	Salary		Expenses		Total	
July, 1900.	248	00	154	10	402	10
Aug., "	248	00	275	20	523	20
Sept., "	240	00	160	77	400	77
Oct., "	248	00	309	19	557	19
Nov., "	240	00	279	08	519	08
Dec., "	248	00	395	97	643	97
Jan., 1901.	248	00	448	18	696	18
Feb., "	224	00	404	33	628	33
Mch., "	248	00	359	17	607	17
Apr., "	240	00	242	68	482	68
May., "	248	00	418	09	666	09
June, "	240	00	497	68	737	68
July., "	248	00	651	12	899	12
Aug., "	248	00	242	91	490	91
Sept., "	240	00	567	08	807	08
Oct., "	248	00	452	21	700	21
Nov., "	240	00	562	32	802	32
Dec., "	248	00	700	64	948	64
Jan., 1902	248	00	278	66	526	66
Feb., "	224	00	196	49	420	49
Mch., "	248	00	290	44	538	44
Apr., "	240	00	269	04	509	04
May., "	248	00	366	12	614	12
June, "	240	00	435	17	675	17
July., "	248	00	266	26	514	26
Aug., "	248	00	240	75	488	75
Sept., "	240	00	321	54	561	54
	6,576	00	9,785	19	16,361	19

Brot Forward	6,576	00	9,785	00	16,361	19	
October, 1902	248	00	516	65	764	65	
Nov. "	240	00	176	46	616	96	
			200	50			
Dec. "	248	00	205	57	727	73	
			274	16			
Jan., 1903	248	00	151	72	399	72	
Feb. "	224	00	115	78	431	73	
			91	95			
	1208	00	1732	79	2940	79	
	7784	00	11,517	98	19,301	98	
May 9 to June 30, 1900	265	00	Charter Yacht "Gladys"				
July 1 " Dec. 31, "	920	00	"	"	"		
Jan. 1 " March 31, 1902	450	00	"	"	"		
Apr. 1 " June 30, "	455	00	"	"	"		
July 1 " Sept 30 "	460	00	"	"	"		
	2550	00			2550	00	
Oct 1 Nov. 5/02	180	00			21,851	98	Total from July 1, 1900 to Feb. 28, 1903
	2730	00			180.		
Nov. 02 to 03	1750.	00			1750		
	$4480.00				$23,781.98		

--- COST OF LAUNCH "SAMOSET" ---
January 1, 1901 to December 31, 1901.

--o--

Salaries---	$1,560.00
Fuel-------	451.83
Repairs----	639.44

- - - ---o--- - - -

--- COST OF LAUNCH "GLADYS" ---
August 1, 1901 to July 31, 1902.

	SALARIES	FUEL	REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES	RENT
AUG.'01.-	$ 40.00	$ 6.00	$ 33.27	$ 155.
SEPT.	130.00	8.00		150.
OCT.	40.00		182.42	155.
NOV.	50.00		238.65	150.
DEC.	40.00		25.77	155.
JAN.'02.-	5.00			155.
FEB.	5.00			140.
MCH.	5.00		7.20	155.
APR.	71.72			150.
MAY.	125.00	23.95	62.72	155.
JUNE			288.97	150.
JULY	50.00	9.00		155.
	561.72	46.95	839.00	1,825.

- - - ---o--- - - -

---AVERAGE COST PER MONTH---

"SAMOSET"

Salaries---	$130.00
Fuel-------	37.65
Repairs----	53.21
Total cost-	220.94

"GLADYS"

Salaries----------	$ 46.81
Fuel--------------	3.91
Repairs & Supplies-	69.92
Rent--------------	152.08
Total cost--------	272.72

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,

No. 35,592. Washington, Feby. 25, 1903.

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir:

At the time the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws was transferred to this Bureau, June 8, 1900, the last of officers transferred hither included Oscar Greenhalgh, who had been appointed a Chinese Inspector by Secretary Gage shortly after he assumed office in 1897. This officer was covered into the classified civil service by the President's order of May 19, 1899 and has continuously filled the office of Chinese Inspector with compensation at the rate of $8 per diem and expenses.

From the time of his transfer to this Bureau until July 16, 1902, Inspector Greenhalgh was engaged in secret work connected with the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws, with the exception of two months--November and December, 1901--when he was detailed to investigate conditions at the Ellis Island immigrant station.

Since July 17, 1902, this officer has been assigned to special duty under direction of the Commissioner of Immigration at New York, but the work allotted to him has been completed.

As this Bureau has no further need for the services in special work of this inspector, I have the honor to report that fact for such action as may be deemed proper.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.
Commissioner-General.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT TELEGRAM.

MAIL DIVISION
FEB 24 11 33 AM 1903
RECEIVED

6 WU HG F 26 Collect Govt

Ellis Island N.Y.Feb 24

To Commissioner General of Immigration

Washn D.C.

Replying to your no 35592 services Ottis no longer required at Ellis Island.

Wm Williams,

Commissioner.

RECEIVED AT TREASURY BUILDING AND REFERRED TO:

2—739

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,

No. 35,592. Washington, Feby. 21, 1903.

Commissioner of Immigration,

Ellis Island, N.Y.H.

Sir:

You are requested to inform the Bureau without delay whether the needs of the service require the assistance of Mr. W. H. Ottis, who is appointed as a Chinese Inspector and has been assigned to New York since July 17, 1902, for special duty. Please state whether you have any further use for his services.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner=General.

Note:- Ck Com'r Wms Says No. wrote Secy Treas wants to know if Bureau has no further need for Ottis' services.

Ret

U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,

NEW YORK, N. Y., February 18, 1903.

Personal.

Dear Mr. Sargent:-

Mr. Ottis has insisted on signing the "Gladys" lease, which I enclose herewith. He says that he would like to bring the matter to a head. I suppose he refers to the proposed sale. Two days ago I directed him to discontinue the New Jersey investigation. Such further investigations as are required I can carry out, as I told you sometime ago, through Mr. Cowley, who is faithful & intelligent.

Very truly yours,

Woodrilleca

D

Enclosure.

Unoffl

U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,

NEW YORK, N. Y., February 5, 1903.

Memorandum for Mr. Sargent:

The signing of the "Gladys" charter is being purposely delayed in view of the suggestion that she might be purchased.

W

ACKNOWLEDGED
FEB 6 1903
F. P. SARGENT,

Personal.

U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,

NEW YORK, N. Y., February 3, 1903.

Dear Mr. Sargent:

I have had an interview with Mr. "O" as directed. He will sell the "Gladys" for what he paid for her plus the cost of recent repairs mentioned in my letter of the 19th instant, No. 902. These two sums are respectively $3,500 and $450, making in all $3950. I gathered from what he said that he would not take less. She can be sent by way of water to Duluth and thence by railroad to the Pacific coast at a cost of about $265 per car. Two cars will be necessary. I think this answers your inquiry. Before deciding as to the purchase it might be well for Mr. Shaw to direct the proper inspectors at this port to make an immediate inspection.

Very truly yours,

Wm Williams

G.

ACKNOWLEDGED
FEB 4 1903
E.F.SA?

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,

No. 5,689=C.

Washington, Oct. 4, 1902.

Oscar Greenhalgh,

Chinese Inspector,

New York, N.Y.

Sir:

You are instructed to make arrangements for the immediate transfer of the yacht "Gladys" from Detroit, Michigan, to New York City, and for the expenses incident to such transfer authority is hereby granted.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent,

Commissioner=General.

Approved:

(Signed) L. M. Shaw.

Secretary.

See Files 3094 + 4872

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,

No. 5,447-C. Washington, August 23, 1902.

W.H.Ottis,

P.O.Box.102,

Detroit,Mich.

Sir:

I find in the matter of per diem allowance for expense, that the reduction from $5. to $3.50 per day was by order of the Secretary of the Treasury. I can appreciate that this amount is not sufficient to meet exigencies that arise in special work such as you are engaged, but I know of no way that we can increase the amount designated by the Department. However, I shall bring the matter to the attention of Secretary Shaw upon his arrival.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

New York, August 22, 1902

Hon Frank P Sargent,
Commissioner General of Immigration,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In reply to that portion of your personal letter referring to additional expenses and suggesting a special allowance, I beg to state that, in the opinion of the writer, it is unnecessary to consider a special allowance, as my appointment calls for $5. per diem, though for some reason unknown to me this was reduced to $3.50 per day.

The main reason given by Mr Gage for the first allowance was to permit me to charge as "extra Meals" expenses which I must incur in the confidential detail which is not provided for by Department regulations and which no other officer is required to spend when openly detailed on investigations.

For instance, to obtain certain information I find it necessary to visit a Chinese opium joint. After taking up their time for an hour, it becomes necessary to tip them, say 50¢, or perhaps $1. The only way that I can be reimbursed for this expense is to charge for an extra meal in my monthly account covering the amount so spent. If a tip is not given you will be found persona non grata on a second visit.

All other expenses regarding boat, etc., is provided for by a special letter of authority signed by the present Secretary of the Treasury, except the expense of $5. per week for my Detroit room, and if this is authorized there is nothing else to consider, providing my allowance of $5. per diem is restored.

I have been compelled to remain away from Chinatown, where I have no doubt I could pick up information which would lead to the exposure of matters recently reported to you, for the reason that I have no authority to incur the usual expenses attendant upon such trips.

Messrs O'Donnell and Pettenger have been with me on trips of this kind and upon being questioned they will explain more fully the conditions in Chinatown, or Mr Powderly, who visited Chinatown in cog and saw, the workings there, something that could be done in no other way, may be able to explain more easily the expenses attached to such a trip.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,

Washington,

No. 5,361=C. August 6, 1902.

W. H. Ottis,

P. O. Box No. 293,

Brooklyn, N.Y.

Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of your letter of 5th instant, giving reasons for not being able to settle your account as Special Disbursing Officer for the last quarter of the fiscal year 1902. In view of the circumstances, there is no other course open that to defer the settlement until such time as you can return to Detroit and secure your documents and funds.

Respectfully,

(sd) [illegible]

Acting Commissioner=General.

Answer to letter,
No. 5361-C.

New York City. Aug. 5th.1902.

Hon. F. P. Sargent.
Commissioner General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

Replying to your communication of the 4th.inst., in which I am req-uested to render the unexpended balance of appropriation "Enforcement Chinese Exclusion Act",1902. which remains in my hands,I have to say that it will be some weeks before I am able to comply for the reason that I have this balance placed in a safety deposit vault in Detroit Mich.

You will remember that I was called here by wire,and left without any knowledge as to what was required of me,and with only a small satchel. There is no means whereby I can send to Detroit and obtain this money,and as my papers are all in my trunk in said city,I cannot make up my account.

I trust you will understand the position I am in,and will extend further time for said report. It is impossible for me to stop this work just now without delaying matters here,unless you so order me to do.

Respectfully.

C[illegible].

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,

NO. 5361-C. Washington, August 4, 1902.

1902

Oscar Greenhalgh,

Special Disbursing Agent,

New York, N. Y.

Sir:

You are requested to deposit at the earliest practicable moment, the unexpended balance of appropriation "Enforcement Chinese Exclusion Acts", 1902, which may remain in your hands.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent

Commissioner General.

Office of the Collector of Customs,

Port of Boston, Mass.,

March 13th., 1902.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a communication addressed to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, signed by S. C. Chew, formerly Chinese interpreter in the service of the Department containing charges against B. F. Garland and Charles Kee, employed by your Bureau. The affidavits which accompany the charges and upon which they are based were secured by Mr. Chew and submitted to me with a full statement of what he had discovered in regard to the investigation referred to. The charges were of so serious a character that at my direction he formulated them and handed them to me for the purpose of having them forwarded to you.

In regard to the investigation of this interpreter, which resulted in his removal from the service of the Government, there were so many occurrences at the time, which are fully borne out by subsequent developments, indicating that this investigation was, as charged by Mr. Chew, for the purpose of securing his removal, and not for the purpose of testing his integrity, that I feel warranted in attaching more than ordinary importance to these charges and in transmitting them with a statement over my own signature in regard to these matters.

Most of the enclosed affidavits show that Government witnesses who had been secured by Chew to testify in the pending Chinese cases were approached by one Ng Chie Hing, otherwise and better known as Ah Lou, with offers of from $10.00 to $20.00 if they would sign an affidavit to the effect that Chew had demanded of them a portion of their witness fees. In these transactions it was fully understood at the time that Ah Lou represented Charlie Kee and Dr. Moy. It is also well known that since the removal of S. C. Chew and the assignment of Dr. Moy to New York Ah Lou has been the representative and agent of both Dr. Moy and Charlie Kee. I feel assured that both Ottis and Charlie Kee secured a promise from yourself that the investigation should be secret and that the names of the Chinese who made affidavits should not be known by misleading and false representations to you. I am more than ever convinced of that from the fact that when I was informed by United States Attorney George B. Curtiss in March of last year that the Department's investigation of S. C. Chew had developed the fact that he was so flagrantly crooked that I, as the officer in charge of that district, should have discovered it, and acting upon this information, requested a copy of the charges, I was told that no formal charges had been preferred against the interpreter. I do not believe that such a statement as this would have been made to Mr. Curtiss, and that I would have been denied the opportunity to see in what respect I had been derelict in my duties, as charged, except under an

absolute promise on the part of yourself that none of the facts brought out in this so-called investigation of Mr. Chew should be made known to me or any other officer through whom the names of the signers of these perjured affidavits might possibly be made known. There would seem to be no other reasonable explanation of the refusal of the Department to allow an officer in charge of a district to know what had been developed in an investigation of one of the subordinates in his office.

In this connection your attention is invited to the attached copies of the correspondence between myself and the Bureau in March, 1901.

I desire to state also that a number of witnesses who had been offered money by Ah Lou, representing Charlie Kee and Dr. Moy, came to my office and reported the facts to me through my then interpreter, S. C. Chew. You will observe that while most of the affidavits accompanying the charges of Mr. Chew are hearsay as regards Charlie Kee and Dr. Moy, they are still competent in this case, as showing the existence of a scheme to procure false evidence against this interpreter. Your especial attention is invited to the affidavit by Ng Shing, marked Exhibit A, the affidavit of Ah Lou, marked Exhibit B, and the affidavit of Kai Chun, marked Exhibit C, which show direct offers by Charlie Kee to the affiants of the sums of $20.00 to Ng Shing and Kai Chun, and the offer of from $20.00 to $30.00 through Ah Lou to "Woo Shun, Ng Shing, Lee Poy, and Leung Gow and others."

You will observe that the affidavit of Ng Shing corroborates the affidavit of Ah Lou as regards the offer of money to him by Charlie Kee.

I desire to state also that during the time that S. C. Chew was employed in my office as interpreter, a great many witnesses were taken to court and that their witness fees were almost invariably paid them in cash in my office in the presence of the interpreter and other Chinese witnesses, and also generally in the presence of the stenographer attached to my office at that time.

While it may not be fair to assume that W. H. Ottis, being ignorant of the Chinese language, could ~~not~~ know what propositions or agreements had been entered into by Charlie Kee and the Chinese signing the affidavits, it could certainly be said that his investigation of this officer indicates in no way that it was conducted with any view to ascertaining fairly and honestly whether or not the interpreter was an efficient and faithful officer of the Government. It could have been easily shown that all of these affidavits and statements, which are alleged to have been made, are false, and the affidavits upon which they were based had been procured by wrong means and were not made because they were statements of fact.

Your attention is also invited to the attached affidavits of Gong Chung Sun. I was informed by Dr. Moy about the time of this investigation that a charge had been made that Chew had

received $40.00 from this Chinaman in a certain case then pending in the District of Vermont. While it may be said that a Chinaman who has entered into an irregular transaction with an interpreter would not hesitate to make an affidavit to protect him, I wish to state that in this particular case the interpreter reported to me before the case came to trial that he was satisfied that it was true that the defendant was the son of Gong Chung Sun, he was also satisfied that the boy was born in China, but owing to the long residence of the father in New York as a merchant and the extensive acquaintance which he had with the rest of the Chinese, it would be practically impossible to get a witness to testify for the Government in the case, even if one could be found who knew the facts. In addition to this, the defendant was a minor child of a merchant, and entitled to admission under the decision of Justice Shiras as such minor child. In consequence of this, I submitted to Mr. Martin, the United States Attorney, the facts as I had discovered them, and he and I agreed that in a case of that kind it would be much better to submit the case than to undertake to combat it with questionable evidence on the part of the Government.

As bearing upon the desire of Charlie Kee to get Chew out of the service, I desire also to invite the attention of the Bureau to the fact that there has been much evidence to show that Charlie Kee was personally and actively interested in the forty-six Chinese who were tried during the months of April and May, 1901,

at Ogdensburg, New York. I was informed by Chinese Inspector Ketcham of Malone that some week or ten days before these Chinese came into the United States a Chinaman came to Malone for the purpose of employing Robert M. Moore as attorney in these cases. This Chinese agent refused to pay the usual fee required by Mr. Moore in these cases upon the ground that Charlie Kee was interested in them, and that the Government would not be able, in consequence of that fact, to obtain any witnesses. Moore refused to take the cases at any less than his regular fee, and the Chinaman said that if Moore would not take them, he would give them to F. C. Smith of St. Albans. That occurred before they came into the country for arrest. As a matter of fact, F. C. Smith was their counsel. At about this same time a Chinman came to New York and made a proposition to my interpreter, which he immediately reported to me, offering him $20.00 apiece in every case in which he failed to find witnesses for the Government. Upon Chew's refusal to enter into this deal, this agent said that he would have his witnesses come from Boston instead of New York. As I remarked above, this occurrence was immediately reported to me by Mr. Chew, and subsequently, when the Chinese were arrested and at their preliminary hearing, all of the witnesses did come from Boston. It is well-known here that at the time of the preparation of these witnesses they were all questioned and examined at Frank Shinn's place at #25 Harrison Ave., and that during this time Charlie Kee spent two days in Boston and, as usual, stopped

with Frank Shinn.

It is also true that it was just at this time that Moy Shere Foo of this city was appointed an interpreter (it is believed upon the recommendation of Charlie Kee) and Mr. Hatch, who was then stationed at Boston, gave a number of these cases to Foo to hunt up evidence in. It is also a fact that Foo was utterly unable to find any witnesses competent to testify for the Governmen in these cases. When I reached Boston April 15th., 1901, I found that in not one of these forty-six cases had the Government succeeded in securing any competent witnesses. I had full knowledge of all the facts above stated, and went to Canton at the next hearing, laid the facts before the United States Attorney and the Commissioner, and succeeded in obtaining a three weeks adjournment of the cases, notwithstanding the fact that the attorneys were urging the discharge of the Chinese upon the ground that the Government had not been able to secure evidence. The Department is aware that out of the forty-six forty-one were deported.

I have mentioned this case, not so much for the purpose of ad,itting it as a charge against Charlie Kee on account of the absence of satisfactory proof of the fact, but for the reason that it is unquestionably competent to show by such fairly well established facts as these a motive for securing the removal of an interpreter not connected with the Moy family.

I beg to invite your attention also to the enclosed affidav-

it of Leung Gett, marked Exhibit C, as regards the gambling of Moy Mow, or Charlie Kee, at #14 Mott St., New York. I do not submit this so much on account of the gambling, because every Chinaman is a gambler by instinct, but for the reason that the sums involved seem extraordinarily large, considering his income and the claims of his families. This affidavit can be supported by numerous other affidavits, if the Department desires to consider this charge.

In connection with the foregoing remark as to the families of the Interpreter Charlie Kee, I desire to state that since March 1901 he has, in addition to his Washington family, been living with a woman in New York, and is now living with her at #32 - 34 Division St. They have a few months old baby. This statement can be supported by oral proof or affidavits.

To summarize briefly: it would appear from the facts, supported by affidavits presented herewith, that for some reason of other, and it is not difficult to conjecture what the reason was, it was represented to you that the operations of the Interpreter S. C. Chew were of such a character as to warrant his removal from the service. It would further appear that both Ottis and Charlie Kee had secured a promise from you that the result of their investigation should be kept secret and no facts presented by them should be made known to me. This, in itself, would indicate that this attack upon my interpreter was premeditated, that it was entered into for the sole purpose of getting

rid of him, and that a complete knowledge on the part of the two officers mentioned that they would not be able to sustain "bona fide" charges against the interpreter. Knowing this, it is equally apparent that this investigation was based and was expected from the beginning to be based upon fraudulent statements and perjured affidavits of such witnesses among the Chinese who could be induced either by the payment of money or the promise of other reward to sign such affidavits.

In view of these facts, and with the belief that they secured this promise from you under representations which were absolutely false, I have the honor to request that a full enquiry be made into the conduct of these officers at that time.

I desire to say in this connection that in addition to the injustice which I feel has been done to the interpreter, I have a personal and immediate interest in this matter. It is not possible for me to lose sight of the statement made by the Commissioner-General to United States Attorney Curtiss that the wrong-doing of my interpreter was so flagrant that I should have discovered it, and I feel that I have a perfect right, in view of these developments, to demand that a full enquiry be made into this investigation, for the reason that I am, even to that extent, involved.

In this connection, and as showing the lengths to which the smugglers of Chinese and those interested in their illegal entry into the United States will go, I have the honor to report for your information that at least three weeks before the transfers

ordered by your Bureau in March of last year were mailed, it was generally said by the Chinese attorneys on the border, by representatives of the Canadian Pacific R. R., and by the local agent at Malone of the New York Central R. R., a connecting line, not only that such transfers were to be made, but what those transfers were. It has been said by one of the parties who claims to have been a member of a meeting held in New York, that he contributed a certain sum of money to secure these transfers. This statement has been made to me, and I believe to Assistant United States Attorney H. E. Owen of Plattsburg, New York. The man who made the statement was Robert M. Moore, the principal attorney for the Chinese on the Northern New York border, and known to be closely connected with the Canadian Pacific R. R. I mention this to show to what extent these promoters and smugglers will go in order to arouse suspicion and destroy the harmony of the work of the officers charged with the enforcement of these laws.

Trusting that a prompt investigation by some secret service, or other, officer, who has the confidence of the Bureau, and is not personally involved in this matter, will be ordered I have the honor to remain

Very respectfully,

Jacob Ford

Enclosures.

Chinese Inspector.

New York, N. Y.

March 12th., 1902.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In connection with the so-called investigation conducted by one B. F. Garland (otherwise known as W. H. Ottis) and Charles Kee (Charlie Mow or Moy Mow), secret officers of the Treasury Department, conducted during January and February of last year, which resulted in my removal from the service, I have the honor to submit the following charges:

FIRST. This investigation was not made for the purpose of testing my integrity as an officer of the Government, but for the sole purpose of securing my removal. No inquiry was made of the Inspector in Charge of the District of New York at that time as to my efficiency as an interpreter, nor of the United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York as to the success of my efforts to secure witnesses for the Government, nor was there submitted to the Department any statement showing the result of the work which had been accomplished in the prosecution of fraudulent Chinese cases on the border, in which the witnesses for the Government were secured through my efforts.

SECOND. I charge that all of the affidavits upon which these charges were based had either forged signatures, or that the

signatures were procured by the said Charles Kee by the payment of money for the same.

I have been informed that one of the affidavits which are on file in the Department purports to have been signed by Leung Gett. In regard to this affidavit, if there be such, I herewith charge absolute forgery on the part of Charles Kee, or the other investigating officer, and your attention is hereby invited to the attached affidavit of the said Leung Gett to that effect.

I am also informed that one of the affidavits on file in the Department is signed by one Ah Jung. In regard to this affidavit I beg to state that Ah Jung is a fictitious name, and I defy the officers making these charges to confront me with any such Chinaman.

I am also informed that one of the affidavits is signed by Lee Poy. In regard to the Lee Poy affidavit, I have to state that Lee Poy was a witness for the Government on the 22nd. of October, 1900, at Burlington, Vermont; that he was thoroughly examined as to what he knew in regard to the case for which he was subpoenaed before leaving New York. When he was sworn in the case at Burlington, it was perfectly apparent that he had been tampered with and his testimony was practically worthless. Upon his return to New York at the time that he was being paid his witness fees by Chinese Inspector Izard, and in the presence of that officer, I charged him with having sold out the Government in that case, and told him that he would never again be used in any Chinese case. I mention this in order to show an additional motive for his sig-

nature, if such an affidavit be among the papers.

In connection with the charges and referring to these affidavits, I beg to invite your attention to the accompanying affidavits showing the efforts on the part of the said Charles Kee and Dr. Moy (at that time an interpreter in the service of the Government) to secure false affidavits for the purpose of bringing about my removal from the service.

THIRD. I charge also that this so-called investigation conducted by the said B. F. Garland (otherwise known as W. H. Ottis) was carried out with absolute unfairness to me, and that he was a party to the effort on the part of the said Dr. Moy and Charles Kee to bring about my removal. I maintain that every particle of evidence before the Bureau of any misconduct on my part, or of any failure on my part to discharge fully the duties of an interpreter, is manufactured from start to finish; that there is no word of truth in any of the statements made by these offficers to the Treasury Department, and that these officers know that there is no truth in their charges.

In preferring these charges I have the honor to state that I do it with the sole object of clearing my character, which has been impeached by false charges based upon perjured affidavits, which were procured by the payment of money and are absolutely without foundation in fact.

Respectfully,

Enclosures.

Lee Chung Chew

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, SS:

L E U N G G E E T being duly sworn, deposes and says:

During the month of January, 1901, I have seen Chinese interpreter Moy Mow expose a large amount of money at a gambling place at 14 Mott Street in the City of New York, where he was playing a game commonly known as Stuss.

At various times the said Moy Mow lost considerable sums of money and in a certain game he played at 14 Mott Street, when he lost a large sum of money, he cried out in his angry mood, that he had lost not less than Eight hundred dollars during two weeks at that place. I did not play myself as I have but little money with me. Several people in the game are rich people and I considered that with the little money I have it is not worth while to take a hand.

Sworn to before me this :
1st day of April, 1901. :

梁傑

Chas T. Kennedy
Notary Public.
#32, Myles.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK: SS.

G O N G C H U N G S U N being sworn to tell the truth, says:

I saw Moy Jin Fuey on or about the Seventh day of March, 1901, at the Restaurant 16 Pell Street. He asked me if I had paid Chew $40. to pass the case against my son. I told him that the son is my own son and the case is genuine. I am a merchant and my son is 16 years old. My friends who understand the laws had told me my son is entitled to admission to the United States. I have not give Chew any money. I will not give Chew money even he ask for it.

Sworn to before me this
26th day of March, 1901.

江昌信

Thos T. Kennedy.
Notary Public,
#32. Nyco

I read the above statement to Gong Chung Sun and was interpretted to him by Gong Hoar and I also witness the signature in Chinese was signed by Gong Chung Sun

Mrs G. Hoar.

CITY, COUNTY AND STATE OF NEW YORK, SS.

I, KAI CHUN, residing in the City of New York, being duly sworn, depose and say:

That on or about the 4th day of January, 1901, Ah Lou, otherwise Ng Chie Hing, invites me to his room at Number 4 Doyer Street, New York City, to have a talk in the matter of making money. I went with him to his room and saw Moy Mow, otherwise Charlie Kee, there, who waited for me in Ah Lou's room. The said Moy Mow offered me Twenty dollars ($2o) to sign a fictitious affidavit against Sue Chung Chew. I said to Moy Mow that I would not sign such affidavit.

Sworn to before me this 6th day of ~~February~~ March, 1902.

Kai Chun

W P E Johnson
Notary Public Kings Co
Certificate filed in N.Y.Co

CITY, COUNTY AND STATE OF NEW YORK, SS:

I, AH Lou, residing in the City of New York, being duly sworn, depose and say:

That during the months of January and February, 1901, at the request of Moy Mow, otherwise Charles Kee, I brought to the said Moy Mow who was in my room at Number 4 Doyer Street, New York City, at various times Chinese persons, namely: Mr. Woo Shun, Ng Shing, Lee Poy, Leung Gow, and others, with the object in view of signing fictitious affidavits against Sue Chung Chew, and the said Moy Mow authorized me to say that each signer will get Twenty dollars ($20) and some will get Thirty dollars ($30), but none of the men signed any affidavits. If any such affidavits said to have been signed and deposited in the hands of the Treasury Department, they are forgeries and misleading and purely the work of the investigators. I have not signed any affidavit against Sue Chung Chew.

Sworn to before me this : his
march : Ah Lou
1 day of ~~February~~, 1902.: mark

W. P. E. Johnson
Notary Public Kings Co
Certificate filed in N.Y. Co

CITY, COUNTY & STATE OF NEW YORK, SS:

I, LEUNG GETT being duly sworn, depose and say:-

That on or about the month of January, 1901, an affidavit said to have been signed and complaint against Chung Sing Ming and Sue Chung Chew under the name of Leung Gett, and deposited in the hands of the United States Treasury Department, are deceptive forgeries and maliciously manufactured by the investigators. I have testified for the United States Government in two Chinese cases, one in Malone, N. Y. and the other one in Albany, N. Y. in 1890 and 1891: that Chinese interpretor Sue Chung Chew has treated me fair and square and that I have received my witness fee in full allowed by law. I have not signed any complaint against the said Sue Chung Chew or Chung Sing Ming.

Sworn to before me this :
10th day of March, 1902. : Leung 梁士 Gett

James A Dougan

STATE, CITY & COUNTY OF NEW YORK, SS:

I, NG SHING, being duly sworn, depose and say:

On or about the 4th day of January, 1901, Ah Lou alias Ng Chie Hing, asked me to go with him to his room at Number 4 Doyer Street, New York City, to have a talk about making money. I went with him to his room and saw Moy Mow alias Charles Kee, there, who offered me Twenty dollars ($20) to sign an affidavit against Sue Chung Chew for cheating part of my witness fee. I told Moy Mow that Chew had not cheated any part of my fee; I received it in full from the hand of Chinese Inspector Izzard every time I testified for the Government. Moy Mow then said, it doesn't make any difference. He said, "I get up the paper and make it all right, you sign it, and I will give you Twenty dollars. Chew will never know who signed paper against him." I told Moy Mow alias Charles Kee, that I do not want to sign such a paper.

Sworn to before me this
17th day of February, 1902.

Ng Shing
12 Pell St
City

Jacob Jno Glatke
Notary Public
N.Y.C.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, SS:

G O N G H E N being duly sworn, deposes and says:

On or about the 20th day of December, 1900, Ng. Chie Hing or Ah Lou, came and asked me to sign a statement against Chung Sing Ming and Interpreter Chew for cheating me out of my witness fees. I said I have received all my witness fees, $22.95 after expenses are taken out. Ah Lou said Dr. Moy and Moy Mow are willing to pay you $10. to sign the paper. That paper will be kept in Washington. Ching Sing Ming and Chew will never know who signed it. I said to him, what do I want to sign such a paper for. He said to get Chew out of government service. He further said Chew will take you to testify once and he don't want you again, but Dr. Moy has made me his agent to get witnesses. After Chew gets fired out I will get Dr. Moy to accept you and you can go and testify for the government as often as you want to go. I said I will not sign any such paper.

Sworn to before me this : 光昌
1st day of April, 1901.:

Wm. T. Kennedy.
Notary Public.
32 Nylo.

光大

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, SS:

Y O U N G H O N G being sworn deposes and says:

On or about the 20th day of December, 1900, Ng Chie Hing asked me to sign a statement against Chung Sing Ming and Chew for cheating me out of part of my witness fee. I was to receive $10. for signing the statement. I said they have not cheated me out of any part of it. I received $22.95 after all expenses were paid. The Inspector paid it to me, not Chew nor Chung Sing Ming. He asked me if I am willing to see Moy Mow and Dr. Moy at No. 4 Doyer Street, who were the parties to pay the money. He said they may be willing to give me more if I go to see them. I said I do not care to go.

Sworn to before me this :
1st day of April, 1901.: Young Hong

Wm. T. Kennedy.
Notary Public,
#32. Ulster.

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CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK: SS.

C H U H O being sworn to tell the truth, says:

I met Ah Lou who is sometimes called Ng Chie Hing on or about 20th Dec. 1900, in Pell Street, New York City. He asked me if I would sign a paper against Chew for charging a commission on my witness fee for testifying in Malone Court - that paper will be sent to Washington and get Chew fired out of service, it will be secret paper and Chew will never know you sign your name. Dr. Moy Jin Fuey is willing to pay $20. for your signature beside that, after Chew get fired out you can go and testify as often as you want to go. I shall be Dr. Moy's agent, I told him that I am cousin of Chew, he said that just why Dr. Moy willing to pay you $20. Chew will never see your name. I told him I will not sign such paper because I got my witness fee in full same as other witness got who went on same day.

趙文多

Sworn to before me this :
27th day of March, 1901. :



Wm. T. Kennedy
Notary Public,
32. myles.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK: SS.

N G J E W being sworn to tell the truth, says:

I met Ng Chie Hing who is also known as Ah Lou, on or about the 20th December, 1900. He ask me if I want to sign a paper against Chew for cheating part of your witness fee and make $10. for so doing. He said that paper will be forwarded to Washington and kept it secret. Chew will never know that you sign it. I told him that I received my witness fee in full which was $22.95. I sign a receipt for that amount. Chinese Inspector Izard paid me the money. He said I am cousin of his, I ought to comply with his requests. I told him to get along; he went off in madness.

Sworn to before me this :
27th day of March, 1901. :

伍周

Wm. T. Kennedy
Notary Public.
32. myloo.

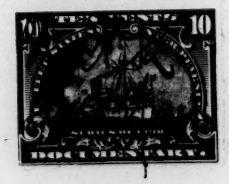
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, SS:

L E E Q U O N being sworn deposes and says: I met Ah Lou on or about the 20th day of December 1900. He stated to me that Dr. Moy Jin Fuey offered me $10. to sign a statement against Ching Sing Ming and Interpreter Sue Chung Chew for charging me a commission on witness fees. I told him that Chung Sing Ming and Sue Chung Chew have not charged me any commission, I received $22.95 after all expenses are paid. I will not sign such paper.

Lee Quong

Sworn to before me this 2nd day of April, 1901.

Kurt T. Kennedy
Notary Public.
No. 32. Myles.



CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, SS:

CHUNG SING being sworn deposes and says: On or about the 22nd day of December, 1900, Ng Chie Hing asked me to sign a statement against Chew and Chung Sing Wing for charging a commission on witness fees. I told him that they have not charged me commission on my fees, I got the same amount as other witnesses got, $22.95 clear of all expenses. He wanted me to go and see Dr. Moy and Moy Mow who were willing to put up big money to get Chew out of his job. He said Dr. Moy has made me his agent and I can get Dr. Moy to let you go and testify for the government as often as you wish to go and he will give you $10. cash just as soon as you have signed the statement. I said such case is very serious. He said Dr. Moy and Moy Mow had promised him that Chew will never know who signed the statement. I did not sign. Then I told Chew what Ng Chie Hing had said.

Sworn to before me this :
1st day of April, 1901.: Chung Sing

Wm T. Kennedy
Notary Public.
#32. Nyco.



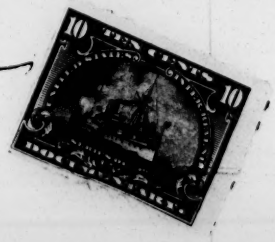
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, SS:

A H J O H N being duly sworn, deposes and says:

On or about the 20th day of December, 1900, Ng Chie Hing asked me to sign a statement saying that I paid commission on my witness fees. I said I have received my fees in full, the same amount as the other witnesses got on same day and place, the Chinese Inspector give the money at Burlington. He said if I signed a paper, it would be a money making matter for me. I asked him how much. He said Dr. Moy, and Moy Mow said to me that the price is $10. for any one who signed the statement against Chew and Chung Sing Ming. He further said if I would go with him to see them (Dr. Moy, Jin Fuey and Moy Mow) I might get more than $10. I said that is very serious to make a charge against a man for anything that he did not commit. He said Chew and Chung Sing Ming will never know who signed the statement. I said I will not sign it.

Sworn to before me this :
4 day of ~~Dec.~~ April 1901. :

A H John



W. P. E. Johnson
Notary Public Kings Co
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK; SS.

S I N G Q U E being sworn to tell the truth, says:

I met Ah Lou on or about the 20th of December, 1900, in Mott Street, New York City. He ask me if I want to make some money. I ask him in what way, he said Dr. Moy Jin Fuey want me to sign a paper against Chew for cheated the Malone witnesses' fee. I told him that I have received my fee in full, it was $22.65 after all expenses taken out. Ah Lou said Dr. Moy Jin Fuey is willing to pay me $10. to sign such paper. I told him that I will not sign such paper - he told me not to tell Chew of his mission.

Sworn to before me this : Sing Lee
27th day of March, 1901. :

Wm. J. Kennedy
Notary Public.
#32. Myles.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK: SS.

O N G C H U N G being sworn to tell the truth, says:

I met Ah Lou or Ng Chie Hing in Doyer Street on or about the 20th day of December, 1900. The said Ng Chie Hing ask me if I would sign a statement to the fact that Chew had cheated me out of part of my witness fee, which was paid me by the Government for testifying in Malone Court. I told him that I have received full payment for my fee amounting to Twenty-two and 85/100 dollars ($22.85) after all expenses paid. Then he said Dr. Moy want to pay me or any one $10. who willing to sign such paper against Chew. The paper will be put away in Washington so that Chew will never know who sign it, beside that Chew only use the witness once he don't want you again, but Dr. Moy Jin Fuey has made me his agent, and that you can go and testify as many times as you want to make money. I told him that Chew have not cheated me. I will not sign, he told me not to tell Chew of this talk.

Sworn to before me this 2nd day of ~~March~~ April, 1901. : Ong Chung

W. P. E. Johnson
Notary Public Kings Co
certificate filed in N Y Co

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, SS:

C H U O N being sworn deposes and says:
On or about the 19th day of December, 1900, Ah Lou or Ng Chie Hing came and stated to me that Dr. Moy Jin Fuey and Moy Mow, otherwise Charley Lee, authorized me to tell you that you will get $20. if you will sign a statement against Sue Chung Chew and Chung Sing Ming for charging me a commission on my witness fee. I told him that I have received my witness fee in full which amounted to $22.95 after all my expenses were paid. Beside that Chew is my cousin. If I sign such an untrue statement about Chew how could I face him again. Then Ah Lou said to me that the paper will be sent to Washington, D. C. and my name will be withheld in Washington, and Chew and Chung Sing Ming will never know that you have signed it. Dr. Moy and Moy Mow said that they have a pile of money and they are going to get Chew out of service any how, so you might as well sign one. They may be willing to give more than $20. if you come with me to see them. I said I will not sign any such paper.

Sworn to before me this
1st day of April, 1901.

Chu Oon

Wm. T. Kennedy.
Notary Public.
No. 32, Nyks.

COPY

No. 2818-C. Washington, March 20, 1901.

Ralph Izard,

Chinese Inspector,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of your letter of 16th instant, and in response thereto you are informed that I cannot assume responsibility for what you may have been told by some person other than myself, and you are furthermore advised that the Bureau does not feel called upon to conduct any further correspondence upon this subject.

Respectfully,

(Signed) T. V. Powderly

Commissioner-General.

COPY

Brooklyn, N. Y. March 16, 1901.

The Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 14th in which I am advised that no formal charges have been preferred against Chinese Interpreter Sue Chung Chew.

While I dislike to be persistent in this matter, I am forced to invite the attention of the Bureau to the fact that Mr. Curtiss, U. S. District Attorney for the Northeren District of New York, stated to me that he had been informed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration that the charges against the Interpreter were of such a character as to render me, to a certain extent at least, culpable in not detecting his crookedness. In view of this statement, if I was correctly informed by the District Attorney, I feel that I am not asking more than I am entitled to in desiring an opportunity of knowing what offences have been committed by the Interpreter.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Ralph Izard

Chinese Inspector in Charge.

COPY

Washington, March 14, 1901.

No. 2818-C.

Ralph Izard,

Chinese Inspector,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sir:

In response to your letter of 13th instant, you are informed that no formal charges have been preferred against Chinese Interpreter Sue Chung Chew, although it will not be necessary to continue his services after the transfers which have been ordered go into effect.

Respectfully,

(Signed) T. V. Powderly

Commissioner-General.

COPY

Brooklyn N. Y. March 13, 1901

The Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I am informed by United States Attorney Curtiss that, among other reasons for my transfer from New York to Philadelphia, is the fact that charges have been preferred against Chinese Interpreter S. C. Chew, who has been connected with this office for the past year; that while no charges are filed against me, the charges against the Interpreter cover such flagrant acts that, as the officer in charge of this District and directing his operations, I should have been able to discover them.

In view of the fact that I am thus negatively involved in this investigation of the Interpreter and the charges against him, I would respectfully request that a copy of such charges be forwarded to me in order that I may see to what extent I have been at fault in the conduct of this office.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Ralph Izard

Chinese Inspector in Charge.

Office of
Special Agent Treasury Department

(Ed. 11-27-'99—1,000,000.) No. 18. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Leave granted Oscar Greenhalgh
for 7 days beginning Nov. 1/1900
by direction of Asst. Secty.
F. Tayler.

ber 14, 1900.

re recent correspond-
of smuggling of
quire whether the ser-
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equalled by any offi-
ailable for service

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entering the United
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by vehicle for a jour-
the points where they
n, and the difficulty

Office of

Special Agent Treasury Department

September 14, 1900.

Commissioner General of Immigration,

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my Annual Report and more recent correspondence with the Bureau in regard to the increase of smuggling of Chinese on the Canadian frontier, I beg to inquire whether the services of Mr. W. H. Otis, who I understand is now in the East and whose knowledge of smuggling is certainly not equalled by any official of the Government to my knowledge, are available for service on the border for a short time ?

I feel very well satisfied that with the facilities in his possession for finding out the course taken by the Chinese, and the methods pursued by them in clandestinely entering the United States, it would not be very long before we would be able to shut off one or two of the most troublesome points. I have information from the Chinese in New York who furnish me with information that is generally reliable, that one of the most frequented lines of travel used by the Chinese is via St. Albans, Vermont. The Chinese after leaving the train at St. John are taken by vehicle for a journey of a day or a day and a half, to one of the points where they are put aboard a train for New York or Boston, and the difficulty

which confronts us here is that the Chinese who have reached New York in this way are frequently unable, even if willing, to state the Railroad points at which they arrived and boarded the trains.

I trust the Bureau will be able to assign Mr. Otis to this work, as smuggling of Chinese between Malone, New York, and Richmond, Vermont, is increasing steadily.

Respectfully,

Macpherson

Chinese Inspector.

Office of the Collector of Customs,
District of Puget Sound,
Port of Port Townsend, Wash.,
August 2, 1900.

Hon. T. V. Powderly,
Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On the 30th ultimo I wired you asking for the detail of Confidential Special Agent, B. F. Garland, to this District. My reasons for this were that I have the utmost confidence in this man's ability to ferret out violations of the Immigration Laws, and other matters, as he is peculiarly adapted for the purpose, and having a dummy in the shape of a Chinaman whom he calls "Friday," who circulates among Chinese and other immigrants in British Columbia and posts him in regard to their movements, and, now as the transportation companies plying between Sound ports and Japan and China say that they will not ticket Japanese immigrants further than Victoria and Vancouver and let them get in the best way they can, it makes it absolutely necessary to have a man on the inside to look these matters up; and, as I am very anxious to put a stop to this flow of immigrants into this district, especially at this time, being a campaign year, I sincerely hope that you will comply with my request in regard to the detail of Mr. G. He was sent here by Mr. Gage at my request, to investigate other matters something about a year ago, and he done it so satisfactorily, not only to the Department, but myself, that I cannot help but believe that he will do the same in regard

AUG 2 - 1900

to your Department, and as you can call for him provided you want to detail him for some other point temporarily, from this district, I believe will be the best place to assign him to duty. Please help me out in this matter and I will appreciate it very much.

So far as receiving any assistance from the Revenue Cutters in this district, it is perfectly useless to depend upon them, and it will require different assistance in order to accomplish anything.

Please answer by wire, regarding detail of Garland.

Respectfully,

H D Hancock

Collector.

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.
This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECD BY	CHECK
88 Ch			

RECEIVED at Wyatt Building, Cor. 14th & F. Streets, Washington, D. C.

Dated San Francisco Calif 20 May 190

To Geo w maher,

acty Supervising Special Agt
Washn DC

Your letter fourteenth am here Report for Duty today

B F Garland

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECD BY	CHECK
224			

RECEIVED at Wyatt Building, Cor. 14th & F. Streets, Washington, D. C.

Dated Albany Ny 15 May 15 190

To George Washington Maher

acty Supvg Spl Agt Washn DC

Leave for Sanfrancisco via Chicago

Now send mail there

Garland

DIVISION OF
SPECIAL AGENTS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Washington,

Telegram. May 12,1900.

B.F.Garland,

Albany,N.Y.

Post Office authorities here report no trace letter containing accounts from San Francisco.

Assistant Secretary.

Official business. Government rates. Charge Treasury Department. Chinese Appropriation.

THE POSTAL COMPANY'S SYSTEM REACHES ALL IMPORTANT POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA, AND via COMMERCIAL CABLES, TO ALL THE WORLD.

Design Patent. Dec. 20-1887.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED) IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL MACKAY-BENNETT CABLES. REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

FORM 16.

TELEGRAM

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY.

This Company transmits and delivers messages subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

WILLIAM H. BAKER, V. P. & Gen'l Manager. JOHN O. STEVENS, Secretary. ALBERT B. CHANDLER, President.

23

A108 Ny Oc Cd. 23 Pd Govt.

Received at 1345 PENN. AVE. N.W.

(WHERE ANY REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.)

Albany, N.Y. May 12-00

Hon O. L. Spaulding,
Asst Secy of Treasy,
Washn, Dc.

Replying your telegram today postmaster SanFrancisco telegraphs

See Postmaster Washington,

B. F. Garland.

1227P

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DIVISION OF
SPECIAL AGENTS

Washington,

May 12, 1900.

Telegram.

B. F. Garland,

Albany, N.Y.

Replying your telegram yesterday examination records fails to show receipt accounts for April.

Assistant Secretary.

Official business. Government rates. Charge Treasury Department. Chinese appropriation.

Form No. 0105

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages**, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECD BY	CHECK
294	H C Mk	H Callet	Good Rate

736p

RECEIVED at Wyatt Building, Cor. 14th & F. Streets, Washington, D. C.

Dated Albany May 11 May 11 190

To Hon D. L. Spaulding
Asst Secy of Treasury
Washn D C

Your telegram this day accounts for april Mailed from San Francisco
april thirty first. My address Albany Albany until
further notice

Garland.

DIVISION OF
SPECIAL AGENTS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Washington, May 10, 1900.

Telegram.

B. F. Garland,

Care Hon. Frank P. Blair,

46 Bonfan Block,

Chicago, Ill.

Your telegram this date accounts for April not received.

Assistant Secretary.

Official business. Government rates. Charge Treasury Department.

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

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THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
68 Ch	Kw	Paid	

REOEIVED at Wyatt Building, Cor. 14th & F. Streets, Washington, D. C.

Dated Chicago Ill May 10 1900

To George W Maher

Acting Supvg Special Agt

Washn DC

Was april checks mailed to Chicago address wire answer

B F Garland

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

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THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
587 Ch	Tw	2i	10pd

RECEIVED at Wyatt Building, Cor. 14th & F. Streets, Washington, D. C.

Dated Ogden Utah May 13 1900

To Walter D Chance

Supervising Special agent

Washn DC

Send both Checks Care Blair Forty six Borden Block Chicago.

Garland

Form No. 168.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

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This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

RECEIVED at Wyatt Building, Cor. 14th & F. Streets, Washington, D. C.

2260H VL Si 49Collect G R

Port Townsend Wn Feb 23-00

Hon L J Gage,

1715 Mass Ave Washn DC.

I am through with my work in this district unless authorized to proceed with my plans as suggested in my personal letter to you dated Albany January eighteenth nineteen hundred Please instruct definitely Seattle address.

Garland. 827P

Treasury Department,

Office of the Secretary,

Washington, D. C., December 29, 1899.

Telegram.

Ben F. Garland,

Post Office Box 20,

Seattle, Washington.

Your telegram yesterday. Not deemed advisable to call you here with Heustis.

Official business. Government rates.

Postal.

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

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This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

4 40

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
161 Ch	A	aj	25 Collect GR

RECEIVED at Wyatt Building, Cor. 14th & F. Streets, Washington, D. C. Dec 28 1 ~~90~~

Dated Seattle Wn 28

To Walter S Chance

Supervising Opl agt Washn D C

Questia desires my presence in Washington with him Shall we leave in time for this?

Garland

52212/2 PART I

SCREENED

By EKL Date 9/6/89

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY 59619

WASHINGTON

November 4, 1908.

CUSTOMS

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK RECEIVED NOV 5 1908 DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY RECEIVED NOV 5 1908 DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, further in regard to the appointment of certain officers of the Bureau of Immigration of your Department, as customs inspectors, in order that they may be authorized to break the seals upon, and open cars containing merchandise in bond, for the purpose of searching such cars for contraband Chinese.

Upon careful consideration of the matter the Department deems it inadvisable to designate officers of another Department to act as inspectors of customs. However, the Collector of Customs at El Paso, Texas, has been directed to instruct officers of the customs to render all proper assistance to officers of your Department in the matter of the detection of contraband Chinese.

Respectfully,

Beekman Winthrop
Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK FORWARDED NOV 5 1908 TO IMMIGRATION DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

INCLOSE

No inclosures.

See Part II hereafter.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2 October 30, 1908.

15

Sir:

I have the honor to make further reference to the report of the Supervising Inspector of Immigration on the Mexican border, of which a copy was transmitted to you on September 30th and was acknowledged under date of October 5, 1908. In that report a request was made that certain immigrant inspectors be designated to act as customs officers, in order that they might be clothed with sufficient authority to break seals on bonded freight cars, in connection with the search for contraband Chinese.

An additional report has now been received from the Supervising Inspector, of which the following is an excerpt:

> There is one very difficult situation confronting us at El Paso, and that is in reference to the examination of bonded cars. I have previously reported to the Bureau the apprehension of twelve Chinese in a bonded car at Toyah, Texas, and refer to other instances which showed conclusively that Chinese had been in other bonded cars. During the night of the 14th instant five Chinese were found in a bonded car in the Texas Pacific yards at El Paso. Report of this occurrence was forwarded to the Bureau yesterday. I received a telegram this morning from El Paso stating that eighteen Chinese were found in a bonded car on the Texas Pacific on the night of the 19th instant prior to the time that the same left the El Paso yards. This quite clearly demonstrates that these cars were being used because of the fact that parties interested in the smuggling of Chinese know that all other cars are examined at terminal points outside of El Paso. For the present we are breaking all bonded seals just shortly before such cars leave El Paso, but this necessitates considerable extra work for the Customs Service, as it is compelled to hold at least one officer in readiness, and sometimes two, to accommodate us in this respect. I would, therefore, urge that, if the Treasury Department will agree to designate certain stipulated officers previously mentioned as Customs Inspectors for this particular work, such designations be made at once, as it will be of great service to us in connection with the train inspection work and will obviate the necessity for a rigid examination of bonded cars in El Paso and permit the outside officers to perform that service.

52212/2 October 30, 1908.

From the foregoing it will be observed that this matter is somewhat pressing in its nature and the Department therefore wishes to express the hope that you will find it agreeable to make the designations referred to. In that event it is desired to extend the previous recommendation so that the following named immigrant officers will be similarly designated, for the same purpose as that contemplated in the previous request, viz:

Charles F. Sensner, Chinese Inspector, Carrizozo, N. M.

James G. Boor, Chinese Inspector, San Marcial, N. M.

Thomas B. Holland, Immigrant Inspector, Toyah, Texas.

Frank M. Stanley, Immigrant Inspector, San Marcial, N. M.

John Corbin, Jr., Immigrant Inspector, Del Rio, Texas.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Charles Earl.

Acting Secretary.

Hon. J. B. Reynolds,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

WW

Department of Commerce and Labor

52212/2

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

October 30, 1908.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

In reference to that portion of your letter of October 22d, No. 111-C, which refers to the proposed designation of immigrant officers to act as customs inspectors, for the purpose of enabling them to lawfully open bonded freight cars, you are informed that the Acting Secretary of the Treasury acknowledged receipt of the request in a letter addressed to the Department on October 5th, stating that the proposition would receive consideration by his department. Again, under date of October 24th, he states that the matter of smuggling in bonded freight cars at El Paso is still under investigation.

Another communication has been addressed to the Treasury Department this day, calling attention to the expediency of prompt action in this matter and at the same time nominating the five additional officers whose names are shown in your letter of October 22d. Necessarily, we must await the pleasure of the Treasuty Department, but it is hoped that early action will be taken.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General

WW

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Treasury Department,

Washington,

October 24, 1908.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, inclosing a copy of a letter from the United States Commissioner of Immigration for Canada, relative to the smuggling of Chinese at Detroit, Mich.

I inclose herewith a copy of a letter this day addressed to Collectors of Customs on the Mexican and Canadian frontiers, instructing them that all the openings of a car loaded with merchandise in bond or in transit should be closed and sealed with customs seals, and the seals carefully inspected upon arrival at the frontier port or port of destination.

As such instructions will be interpreted to require care in the sealing of the end doors or windows of cars, and strict compliance with the same will be required by this Department it is believed with the same will be required by this Department, it is believed that the smuggling of Chinese by reason of such smaller openings of the cars being left unsealed will be rendered impossible in the future.

The matter of the smuggling of certain Chinese in bonded freight cars at El Paso, Texas, is still under investigation by this Department.

Respectfully,

(Sgd) J. B. Reynolds

Acting Secretary.

For Original of above - See 52,150-4

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

2212
2

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
EL PASO, TEX.

October 24, 190[illegible].

The Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my telegram of the 22d instant, forwarded in code through Hon. John E. Wilkie, Chief of the U. S. Secret Service, relative to the employment of Mrs. Blaza Avilez for a period of thirty days, at two dollars per day, I have the honor to state that this woman occupies a room at 114 Third Street; said room adjoining one occupied by Theodore Villescas; the latter is the Mexican smuggler who was recently shot by Inspector Curtis. Villescas' room is used as the rendezvous of his confederates, Miguel Chayes, Frank Guerra, Tomas Frantz, and another Mexican named Moralez. From Mrs. Avilez' room, she is able to see and hear practically everything that goes on between these smugglers, in addition to which she has become very confidential with a woman who is living with Villescas. Mrs. Avilez has already confirmed our suspicions to the effect that deputy constable Duran is connected with this gang of smugglers, by reporting several conferences held between that officer and the Mexican smugglers above referred to, in Villescas' room; she has also reported that the smugglers

52036-399

were going to bring Chinese across from Juarez, Mexico, during the night of October 22-23, which information we have since found to have been correct, the Chinese having crossed about three miles below the Immigration station. Acting upon this information, we guarded as much of the river front as we could cover with the officers at our disposal during the nights above mentioned.

It is for the purpose of having Mrs. Avilèz advise us in advance, if possible, as to the exact location to be used by these smugglers in bringing over contrband Chinese, and for the further purpose of having her keep us advised as to the identity of the parties who call upon and associate with these Mexican smugglers that I requested her temporary employment, it being impossible to secure such information without having an unsuspected informant associated with the smugglers.

Referring to that portion of my telegram relative to and urging the temporary employment of J. W. Fulgham, as recommended by Supervising Inspector Berkshire, I beg to state that from what I have been able to learn during my short stay at this port, Fulgham is in a position to keep us fully advised as to the movements of the Americans back of and interested in the smuggling of Chinese at this place. He appears to have the absolute confidence of those engaged in this business, and promptly reports their meetings, conversations and proposed

52036-399

movements with such exactness that we have been able to build up evidence that will doubtless enable us to successfully prosecute not only the ring-leaders but their associates, provided we are able to prove a sufficient number of overt acts to place the conspiracy within the scope of the statutes covering such acts.

It was in view of the foregoing that I indorsed the temporary employment of J. W. Fulgham, as previously recommended by Supervising Inspector Berkshire.

In connection with these matters, I beg to state that 52080-106
six Chinese were arrested at Amarillo, Texas, on the 10th and 12th instants, respectively; that Inspector Samuel D. Dodds subsequently secured statements from each of these six Chinese to the effect that Edward M. Fink, formerly chief of police of El Paso, Texas, took these six Chinese across the river from Juarez, Mexico, in the vicinity of El Paso, on the night of October 1st, and after walking for a short distance, placed them in a wagon, in which they drove for about four days, and then boarded a train and were taken to Amarillo, where Fink personally and forcibly placed them in charge of another Chinese, who detained them for one day; the six Chinese further testified that they each paid Fink one hundred dollars prior to their leaving for the American side. Inspector Dodds also secured a statement from a hotel keeper in Amarillo to the effect that Fink told him that he had smuggled these Chinese into Amarillo, and that he

requested the hotel keeper to enter into a deal with him whereby Chinese in the future could be detained at his hotel at the rate of two dollars per day, until such time as they could be continued on their journey. This, together with many other details too numerous to mention at this time, places the Government in a position to successfully prosecute Fink for aiding and abetting in this particular case. Fink, however, is practically the leader of one of the gangs of smugglers now operating here, and it is considered not advisable to proceed against him in connection with the above mentioned case at this time, as through him we will doubtless be able to connect other members of the conspiracy.

At about 6 a.m. on October 20th, instant, Inspector Nielson detected eighteen Chinese in a box car on the Texas and Pacific siding. This car was loaded with silver bullion, and was under United States Customs seals. The eighteen Chinese were put in this car by sawing the iron staple which holds the door clasp, and after the Chinese were loaded in, a similar staple was taken from an empty car, placed on this door, and the Chinese on the inside, by means of a pair of pincers, screwed the nut on, leaving the fastenings in identically their former positions, with the seals unbroken. In this car, which was billed for Chicago, was found 50 gallons of water, together with a great quantity of food. At the examination of these eighteen

Chinese Chin On made a full confession, describing minutely the man who accompanied him across the river from the Mexican side and assisted in putting the eighteen in the car, and stated that he had seen this party in Juarez, Mexico, on many occasions; that the arrangements for their entry into the United States were made by Moy Jung Mow, who operates in the city of Mexico, and Ming Wo, who operates in Juarez, Mexico. After makingthis statement Chin On expressed his willingness to appear in court as a witness in this case, provided he was permitted to remain in the United States, and was told that such arrangements might be made, provided he gave truthful testimony in behalf of the Government. "Get" Pool is the smuggler referred to by Chin On, and his operations are being carefully watched by informant Fulgham, hereinbefore referred to. Pool returned from the City of Mexico on the 19th inst., and two days later twenty-nine young Chinese arrived in Juarez, destined to Ming Wo, and the following day fifty were reported as having advanced from the City of Mexico to Chihuahua.

On October 17th last, Inspector Boor apprehended four Chinese in a sealed refrigerator car at San Marcial, New Mexico, and the same day extra freight conductor Word approached Inspector Boor with a proposition to pass Chinese through San Marcial for one hundred dollars each, the same to be divided between himself, Inspectors Boor and Stanley, and one

or two of the members of the train crew. Upon the receipt of a report covering this matter Inspectors Boor and Stanley, both stationed at San Marcial, were instructed to apparently acquiesce in any proposition made by Word, and to keep us fully advised in connection therewith. In connection with this matter Word informed Inspector Boor that Inspector Green at Albuquerque would pass the Chinese without any interference, and that he (Green), would be paid by a certain Chinese in Albuquerque; that upon arriving in Albuquerque the Chinese would be supplied with certificates of residence.

As regards the latter, Jose G. Mendoza, a special agent of the Mexican Central railroad, has reported, through Inspector G. G. Gonzales, that Inspector Green is a party to a scheme by which fraudulent certificates of residence are printed either in Chihuahua or the City of Mexico, and later supplied to Chinese. Mendoza has been in the City of Mexico since my arrival here, and this matter will be taken up with him immediately upon his return, with a view to unearthing any connection Inspector Green may have with the illegal entry of Chinese.

On October 22d, Harry T. Donaghy, special agent of the Department of Justice, now here in connection with neutrality matters, received a telegram from an agent of his Department in Chicago, requesting information relative to telegrams supposed to have been sent from this place to R. W. Stephenson, care

of the Elks Club in Chicago; not knowing the nature of this inquiry agent Donaghy, after ascertaining that the telegrams were being sent by a man named S. P. Dunn, who gave his address as the Royal Cigar Store, El paso, called at the latter place and made inquiries concerning Dunn; the following day agent Donaghy received instructions from the Attorney General to investigate the alleged smuggling of diamonds and Chinese by Dunn and Stephenson; Donaghy then conferred with me, and was advised that the Royal Cigar Store and the Royal Saloon, connected therewith, are the headquarters of one of the gang of smugglers, and was cautioned not to make any further inquiries at that place, and in the future that agent will co-operate with me. The alertness of informant Fulgham was evidenced by the fact that he informed us a few hours after agent Donaghy's call that the smugglers reported the fact that Donaghy had called.

Upon my arrival at this port I found that a majority of the officers who were formerly detailed for night work in the freight yards had been transferred to outlying stations for the purpose of inspecting trains, that policy being considered the most advantageous in view of the fact that the Rio Grande is now perfectly dry, and it would be impossible to prevent Chinese being smuggled across even by using a greater number of Inspectors than are available for that work. The latter plan is doubtless preferable, provided the officers make proper inspections. At present Chinese are being smuggled through this

vicinity, and the officers are unable to cope with the situation as it now stands, and suggestions and changes will be made with a view to carrying this investigation to a successful completion.

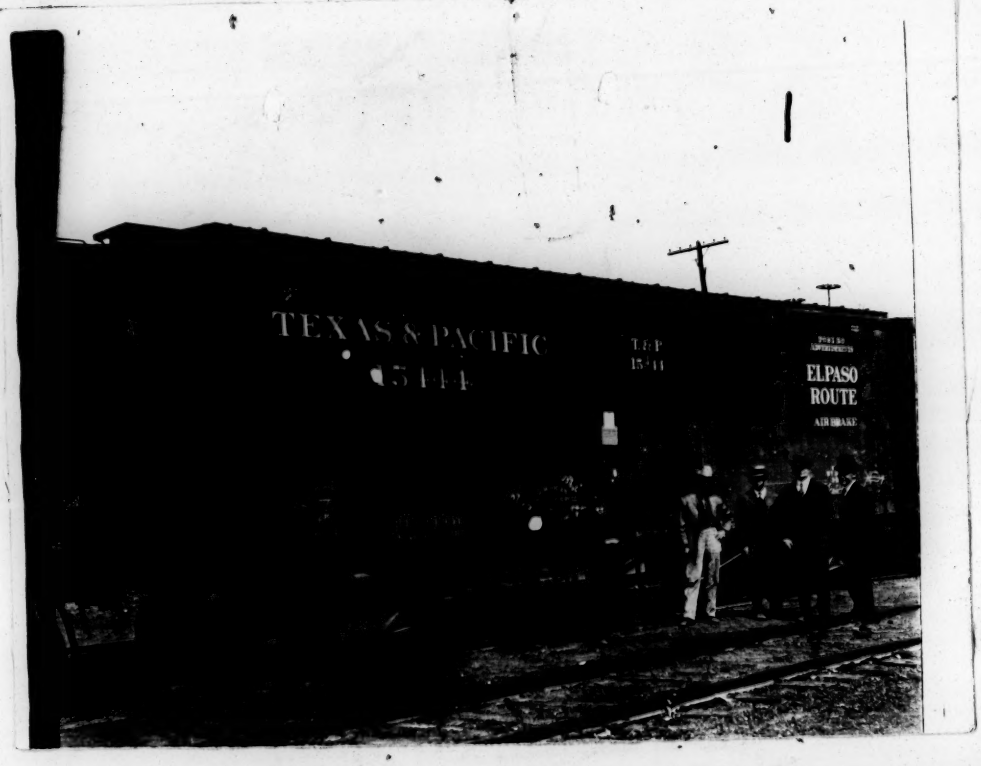
The above is respectfully submitted as a memorandum for the information of the Bureau and an outline of the situation as it now stands.

Inclosed herewith will be found photographs Nos. 1, 2 and 3, respectively: No. 1 being photograph of the car in which Inspector Nielson apprehended 18 Chinese on the morning of October 20th; the clasp as shown in the photograph over Inspector Nielson's head is the one that was substituted. Photograph No. 2 was taken from a point near which the car was at the time the Chinese were apprehended, and shows a view of the approach from the river to the freight yards, and gives an idea of the surrounding conditions. No. 3 is a photograph of the supplies found in the car with the eighteen Chinese.

Respectfully submitted,

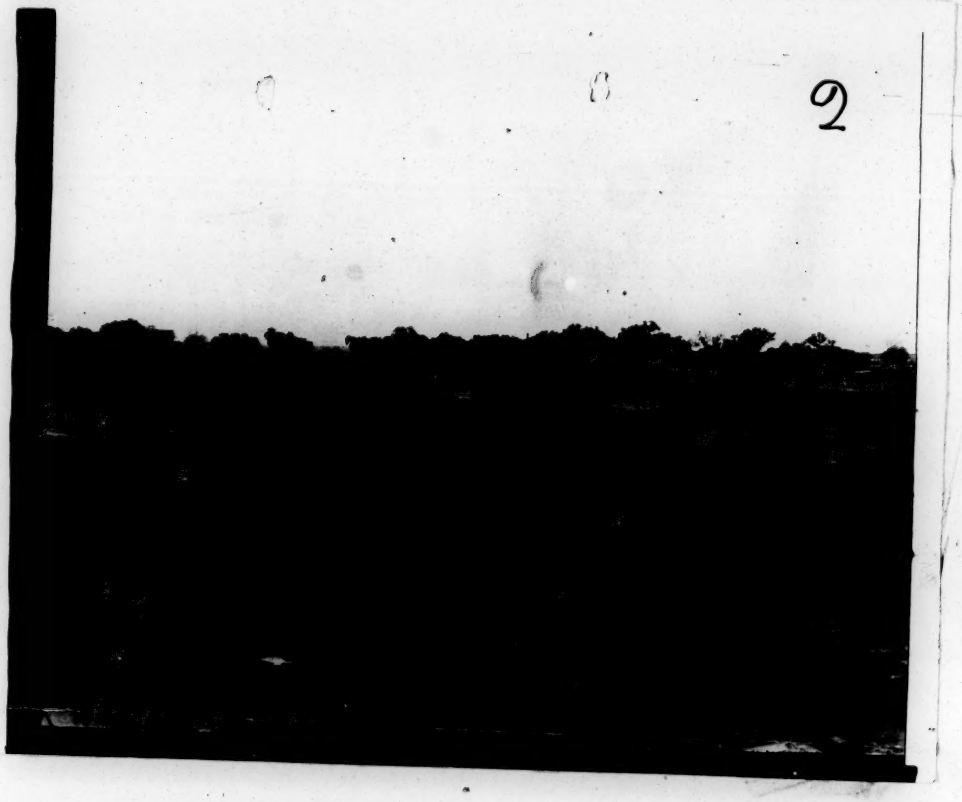
Richard H. Taylor.
Immigrant Inspector.

RHT/GCW
Inc.No.4165.

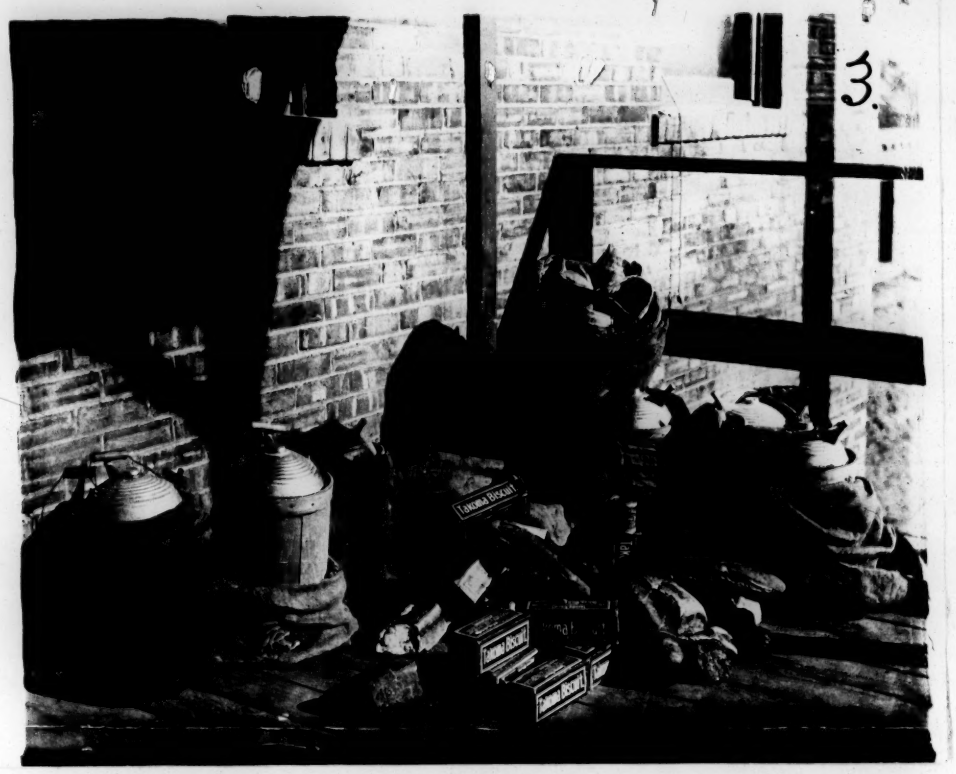


T. & P. freight car in which 18 Chinese were apprehended by Inspector Neilson, Oct. 20, 1908.
1-Inspector Neilson 3-Inspector Wallis
2-Inspector Bernard 4-Inspector Taylor
5-Inspector Harris

2



Approach from river bed to place
where 18 Chinese were apprehended
in a bonded freight car Oct. 20, 1908,
El Paso, Texas.



Supplies found in bonded car in which 18 Chinese were apprehended at El Paso October 20, 1908.

51621/10

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

October 24, 1908.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

In further reference to your letter of September 29th, No. 111/9-1113-C, you are advised that the Assistant Secretary has just returned to the city and expresses the belief that you may proceed with the fraudulent certificate investigation through such means as you deem most appropriate, thereby obviating the necessity of your visiting Washington at this time. You will therefore govern yourself accordingly.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned

Acting Commissioner-General.

WW

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

5221-2

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

No. 111-C. October 22nd, 1908.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

S i r :

By way of a general report touching upon the situation in reference to Chinese matters at El Paso, Texas, I have the honor to submit the following:

I recently visited El Paso for the purpose of attending Federal Court, now in session at that place, as it was expected that a number of Chinese cases would be heard on appeal as well as the prosecution of several persons we now have under indictment in that district for aiding and abetting the illegal entry of Chinese. Court convened at El Paso on October 5th, and, ordinarily, the time of the court is taken up during the first week with other matters; but, on account of the time of the prosecuting officers being fully occupied with the Grand Jury, which precluded the said officers giving all their time to the trial of cases, there were a number of Chinese cases heard on appeal during the first week of the court.

During that week twenty-one Chinese cases were disposed of in one manner or another -- some continued, but in a majority of the instances in which cases were heard the action of the Commissioner was sustained by the higher court, and in only four cases were the decisions of the Commissioners reversed;

Over

and in each of these the defendant presented a certificate of residence and the Government was unable to show by positive testimony that the Chinese persons in question had actually been out of the United States; although, in three of them we had a witness, in addition to one of our officers, who saw the Chinese come out of the river on the American side, and another witness, who was a Mexican, saw the Chinese on the Mexican side. With this evidence before the Commissioner, we, of course, secured orders of deportation in the three cases. However, when the cases were called before the District Court it was discovered that our Mexican witness could not be located, and it is reasonable to assume that someone interested in the defence of the Chinese was successful in causing the Mexican witness to depart for the interior of Mexico, where we understand he went.

Considering the situation as a whole at El Paso, and particularly the attitude of the Court at that place and the very zealous manner in which the Assistant United States Attorney at that place is at present handling our cases, I feel highly gratified with the results accomplished during this term; and I am confident that the results at El Paso will continue to grow more satisfactory.

I remained in El Paso during the week of October 12th, but on account of a jury trial taking up the entire week, it

was impossible to hear any Chinese cases, and, as there were several cases still to be heard by a jury, and realizing that there was a decided uncertainty whether any other Chinese cases would be reached, I did not feel justified in remaining longer at that place, consequently returned to my official station on the evening of the 17th instant.

We have thirty cases still pending on appeal in El Paso in which no action has been, up to this time, taken by the District Court. Most of these cases were pending at the time I assumed charge in this district and a majority of the remainder originated during the early part of my administration. I must confess, from a careful review of the records in these cases, that few of them are in such shape as to satisfy me regarding the final outcome, and before leaving El Paso I requested the District Attorney to present all of the old cases to the Court, together with such evidence as we now have, for disposition. Even though we may lose the majority of the cases on appeal, I feel that it is unnecessary to continue them on the docket for a longer period, as the cases cannot now be strengthened, and I feel it would be preferable to dispose of these cases, even though we lose them, rather than show a disposition to the court that we may wish continuances when in reality there is no good reason for same.

It is a source of gratification to note the apparent changed attitude of the District Judge toward our cases, and it was a pleasure to learn that he gave special instructions to the Grand Jury to investigate the current reports that parties in El Paso are engaged in smuggling Chinese. As a result of such instructions, the Grand Jury called before it Inspector Wallis, who was acting in charge at El Paso at the time and who is well informed concerning the Chinese situation at El Paso, and that officer spent half a day in the Grand Jury room enlightening it in reference to the Chinese situation at El Paso; and, from the interest the Grand Jury displayed in discussing the matter with Inspector Wallis, and its willingness to call anybody before it whom we might suggest, leads me to believe that we have made a number of good friends among the members of the Grand Jury. While we have an abundance of reasons for believing that certain persons in El Paso are engaged in smuggling Chinese, yet, after conferring with the District Attorney, it was considered inadvisable at this time to present any particular case to the Grand Jury and ask for an indictment, as we do not have such positive evidence as would insure conviction; therefore, indictments were not asked for, as it is believed we will be able sooner or later to secure the evidence upon which to base prosecutions.

I am satisfied, with the present changed manner of

inspecting all freight cars leaving El Paso, that it will become so difficult for smugglers to successfully carry on their work that it will cause dissention in their ranks; and, as an evidence of the grounds for this belief, the man whom we consider the leader of the smuggling operations in El Paso made a proposition to me during my visit to El Paso (of course, through a third party) to convict a number of persons in El Paso engaged in this business. He, of course, expected a handsome reward for such assistance as he might give, and at the same time stipulated that he must not be known as in any manner connected with such information as he might impart. I did not favorably entertain his proposition, as I believe it preferable to let him think, for the present at least, that we do not need his assistance. I expect to hear further from him shortly, and when I consider the time opportune I will present whatever proposition he make to the Bureau in detail.

There is one very difficult situation confronting us at El Paso, and that is in reference to the examination of bonded cars. I have previously reported to the Bureau the apprehension of twelve Chinese in a bonded car at Toyah, Texas, and referred to other instances which showed conclusively that Chinese had been in other bonded cars. During the night of the 14th instant five Chinese were found in a bonded car in the Texas Pacific yards at El Paso. Report of this occurrence was forwarded to the Bureau yesterday. I received a telegram this

morning from El Paso stating that eighteen Chinese were found in a bonded car on the Texas Pacific on the night of the 19th instant prior to the time that the same left the El Paso yards. This quite clearly demonstrates that these cars were being used because of the fact that parties interested in the smuggling of Chinese know that all other cars are examined at terminal points outside of El Paso. For the present we are breaking all bonded seals just shortly before such cars leave El Paso, but this necessitates considerable extra work for the Customs Service, as it is compelled to hold at least one officer in readiness, and sometimes two, to accomodate us in this respect. I would, therefore, urge that, if the Treasury Department will agree to designate certain stipulated officers previously mentioned as Customs Inspectors for this particular work, such designations be made at once, as it will be of great service to us in connection with the train inspection work and will obviate the necessity for a rigid examination of bonded cars in El Paso and permit the outside officers to perform that service.

As above indicated, I feel highly gratified with the outlook at El Paso, and I firmly believe that it is now only a matter of time when we will have put a stop to smuggling operations at El Paso. From rumors which are reaching me from time to time, I feel convinced that we may expect attempts to

smuggle Chinese, particularly along the boundary at points east of El Paso. Some of these points must be strengthened, and as the situation seems to demand, appropriate recommendations will be submitted.

Respectfully,

F. W. Berkshire
Supervising Inspector.

DSK.

over

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Nos. 66-C, 748-C,
1148, 1184, 1748.

October 22nd, 1908.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

S i r :

Referring to my letters of the 27th ultimo recommending that Inspectors Van V. Curtis and Eugene R. Dilworth be designated to act as Customs Inspectors in order that the said officers might have authority to break Customs seals, with the view of more carefully examining bonded freight cars in which it has been demonstrated Chinese have been loaded for the express purpose of evading detection by our officers, I would respectfully recommend that the following named officers also be designated Customs Inspectors, to act in the same capacity:

Charles F. Sensner, Chinese Inspector, Carrizozo, N. M.,
James G. Boor, Chinese Inspector, San Marcial, N. M.,
Thomas B. Holland, Immigrant Inspector, Toyah, Texas,
Frank M. Stanley, Immigrant Inspector, San Marcial, Texas,
John Corbin, Jr., Immigrant Inspector, Del Rio, Texas.

In giving this matter further consideration it appears to me advisable that each officer engaged upon this work should have authority to break customs seals for the purpose indicated, as the officers, of necessity, work in twelve hour shifts, and each should have authority to break seals, as, if only one of the officers at a station has such authority he, of necessity, is compelled to meet all trains in order that such bonded cars

as may be found therein can be properly examined.

I trust the Treasury Department will favorably consider the recommendations submitted by the Department in the cases of Inspectors Curtis and Dilworth, and that it will also grant the request regarding the officers mentioned in this communication.

In view of the fact that we have recently apprehended two car-loads of Chinese in bonded cars, I know it will be appreciated that the quicker this authority is granted our officers the more satisfactory they will be able to perform their duties in every respect. I would urge that the designations be made with the least possible delay, if they are to be made at all.

I am sending four copies of this communication in order that the Bureau may have one for each file of the officers named herein.

Respectfully,

F. W. Berreohin

Supervising Inspector.

DSK.

October 9th, 1908.

Bureau telegraphs to Assistant Secretary Wheeler:

> "Letters received from Berkshire indicate necessity for prompt action regarding issuance fraudulent certificates his district. Taylor being otherwise engaged shall instruct Berkshire to proceed with investigation using one of his own men or have you perfected plan about which we talked."

- - - - - -

October 11, 1908.

Assistant Secretary Wheeler in letter to Mr. Larned of above date, says:

> "So far as the investigation we talked of is concerned I am of the opinion that it will be better for some one other than Taylor to handle that particular matter."

- - - - - -

October 20, 1908.

Mr. Larned says "plan about which we talked" is in connection with bonded freight car matter.

OCT 20 1908

For the original letter see file 52175=1

DIVISION OF APPOINTMENTS

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
OCT 6- 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

October 5, 1908.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor tc acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, enclosing copy of a report from the Supervising Inspector of Immigration on the Mexican border, relative to the smuggling of Chinese into the United States, and requesting that certain Immigrant Inspectors be designated to act as Customs officers for the purpose of securing authority to break seals on bonded cars, and to advise you that the same will be given consideration by the Department.

Respectfully,

Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
OCT 6 - 1908
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

INDEXED

TELEGRAM

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct., 5, 1908.

Immigration Bureau,

Washington, D.C.

Secretary Wheeler directs me to remain here for present to assist new commissioner in this district.

(Sgd) Taylor.

For Original of above letter - See 52,114/1

(Spec)

51661/10

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

October 5, 1908.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

In response to the last paragraph of your letter of September 29, No. 111/9 and 1113-C, you are advised that the Assistant Secretary and myself discussed the plan which he has in mind concerning fraudulent certificates of residence, but I am not at liberty to disclose the same in a letter, although the intention is to go over the matter with you at the time of your prospective visit to Washington.

The Assistant Secretary will return to the city about the middle of this month, at which time I will again bring the matter to his attention, and it may then be possible to arrange a definite time for your detail.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

MCM

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

621
10 43

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Nos. 111/9 - 1113-C. September 29th, 1908.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

S i r :

In acknowledgment of Bureau letter of the 26th instant, No. 51627/10-C, in reference to my proposed visit to Washington, I beg to call the attention of the Bureau to the fact that my letter of the 21st instant was in reply to the Bureau letter stating that if the Department proposed to order me to Washington in connection with the plan it has under consideration whereby the alleged printing of fraudulent certificates might be successfully handled, the object of my letter was to suggest a convenient time for such visit, considering the various matters I have on hand, and which will require my presence in the District.

In reply to the last paragraph of the Bureau letter, I wish to state that I am submitting all matters of importance regardless of my probable visit to Washington.

In the absence, however, of the plan the Department may have under consideration, I, of course, am somewhat in the dark as to what action it would be advisable for me to take concerning the fraudulent certificates of residence, as I have naturally deferred taking action on my own account in view of the original Bureau letter on this subject.

Respectfully,
J. W. Berkshire
Supervising Inspector.

DSK

[redacted] 14701/26

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

VIA POSTAL

8PO NE Y 26 Paid G R

Los Angeles, Calif., Oct., 3, 1908

Immigration Bureau,

Washington,D.C.

Have finished present investigation temporarily mailing report today. Shall I take up El Paso investigation as directed in Bureau letter July second?

Taylor.

403pm-

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No. 52212/2 September 30,1908.

Sir:

I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a report,dated the 25th instant, received from the Supervising Inspector of the Immigration Service on the Mexican border, the contents of which are respectfully urged upon your careful consideration.

Since his appointment about fifteen months ago, the Supervising Inspector has been exerting extraordinary efforts, with varying but encouraging results, to put an end to the surreptitious entry of Chinese across the Mexican border. The Chinese smugglers have now been driven to resort to the placing of the smuggled Chinese,after they have been brought across the Rio Grande, in bonded cars, avoiding the breaking of the custom seals on the doors of such cars by the method described in the inclosed report.

In the light of the contents of this report, it would seem to be necessary that some arrangement shall be made by which certain immigrant inspectors may be designated to act as customs officers for the purpose of securing the necessary authority to break seals and examine bonded cars in which there is reason to believe Chinamen have been incarcerated. Possibly seals could be so placed as to make it impracticable to put the Chinamen aboard without breaking a seal; if

Acknowledged also
in file VI7V0-18
10-9-08.

this could be done the necessity for examining bonded cars would be reduced to a minimum or perhaps avoided altogether.

Will you kindly furnish this Department at as early a date as possible with such suggestions as you can offer looking to the assistance of the Immigration officials in the breaking up of the smuggling practices alluded to.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Oscar S. Straus.

Secretary.

Hon. George B. Cortelyou,

Secretary of the Treasury.

AWP/CAS

Incl. 5842.

September 27, 1908:-

Supervising Inspector in two letters of above date referring to letter of September 25, 1908, in reference to smuggling of Chinese, and particularly in reference to the practices in vogue by which freight cars sealed with United States Customs Seals are being used, and Chinese are being placed therein in order to evade detection, our officers having no authority to break such seals x x x x x x x x x x x x x xx

Recommends that Eugene R. Dilworth and Van V.Curtis be appointed Customs Inspectors in order to handle the situation.

For Originals of above letters See

File 51,726/3 - Dilworth

" 51,750/18-Curtis.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

No. 984.

52212/2

September 25, 1908.

ACKNOWLEDGED
SEP 30 1908
FORMALLY ACKNOWLEDGED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

S i r:

Referring to previous correspondence in reference to the situation at El Paso, particularly concerning the alleged smuggling of Chinese at that place, I beg to state that I have just returned from that point, and have carefully gone over every detail of the work at El Paso. While the results are highly satisfactory, taken as a whole, yet I am convinced there are quite a number of Chinese smuggling into the United States at that point, and effecting departure from that station through the use of freight cars, and particularly at this time I am satisfied they are being placed in cars sealed with United States Customs seals.

See 52212-1

In a separate communication I am referring to an incident which recently occurred, connected with which the Collector of Customs, at our request, detailed Customs Inspector George E. Smith to proceed to Baird, Texas, in company with Inspector A. G. Bernard, in order that the customs seal attached to a bonded car might be broken, in which we had every reason to believe would be found a number of contraband Chinese. Although

the Chinese were not found in the car, there were evidences that they had been therein, but the only theory that can be advanced is that the persons interested in the smuggling through some means became suspicious and unloaded the Chinese in advance of the time the car was inspected. We have conclusive evidence, from articles found in another bonded car, that Chinese had been loaded therein but moved prior to the time we were able to inspect the same.

Conclusive evidence that bonded cars are being used for the purpose of taking contraband Chinese from El Paso was established on the 17th instant, when Inspector Dilworth, stationed at Toyah, Texas, while examining a bonded car became convinced that some person or persons were located therein. This officer, of course, did not have authority to break the customs seals, and he telegraphed to the El Paso office requesting that a Customs Inspector be sent to Toyah to break the seals, and directed the railway employees to set the car out of the train on a siding at Toyah. We again requested the Collector of Customs at El Paso to detail one of his inspectors to proceed to Toyah, with the result that when the car was opened on the 18th instant twelve Chinese were found therein. A detailed report of this case has not been furnished the Bureau, as a complete investigation had not been made when I left El Paso. All the facts will be submitted, however, in a few days.

I have just received a telegram from the Inspector in Charge at El Paso, requesting me, if possible, to have a bonded car inspected at Fort Worth, as he has every reason to believe there are Chinese in some one of the bonded cars which left El Paso during the night of the 23d instant. The smugglers have resorted to the use of bonded cars for the reason that we are now breaking quite a number, but not all, of the seals on freight cars at different points along the line, and the interested parties realize that there is more or less danger of the apprehension of Chinese if the ordinary car is used. It is not the practice to break the customs seals, and I do not for a moment believe there is anyone of the customs employees at El Paso interested in this practice. Bonded cars in which the Chinese are placed are loaded at the smelter near El Paso with different kinds of valuable ore, and the same is shipped, usually to Galveston, under customs seals. After the cars are loaded and sealed at the smelter they are turned over to the Railway Company, and usually remain in the yards for some hours before shipment from El Paso. It is reported to us that the practice of the smugglers is to loosen the bolts which hold the lower rail upon which the car door slides, thus permitting the rail to drop, leaving the door swinging from the top. By this means one corner can be pulled out without breaking the customs seals, and the Chinaman shoved up into the car. After the Chinese have been loaded the lower rail is put into place again and the bolts tightened. By closely observing the nuts, Inspector

Dilworth, at Toyah, became convinced that same had been tampered with, and in order to satisfy himself he secured a crowbar and forced a crack between the door and the side of the car of an inch or so, which permitted him a glance on the inside, and as a result he saw the foot of some person, which, of course, convinced him that somebody was in the same.

We know practically the leaders of the smuggling operations in El Paso, and it is a well established fact that the persons who are responsible for the smuggling of Chinese at that place do not assist personally in actually bringing Chinese across the river from Mexico. They employ, as a general rule, some Mexican on the Mexican side of the river to convey the Chinese to some point along the river and there direct them to cross. As a general rule no one accompanies them across the river. After they have reached the American side another Mexican usually meets them and conveys them to some particular point agreed upon in El Paso. They may be moved again from this point to another by another party. By this means it is obvious that it is indeed a difficult proposition to reach the real smugglers in El Paso. We can secure, and have secured, limited evidence as to the connection of different parties in El Paso with smuggling operations, but it is a well established fact that it is necessary for us to show that someone actually aided and abetted the illegal entry of the Chinese. In other words, it is necessary to show that some person actually

accompanied them across the river, before we can hope to make a case charging conspiracy on the part of others, which it would be necessary to show in order to reach the leaders of this organization.

I believe our officers at El Paso have been zealous in their efforts to apprehend the Chinese, as well as the smugglers, and it is a well established fact that the smugglers are finding it more difficult to carry out their nefarious practices than they ever did before. The situation is becoming so critical that there are threats being made by some of the parties whom we know to be engaged in smuggling, to the effect that if our officers interfere with their plans, and some of the interested parties come in contact with our officers when they are in the act of placing Chinese in the car, they may be expected to stand the consequences. There is a well founded rumor that the smugglers would not hesitate to use firearms in defense of themselves, and from reports made to me I am satisfied some of then would not hesitate to take an unfair advantage of our officers by shooting them from ambush. This may seem to the Bureau somewhat overdrawn, yet from reports made to me personally from different sources in El Paso, I believe this to be the actual situation at that place. Although we have made diligent efforts to apprehend the leaders of the organization, and have succeeded in a few instances in catching some of the underlings, I must confess to a feelingof discouragement as to

the hope of ultimately securing sufficient evidence to connect them with the smuggling operations known to exist at El Paso. Therefore, I consider, as suggested in a letter some time ago, that in order to put a stop to the practice, it will be necessary to inspect all freight and passenger cars leaving El Paso at some point along the line, this to include all government bonded cars as well, as this would seem to be the only sure means of making it impossible for Chinese to leave El Paso by railway conveyance without detection. This at least will prevent Chinese from leaving El Paso, and I am satisfied if this avenue of escape is eliminated, it will be only a matter of time until Chinese will realize that El Paso is not an easy point of ingress into the United States, therefore, will cease coming.

With this point in view I am submitting, in separate communications, recommendations for transfers of officers whom I consider necessary to perform this service at places where I deem it advisable. Terminal points have been selected at which to place officers for this duty where sufficient time can be given them to perform their work, and at the same time I have endeavored to select such places as will be most advantageous, and at such distances from El Paso as will make it dangerous for the smugglers to attempt to drive the Chinese around the points selected. I have reviewed the situation at El Paso somewhat in detail, in order that the Bureau and Department

may appreciate the difficulties under which we are laboring at that point, as well as the danger to the officers as they are at present engaged upon this work. The situation has reached a point, it seems to me, where it is necessary to demonstrate to an unscrupulous body of men in El Paso, which numbers probably two hundred persons including Chinese and others interested in the practice in some manner or other, that they cannot violate our laws with impunity. Although the remedy I am outlining is not to my entire satisfaction, as I would much prefer to prosecute the individuals interested, yet as it seems we have met with little success in this direction, the other alternative of preventing smuggling would appear to be necessary.

I trust, therefore, the recommendations for transfers for the work as outlined above will be made in each instance.

Respectfully,

FAL.

J. W. Berkshire

Supervising Inspector.

Department of Commerce and Labor

15077/17-C

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

July 15, 1908.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, No. 111-C, and has carefully noted your statement of plans to detect the presence of contraband Chinese in freight cars. The plan of opening cars at various interior points appears to be a desirable one if the railroad companies will consent. Of course the most desirable parties to capture would be the smugglers, but if this cannot be done, the next best thing is to apprehend the contraband Chinese as soon as possible after their unlawful introduction.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

WW

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

111-C. July 8th, 1908.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

S i r :

By way of a general report on the situation at El Paso, but particularly in reference to the violations of the Chinese Exclusion Laws at that point, I beg to state that immediately after receiving reports of the finding of two car-loads of Chinese at Sanderson 15,171-174 and Marfa, Texas 15,171-176, respectively, I visited El Paso for the purpose of giving my personal attention to these and other cases of recent date, and advising with the officers at that station with the view of prosecuting such persons as may have been interested in this apparent illegal traffic.

It is not apparent at this time that we will be able to prosecute anybody for the loading of the Chinese in the box cars referred to, but considering the progress we have made in other directions, I can not help but view the situation at El Paso as decidedly encouraging. We have caused the arrest within the last two weeks of four persons for aiding in the unlawful entry of Chinese, namely: Carl Adamson and W. Sullivan, at Alamogordo; A. D. Brantley and Ging Hasegawa, at and in the vicinity of El Paso; each of whom I feel satisfied

we will be able to successfully prosecute.

Just how the Bureau may view the positive evidence that Chinese have been loaded in box cars, as demonstrated by the fact that they have been caught, I can not, of course, surmise, yet in view of the way the cars were handled, it is evident to my mind that it is practically a new procedure, as it does not appear to me that there has been any systematic arrangement perfected by which such Chinese could avoid detection. Further in support of my theory that the loading in box cars has only been resorted to for a short period, I would say that previous to a few months ago such recourse was not so urgently necessary, as Chinese were formerly checked out of El Paso by our officers in great numbers, which is not the case today, as the number leaving that place who present regular papers has decidedly decreased during the last few months owing to the rigid inspection.

It seems to me that the loading of Chinese in box cars at this time is the strongest indication that our work at El Paso is becoming more and more effective, and I believe that as our plans at that place more fully materialize we will gradually force the persons interested in the smuggling of Chinese to adopt still different methods to dispose of such Chinese as they may be able to smuggle into the United States.

As stated in previous communications, I do not believe it possible with the present number of officers we have stationed at El Paso to prevent Chinese wading the river at that place, consequently our efforts are directed to the apprehension of such persons as have crossed the river and preventing their leaving El Paso.

That the opportunity afforded to load contraband Chinese in box cars is very great can not be denied, and I am almost forced to conclude that we can not prevent an occasional car being loaded, without carefully inspecting every car at some point outside of El Paso, perhaps the first freight terminal, by our officers. This matter has been discussed with the officials of several lines running out of El Paso and we have the consent of all but the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific to examine all freight cars, if we so desire, and with the understanding that their seal clerk will re-seal the cars at such points as we may break them. I am communicating with these two lines with the view of perfecting a similar arrangement with them, and I have no doubt we will be able to break all cars leaving El Paso at the first freight terminal, in the near future, if we desire.

I have indicated in previous correspondence that I hoped to stop the practice by apprehending persons interested in smuggling and successfully prosecuting them, but when it is

considered that there are so many different avenues to watch in connection with the box car traffic, I am inclined to doubt whether we will be able to successfully prosecute persons interested in this kind of traffic; therefore, I believe it will be necessary eventually to adopt the preventative course, but before doing so I would appreciate an expression from the Bureau as to whether it thinks such a course advisable..

I do not believe it will be necessary to increase the force, and I may decide to inspect freight cars periodically, if it should appear that the same results could be accomplished. If we should be able to stop entirely the loading in box cars, then it would be necessary for the persons interested to attempt to take Chinese overland to points beyond such places as we might inspect trains. Should this course be adopted, I do not have the slightest doubt but that we will be able to apprehend such a number of the parties interested as to make the risks too hazardous to be continued.

As above stated, I do not view with alarm the situation at El Paso, but am inclined, on the contrary, to consider that it is a strong indication of a tightening of the lines at that place, which must ultimately result in the complete routing of Chinese smugglers at El Paso; and all that in my judgment is necessary is a continuation of the present policy.

I do not mean, however to intimate that our system is

so perfect at El Paso that it does not need strengthening, but I do believe that conditions at that place will continue to improve as our officers become better fitted for the various lines of work to which they are assigned, as it must be taken into consideration that a decided majority of the officers now assigned to the El Paso district are practically new to the work upon which they are engaged.

Respectfully,

F. W. Berkshire

Supervising Inspector.

DSK.

Department of Commerce and Labor

14701/26-C

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

July 2, 1908.

Richard H. Taylor, Immigrant Inspector,

Care Immigration Service,

San Francisco, California.

Sir:

Upon the completion of your present detail in Southern California, you are instructed to return to El Paso, Texas, for the purpose of assisting in devising means to apprehend Chinese smugglers operating in that vicinity, whose recent success is indicated by the apprehension of a considerable number of Chinese in freight cars passing through El Paso.

The traveling and other expenses involved are hereby authorized, payable from the appropriation, "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act."

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

Approved:

(Signed) Wm. R. Wheeler.

Assistant Secretary.

WW

15077/17-C

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

May 20th, 1908.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

The Bureau acknowledges the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, No.111-C, making a general report concerning the situation at El Paso, Texas, having particular bearing on the efforts being put forth at that station to stop the smuggling of Chinese and other aliens in that vicinity.

Your report has been read with much interest, and the Bureau is indeed gratified to learn that the efforts of yourself and the officers at El Paso are meeting with success and hopes that the optimistic view expressed by you may be fully realized in the near future.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

FW-g

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
MAY 16 1908

No. 111/C. May 12, 1908.

FILES AND RECORDS DIVISION
ENTERED
MAY 18 1908
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I desire to submit a general report concerning the situation at El Paso, Texas, having a particular bearing on the efforts being put forth at that station with the view of putting a stop to the alleged promiscuous smuggling of Chinese and other aliens at that station.

Inv. files

The Bureau is, of course, familiar with the causes which led to the recent transfer of six additional inspectors to that point for duty. These officers, with one or two exceptions, reported for duty at El Paso during March, at which time I was on a visit to that station. The whole situation was carefully gone over with the Inspector in Charge and the officers were assigned in such manner as seemed to us the most advisable and effective. Some of the officers seemed to be at first inclined to the belief that we were giving them assignments not in keeping with their previous efforts, and in one or two instances it appeared likely that the proper

ACKNOWLEDGED
MAY 20 1908
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

7 28

This case was brought to the attention of
MAY 19 1908

not be displayed. However, each officer was told that the situation demanded earnest efforts and careful attention to every detail of the work upon which he was engaged.

I visited El Paso again about the middle of April, for the purpose of attending court and reviewing the situation generally at that station, and it is a pleasure for me to say that I have seldom seen a like number of officers working together where there was a greater unity of purpose than that displayed by practically every officer at the El Paso station.

The Bureau can, no doubt, by reference to its file, fully enlighten itself upon the number of Chinese alleged to have departed from El Paso in times gone by, one of the particular features of which was that of Chinese who actually called at the office of the Inspector in Charge at that place and presented different kinds of papers showing their right to be in the United States, and upon which they were permitted to leave El Paso unmolested. This practice was in vogue when I came to this District and is still being followed; yet at all times I have at least been morally convinced that the Chinese we were checking out of El Paso, even with proper papers in their possession, had been but recently smuggled into the United States at that point from Mexico.

This particular phase of the work was left largely in the hands of former Inspector McFarland and he continued to look after such cases until he resigned, which was on February 15, last. Since that time Inspector Wallis has been in direct charge of the Chinese business, and his instructions are to carefully and thoroughly examine each Chinaman before he consents to his departure from El Paso.

I mention this feature of the situation at El Paso with a view to showing the bearing our present endeavors to enforce the Chinese Exclusion Laws at that point is having upon the checking out of Chinese at El Paso, which, up to the time of the departure of Inspector McFarland, averaged about 100 per month.

At present the outside inspectors at the El Paso station are on duty in and about what is commonly known as "Chinatown", the railway freight yards and the depot.

By constant attention to duty, it is not difficult to detect a new arrival from the old residents, and the moment that a Chinese person is found who does not have in his possession proper papers he is conveyed to the immigration office, where he is carefully examined before he has had an opportunity to be coached or secure papers of a fraudulent character; and through careful examination it has been found that, in most instances, such Chinese admit having illegally entered the United States from Mexico.

While I have no desire to draw a comparison with previous results accomplished at El Paso further than it may be necessary to throw light on the present policy being pursued at that port, yet, in order to show present actual results, I would refer to the annual report of the Commissioner-General for the last Fiscal Year, wherein it is shown there were 44 arrests in the Western District of Texas, of which number 27 were deported; for the first five months of the present Fiscal Year there were 59 arrests, of which number 22 were deported, 8 discharged, and the balance are still pending; from December 1st to date there have been 152 arrests, of which number 84 have been ordered deported, 2 discharged, leaving 66 pending.

In connection with the pending cases, I desire to say that, in most instances, the defendants have alleged births in the United States; but I feel satisfied, if the cases are properly tried, and if the statements we secured previous to their arrest are used to the best advantage, that we may expect deportation in a decided majority of such cases.

In connection with the above, it is well to mention that, instead of checking out of El Paso about 100 Chinese per month who had papers in their possession, we are now checking out less than 30 per month. I might also add that the number of arrests, as well as deportations, at points adjacent to El Paso, have increased, but the figures above given apply strictly to the Western Dis-

trict of Texas.

It is evident from reports I am receiving at this office from the Inspector in Charge at El Paso that the Chinese smugglers are resorting to every means at their command to prevent the apprehension of Chinese in the vicinity of El Paso and, apparently, the old scheme of loading Chinese into freight cars has been adopted, as has been evidenced by the apprehension of several different parties who had actually been loaded into such cars, and others found secreted in the railway yards.

It is almost an impossibility to so guard the river front with the officers we now have on duty at El Paso in such manner as would enable our officers to apprehend Chinese persons at the time they cross the river. Therefore, the officers devote their time to watching the different points of egress from El Paso, and I am advised by the Inspector in Charge that the city proper, and "Chinatown" in particular, is being so closely guarded as to make it almost impossible for a "green" Chinaman to make an appearance in that quarter without being apprehended.

Very satisfactory arrangements have been made with most of the local railway officials at El Paso and, in most instances, we are receiving their hearty cooperation.

I cannot too strongly praise the officers at El Paso for the zeal which is being displayed in the performance of their duty at that place, and I believe that it is only a matter of time when the apparent "open-door" policy,

which seems to have existed at that place in the past, will have practically ceased.

I have been intending to submit a general report of this character since my visit to El Paso in April, but have not had an opportunity until this time.

Respectfully,

W. W. Berkshire
Supervising Inspector.

WRC.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

15101/1-C

October 22, 1907.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

The Bureau acknowledges the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, No.111-C, relating to conditions generally concerning the Chinese situation in and about El Paso, and is much gratified to hear the result of your conference with the district judge. The Bureau awaits a further report with interest.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

ACKNOWLEDGED
OCT 22 1907
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

No. 111-C.

October 17, 1907.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

S i r:

See 15401/1

Referring to my letter of August 22nd, relating to conditions generally concerning the Chinese situation in and about El Paso, and particularly that part of said letter in which attention was called to the fact that the testimony of witnesses appearing before the Commissioner was not reduced to writing, consequently the same could not be presented to the higher Court on appeal, in reference thereto I desire to say that during a term of Court in El Paso, which convened there on the 7th instant, I called upon the District Judge, in company with the Assistant United States Attorney, and fully presented to him the disadvantages to which it seemed to me we were placed in not having the testimony in all cases reduced to writing, and, of course in a proper manner, calling his attention to the procedure in other districts of which I happened to have knowledge, showing him that if the record before the Commissioner was made a part of the case, when it came before him on appeal it would necessarily relieve him of taking testimony which had already been heard before a Commissioner, and would enable him to review the record on appeal instead of trying the case over again. In view of what I have heard on the

subject, I was not a little surprised to find that Judge Maxey was apparently pleased with my suggestions, and he at once asked the Assistant U. S. Attorney what would be necessary to bring about such a practice, and particularly whether an order of Court would be required. After discussing the subject, he instructed the Assistant District Attorney to communicate with several U. S. Attorneys in other districts, with the view of determining just the proper procedure to follow, in order that he might be guided by the practice in other Courts in whatever action he might see fit to take. Personally it rather seems to me that it is within the power of the Court to direct this procedure, yet I did not feel that I was in a position to press that point, but I may do so should it become necessary, and when I have become better acquainted with the Judge.

The question next arose, if an order were issued would the Department of Justice furnish a stenographer to take the testimony, and it seemed to be the opinion of both the Judge and Assistant U. S. Attorney that it would not. I then stated that as I considered the testimony in these cases of so much value to the successful prosecution of them, I believed if a stenographer would not be furnished by the Department of Justice, that our Department would be willing to furnish one, provided he was given some standing in Court, and that his work would not be continually attacked. I have no doubt at this time that before long the necessary order, or whatever it may be, will be issued, directing

that the testimony in these cases be reduced to writing, and when that is brought about I trust that if a stenographer is not provided for by the Department of Justice, that our Department would see the necessity for having the testimony, and will permit me to use one of our stenographers for this purpose, even if it should become necessary to appoint an additional stenographer for the El Paso station.

Under the present practice of handling cases at El Paso, I know the Bureau will appreciate that there are various opportunities for improper practices to exist, and yet it would be exceedingly difficult to show it. It would be possible for the Commissioner to discharge cases that the evidence clearly indicated should be deported, yet we have no appeal. It would be possible for him to order deported, cases that should be discharged, and on appeal the Court would naturally, to some extent, blame the Immigration officers for arresting such people. It would be possible also for the District Attorney to not properly prosecute cases, and it would even be possible for our own officers to withhold evidence that should properly be presented to the Court. With these possibilities the imperative necessity for reducing the testimony to writing is obvious, and it is my firm belief that when this condition is brought about, with a consistent and concerted effort upon the part of our officers at El Paso, the allegation that El Paso has always been a hot-bed for the smuggling of Chinese, will eventually become a matter of past history.

I was more than pleased with my several interviews with Judge Maxey, and I believe if our cases are carefully prepared and the testimony recorded, that you may at all times expect the co-operation of his court in the enforcement of our laws.

Respectfully,

F. W. Berkshire
Supervising Inspector.

FAL.

LLS.

ACKNOWLEDGED

OCT 22 1907

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

For Asst. Grover C. Wilmoth

See 15.101/1

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

15101/1-C.

August 27,1907.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, No.111-C, reporting upon the Chinese situation as you found it at El Paso, particularly with regard to the manner in which hearings are conducted by the United States Commissioner.

The Bureau does not gather from your letter that you wish to have this subject taken up with the Attorney General at present, but it would appear likely that this action could be postponed with propriety until after your conference with the United States Judge and the United States Attorney.

The Bureau entertains no doubt that the procedure heretofore followed by the United States Commissioner in making no record of his hearings, thus allowing what is virtually a new trial upon appeal, is not the plan which the law contemplates. Every effort will, therefore, be made to assist you in bringing about the needed change in this regard, either through the means which you have already suggested, or by enlisting the aid of the Attorney General.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

JSB

Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

No. 111-C. August 22nd, 1907.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

These papers brought to the attention of
AUG 26 1907

Sir:-

I beg to advise the Bureau that I recently visited El Paso, remaining there a week, and during that time, I gave a great deal of attention to Chinese matters in that vicinity, and it seems to me that it is proper that I should submit a report concerning conditions at that place, as they appear to me at this time.

I have often heard in the past that there was considerable Chinese smuggling at that place, and if one is to judge from the number who arrive at that place on the train, and those who apparently depart therefrom, it would seem that there is reason to believe there is some under-ground route into El Paso, for the reason that the departures of Chinese holding proper certificates of residence, out of El Paso, far exceed those arriving, at least by train.

From my observations it is plain to be seen that by reason of its location and surrounding country, El Paso is the most logical place along the border for the successful smuggling of Chinese.

It has been repeatedly urged upon me that the Courts at

El Paso, did not sustain our officers at that place, in the manner that they should, and it is my impression that the Bureau has the same opinion on this subject. If such is the case, it seems to me that if the present manner of handling Chinese cases is to continue, we will never be able to better conditions at El Paso. In the first place; I am informed that when a case is heard before the Commissioner, the testimony of various persons is heard, and naturally, the Attorneys for the defense severely cross-examine such witnesses as the Government may present, and not a line of such testimony is taken down by a stenographer, unless it is done in the nature of a memorandum by one of our officers, and the Commissioner does not even make notes.

If the Commissioner should order a defendant deported, the only record of the case that goes to the District Court is the formal order of deportation, and not one word of the testimony taken before the Commissioner, is presented to the Court.

When the case finally comes before the District Court, it is a trial denovo, and the defense has the advantage of knowing our entire case, and naturally, during the time intervening between the trial before the Commissioner and the trial before the District Court, they can prepare their case to overcome possible contradictions before the lower Court. This proceeding also gives the Commissioner a great opportunity to discharge a bad case, and order the good ones deported, thereby establishing himself with the Court in such manner that it must be believed he is even straining a point in favor of the Government, as there is no re-

cord to be reviewed by anyone whereby it may be determined whether such Commissioner was at all times acting fairly to all parties concerned.

Until some arrangement can be made whereby the testimony would be recorded by a stenographer, in all cases heard before the Commissioner, I do not see how it would be possible to actually show that anyone interested in the cases is not giving them the correct attention.

Under the present method of procedure if this office, or any office connected with it, does not agree with the findings or the manner of handling the cases, it can amount to nothing further than a difference of opinion. From the best information before me, it appears that the question of taking testimony by a stenographer in all cases before the Commissioner, has never been brought to the attention of the Court, but it seems to me that it should be done at once, and I have taken steps by which I hope we may be able to present it to the District Court in such a manner, that the Judge will order all testimony taken before the Commissioner reduced to writing, and that the same be presented to him with the order of deportation.

I can hardly believe that the Judge will refuse such a request, if it can be shown that by following such practice, it will relieve him of a vast amount of additional work.

I am told that it is doubtful whether the Department of Justice would furnish a stenographer to take testimony in Chinese cases, and if it will not, I believe that it is of such importance to this office, that our Department should furnish such stenographer.

I believe that at the present time, the most urgent need in con-

nection with Chinese cases at El Paso, is the preparation of a proper record of each case, in order that such record may speak for itself, rather than to charge disputed questions to differences of opinion.

I hope to be in a position to thoroughly discuss this question with the District Court at its next session at El Paso, in October.

If such plan as outlined above, can be brought about, the necessity for a most careful preparation of cases is quite obvious, and just at this time, it is my opinion that we are short at least two officers of the right kind to use in preparing our cases. I do not wish to be understood as criticising any of the officers at El Paso, as we have a number of good officers at that station; yet at this particular time, we do not have but one man who in my judgement, is especially well qualified to go among certain classes of people, with a view of securing testimony to use in connection with the prosecution of our cases.

For a distance of ten to fifteen miles along the Rio Grande, the population on either side, is composed almost entirely of Mexicans, and it is therefore obvious that the officer who can best mingle with these people, will be the one who is most successful in apprehending aliens, as well as securing testimony from the persons interested in smuggling them over the river.

The one officer referred to as being especially well qualified for this line of work, is Inspector G. G. Gonzales. This officer speaks Spanish fluently, and when occasion may require, he

can pass as a Mexican, and his training has been such that he is particularly well fitted for the class of work at El Paso. In my judgement, we should have two additional officers who speak Spanish fluently, who are more or less, used to hardships, such as are connected with scouting duty in this section of the country.

I believe with two such officers working with Inspector Gonzales, and the three of them working in conjunction with our present officers at El Paso, that we will be able to apprehend enough of the persons engaged in the apparent illegal traffic in Chinese, as to put a stop to it in a comparatively short time.

I realize that it is rather difficult to secure officers such as described, and I do not believe it will be possible to find them on the present Civil Service register, but I think there are several with whom I have become acquainted in this district, who took the recent Inspector's examination, and who would be well qualified for the peculiar duty in and about El Paso.

Therefore, I will not make a recommendation that two additional officers be appointed, as I believe it will be preferable to wait until the new list is out, in the hope that especially well qualified men may be secured.

Respectfully,

F. W. Berkshire

Supervising Inspector.

EAD

ACKNOWLEDGED

AUG 27 1907

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

52212/2 PART III

SCREENED
By EKL Date 9/6/89

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

No. 1280-C. March 2d, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAR 6 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of Bureau letter of the 27th ultimo, No. 52212/2, enclosing an original communication from the Acting Attorney General to the effect that the Hon. Alford W. Cooley, Assistant Attorney General, has been detailed to conduct prosecutions now pending in this district.

This intelligence is extremely gratifying to the writer, and the handling of these cases by Mr. Cooley is looked upon with considerable pleasurable anticipation.

Enclosure of Bureau letter returned herewith.

Respectfully,

F. W. Berkshire
Supervising Inspector.

Enc. 1495

WRC

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

No. 110-C

February 28, 1909.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,

ACKNOWLEDGED

Washington, D. C.

Sir: MAR 10 1909

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

Respectfully referring to Bureau letter of the 24th instant, No. 52212/2, advising that after preparing the case against Inspector W. B. Green preparatory to presentation to the Department with recommendation for his dismissal, it has occurred to the Bureau that it might be inadvisable to separate the said officer from the Service unless arrangements had been perfected to arrest him at the same time on a charge of conspiracy, I beg to state that, although Inspector Green has property interests in the vicinity of El Paso, Texas, and would doubtless hesitate to leave that part of the country unless it became absolutely necessary for him so to do, still it might be the most prudent plan to withhold Departmental action on the charges recently preferred against him until court convenes at the next term.

It is, therefore, respectfully recommended that no further action be taken with a view to dismissing Inspector Green from the Service until court convenes in the early part of April

at which time, as soon as developments will permit, further recommendation will be submitted by this office with a view to finally disposing of the case.

Respectfully,

F. W. Berkshire

Supervising Inspector.

WRC

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No. 52212/2 March 3, 1909.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of January 12th, last, (Division of Customs, 59619), in which you stated that Mr. Dee Reese, Deputy Collector and Inspector of Customs at Yuma, Arizona, would be instructed to break seals on such bonded freight cars passing through that station as might be indicated by immigration officials charged with the duty of detecting smuggling of Chinese, I have the honor to advise you that the recent apprehension at San Luis Obispo, California, of twenty-two Chinese who had been concealed in a bonded freight car (probably at El Paso, Texas,) has led the Department to seek an explanation from the Mexican border officials with respect to the failure to apprehend the Chinese at Yuma when the car passed through that station. A telegram just received from the Immigrant Inspector in Charge at El Paso is to the effect that the Collector of Customs at that point told him a few days since that he would immediately designate two Customs Inspectors to break seals at San Marcial and Tucumcari, New Mexico, but his telegram also indicates that no customs officer has been given instructions to perform this service at Yuma.

As Yuma is the gateway through which all Chinese smuggled across the eastern Mexican border must pass in reaching California

destinations, I beg to renew the Department's request that steps be taken to insure the opening of bonded cars at that point.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Wm. H. Wheeler.
Assistant Secretary.

Hon. Geo. B. Cortelyou,
Secretary of Treasury.

AWP/CAS

53212
2

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

VIA POSTAL

K.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAR 3- 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

2PO HO C 69 Paid Govt

El Paso, Texas., March 2, 1909.

Immigration Service,

Washington, D. C.,

No inspection United States bonded cars west of El Paso. nor has any customs inspector been designed for that duty as yet. Local collector of customs stated day before yesterday he would immediately designate two customs inspectors for this purpose to be assigned to San Marcal and Tucumcari New Mexico respectively .Yuma Ariz the logical inspection point west under jurisdiction of Cornelius O'Keefe collector of customs Nogales.

Harris.

812am, March 3, 1909.

52213/34
52213/2

March 2, 1909.

Immigration Service,
El Paso, Texas.

Does latter part of Inspector Taylor's telegram mean no Customs officers have yet been designated to break seals bonded cars west of El Paso in accordance with understanding with Treasury Department of January last?

KEEFE.

Attest:

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe,

Commissioner-General.

AWT/AHW

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2 February 27, 1909.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

Referring further to your letter of the 16th instant, No.1280-C, the Bureau incloses a copy of a communication, dated February 25th, showing that the Attorney General has directed Hon. Alford W. Cooley, Assistant Attorney General, now sojourning in New Mexico, to conduct the prosecutions now pending in your district. He will doubtless communicate with you at an early date

Respectfully,

(Sgd.) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

Incl. #722.
AWP-$

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 52212/2

February 27, 1909.

OFFICE OF DISBURSING CLERK
RECEIVED
FEB 27 1909
DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Disbursing Clerk,

Department of Commerce & Labor.

Sir:

Referring to Bureau communication of the 18th inst., relative to reimbursement to certain Customs officers for expenses incurred by them in the opening of bonded cars, it is desired to correct the concluding paragraph of said communication and state that the letter of Jan. 23rd, referred to therein, was incorrectly quoted by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the letter to which reference is made having been written by this Bureau on Dec. 23, 1908. On the date last named this office advised the Treasury Department that expenses incurred by the officers named should be paid from an appropriation under the control of that Department, which appropriation would be subsequently reimbursed from the appropriation "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act".

Respectfully,

Commissioner-General.

JRD

ADDRESS REPLY TO "THE ATTORNEY GENERAL" AND REFER TO INITIALS AND NUMBER.

WRH.

212
2

Department of Justice,
Washington.

WRH-HJW

145,123-3

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
FEB 23 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

February 25, 1909.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
FEB 27 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION.

Sir:-

I am in receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant in further reference to the matter of the appointment of special counsel to handle certain prosecutions in New Mexico for conspiracy to violate the Chinese Exclusion Laws, first called to my attention by your letter of the 2nd instant.

In reply, I beg to say that this matter was, on the 11th instant, referred to the Hon. Alford W. Cooley, Assistant Attorney General, who is now in New Mexico.

Respectfully,

Wade H. Ellis.

Acting Attorney General.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
FEB 26 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2 February 24, 1909.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of the 11th instant, No.110-C, the Bureau has to state that, after writing up the matter of charges against Inspector W. B. Green preparatory to presenting the case to the Department with recommendation for his dismissal, it has occurred to the Bureau that possibly if this action is taken, unless you are ready to simultaneously serve upon Inspector Green a warrant for his arrest on a charge of conspiracy, he will so strongly suspect that the Bureau is aware of his complicity in smuggling operations that he will promptly leave the country.

The Bureau does not understand that you are yet ready to proceed with his criminal prosecution. Under these circumstances, would it not be advisable to grant his request "that judgment be suspended" for a short time? Please answer by return mail.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe

Commissioner-General.

AWP-S

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

No. 52212/2 Washington February 23, 1909.

Sir:

Referring to my letter of the 2nd instant, bearing the above number, with which there was forwarded a copy of a communication, dated January 26th, from the Supervising Inspector of the Immigration Service on the Mexican border recommending that special counsel be employed to handle a number of important prosecutions brought in the New Mexico District against certain parties charged with conspiracy to violate the Chinese Exclusion laws, I beg to inclose a copy of a further communication from the said officer, dated the 16th instant, stating more in detail the reasons for his belief that the Government's interests demand the action mentioned.

This matter is commended to your careful consideration in the hope that favorable action can be taken thereon at an early date.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Oscar S. Straus.

Secretary.

Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte,

Attorney General.

AWP/CAS

Incl. No.708.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington February 23, 1909.

52212/2

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 16th instant, No. 1280-C, the Bureau has to state that a copy thereof has been promptly forwarded to the Attorney General with a renewal of the Department's request that special counsel be employed to handle the several cases now pending in your district against Chinese smugglers.

Respectfully,

(signed) Daniel J. Keefe,

Commissioner-General.

ARP/CAS

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2 February 23, 1909.

In re charges preferred and specified against Wesley B. Green, Chinese Inspector, Albuquerque, New Mexico, evidence on which based, and his reply thereto.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASST SECRETARY:

On January 26th, last, the following charges were preferred against Chinese Inspector Wesley B. Green, and he was allowed three days from the date of receipt thereof within which to file a reply with the Supervising Inspector at San Antonio:

"CHARGE: Insubordination.

"Specification:

In that on January 17th, 1909, in the office of the Inspector in Charge, El Paso, when called upon by F. W. Berkshire, Supervising Inspector of the Mexican Border, and by George J. Harris, Chinese Inspector in Charge at El Paso, both his superior officers, for a statement concerning certain matters of business connected with the performance of his official duties, said Wesley B. Green did refuse to furnish either of said superior officers with the statement demanded, declining to answer any and all questions put to him, although advised by his superiors that his conduct in so refusing might be regarded as insubordinate and be made the basis of charges against him."

A letter, dated January 20th, received from Supervising Inspector Berkshire, together with a record of the interview that took place in the office of the Inspector in Charge at El Paso between Inspectors Berkshire, Harris, and Green, inclosed with said letter, forms the basis of these charges. Attention is directed thereto. A perusal of same shows that for some time past Inspector Green has been suspected of being a party to the smuggling of contraband Chinese aboard trains passing through his station over the Santa Fe Railroad by a certain Conductor Maynard and porter Miller. When sufficient evidence of their connection with the smuggling had been collected against them, Inspector Berkshire caused the arrest of Maynard and Miller, and Inspector Green was called upon for a statement as to what

he knew concerning them. This he flatly refused to give, as is shown by the record of the interview (pp.51-54). Although Inspector Berkshire repeatedly assured him that no charges were then pending against him; that, as his superior officer, he (Inspector Berkshire) had authority to question him concerning his work as an immigrant inspector; and that a refusal to answer might lead to his dismissal from the Service, Inspector Green refused to answer any and all questions put to him, repeating that he must see his lawyer before he could do so.

Under cover of a letter from the Supervising Inspector, dated the 11th instant, Inspector Green's reply has been received. It is to the effect that "for good, sufficient, and valid reasons, which I was not then and am not now at liberty to disclose, but which will be disclosed at the proper time, I felt constrained to assume an attitude which has placed me in the unfavorable light referred to in the charge; that there was no intentional disrespect or insubordination involved in my action; that in due time and when at liberty to do so without doing violence to my conscience and sense of right and justice, a statement will be made which will, in my humble judgment, constitute a full and complete justification for my present attitude;" and asks that, in view of his past record in the Service, the charge be not sustained or "that judgment be suspended until such time as I am free to relieve myself from the embarrassment of my present situation."

It is evident that Inspector Green has in no way answered the charge against him, in fact has made no attempt to do so. He states that he has "good and sufficient" reasons for his behavior, but fails to disclose them. His reply amounts simply to a confirmation before the Bureau of his insubordinate action toward Inspector Berkshire. The Supervising Inspector is of opinion that Inspector Green's reply, taken in conjunction with the cause which led up to his being questioned in the first instance, indicates that his usefulness to the Service is at an end, and recommends that the said officer be removed and that such action be taken with as little delay as may be possible.

The Bureau believes that Inspector Green is guilty of the charge of insubordination and that the maintenance of proper discipline demand his removal. It is accordingly recommended that he be dismissed from the Service, such dismissal to take effect at the close of business, January 18th, 1909.

This officer has had no leave during the present year.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Ke[illegible]

Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 52212/2

February 18, 1909.

OFFICE OF U.S. SHIPPING BOARD
RECEIVED
FEB 19 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Disbursing Clerk,

Department of Commerce & Labor.

Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of a communication from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, referring to a communication of the 23rd ult,, with which were returned to him two accounts in amounts $2.95 and $3.65, for expenses incurred by Customs officers at the request of the Immigrant Inspector in Charge at El Paso, and in which it is stated that his Department has no available appropriation out of which these items of expenditure can be lawfully paid.

The Bureau has no knowledge of the communication, dated Jan. 23, 1909, to which reference is made as above, but as the Acting Secretary returns claims of said Customs officials, they are herewith transmitted for your consideration and with the request that you advise this office of the manner in which these employees should seek reimbursement for their expenditures.

Respectfully,

Commissioner-General.

Inc. 1406.
JRD

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2 February 18, 1909.

Disbursing Clerk,

Department of Commerce & Labor.

Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of a communication from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, referring to a communication of the 23rd ult., with which were returned to him two accounts in amounts $2.95 and $3.65, for expenses incurred by Customs officers at the request of the Immigrant Inspector in Charge at El Paso, and in which it is stated that his Department has no available appropriation out of which these items of expenditure can be lawfully paid.

The Bureau has no knowledge of the communication, dated Jan. 23, 1909, to which reference is made as above, but as the acting Secretary returns claims of said Customs officials, they are herewith transmitted for your consideration and with the request that you advise this office of the manner in which these employees should seek reimbursement for their expenditures.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

Inc. 1406.
JRD

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2 February 18, 1909.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 4th inst., with which were returned two accounts, in amounts $2.95 and $3.65, for expenses incurred by officers of the Customs Service at the request of the Immigrant Inspector in Charge at El Paso, Texas, in the examination of bonded cars, supposed to contain contraband Chinese.

In view of your statement that there is no appropriation under the control of your Department out of which these expenses can be lawfully paid, you are advised that this matter will be immediately taken up and the manner of reimbursing Messrs. Williams and Warren, for expenses incurred by them, determined.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Secretary.

The Honorable Geo. B. Cortelyou,

Secretary of the Treasury.

JRD-W.H.W.

1

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

No. 1280-C. February 16, 1909.

ACKNOWLEDGED
FEB 20 1909

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
FEB 19 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

S i r:

Respectfully referring to my letter of the 26th ultimo, in which it was suggested that two special agents of the Department of Justice, together with special counsel, be assigned to the El Paso district to handle several prosecutions now under consideration in that vicinity, to which letter the Bureau replied that a copy of my letter had been forwarded to the Attorney-General, with the request that the action recommended by me be taken, I beg to enclose herewith two copies of a letter just received from the Inspector in Charge at El Paso, in which the said officer gives additional reasons why, in his judgment, the recommendation previously made by me should be favorably acted upon.

I do not wish to seem insistent, as it is apparent that the Bureau has concurred with me in my recommendation, but I do believe that if such recommendation is to be favorably acted upon, such action should be taken with the least possible delay, as I believe that if we are successful in prosecuting the several cases now pending, we will be enabled to break up the practice of smuggling at El Paso. I feel reasonably sure of a conviction

upon the evidence we now have, which should be strengthened considerably between now and the time of trial. I know that the defendants in these cases will be represented by the best legal talent in this section of the country. An evidence of that fact is clear in the cases of Maynard and Miller, as their attorney is reputed to be the most able criminal lawyer in New Mexico. The hard work in these cases has just begun, and it seems to me the smallest detail should be carefully weighed and considered by the attorney who will try the cases for the Government, and as previously suggested, I believe we may expect satisfactory results if Mr. Abbott should be selected for this duty. It is useless for me to enter into the many details of a conspiracy case which must be looked after, as I know the Bureau fully appreciates the variety of points necessary to be covered, and unless an attorney has the time to give to studying these cases in every detail, I am very much afraid he will be unable to satisfactorily cope with an attorney who will give an endless amount of time to the preparation of each individual case. As previously stated, I do not for one moment wish it understood that I question the ability or willingness of U. S. District Attorney Leahy, but the fact remains that he has a large district to cover, and several different courts in which to try cases, naturally, it is not possible for him to give the attention which he should to many of his cases. I feel a delicacy in asking that special counsel be secured, particularly when to do so requires the action of another Department, and

it was for this reason mainly that I suggested the advisability of my visiting Washington, as I wished to state the case in all of its details, in order that my position in the matter might be fully understood. It is difficult to cover a variety of cases of such importance as the ones now pending in this district in such detail as to show the seeming urgent necessity for special counsel, particularly without seeming to reflect upon the ability of the prosecuting attorney, which is certainly not desired nor intended, however, I will endeavor to go into the matter a little further, and trust that the Bureau will fully appreciate that no reflection or criticism is intended.

In the cases of Maynard and Miller, and others whom we expect to connect with them, our principal witness will be Inspector Boor, strengthening his testimony by corroborative evidence so far as possible. This officer, it will be appreciated, placed himself in a rather embarrassing position for the express purpose of securing evidence upon which to base a prosecution. He was forced to misrepresent himself on many occasions, and it will naturally follow that when he is placed on the witness stand his every act will be inquired into by the cross-examiner. Inspector Boor is not a particularly keen officer, and has never been subjected to a rigid cross-examination. In order to protect him, the attorney who represents the Government in these cases should be familiar with every detail of this officer's testimony, and when he is being

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION RECEIVED FEB 19 BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

cross-examined, such attorney should, through objections at the appropriate time, protect Inspector Boor against being led into traps, which a shrewd attorney will doubtless lay for him. There is such a volume of evidence which we propose to introduce through this officer, that unless the prosecuting attorney has carefully studied the same, he cannot properly protect his witness. When the cases against these persons were presented to the Commissioner, it appears to me from a perusal of the testimony that Mr. Leahy was not sufficiently familiar with the details of the case, undoubtedly on account of lack of time to give to the matter, to enable him to best protect the Government's interests in this peculiar case. A complete and detailed report of Inspector Boor, which related to the apprehension of the Chinese persons involved, was introduced in evidence. This report was a continuation, practically, of a series of reports submitted by Inspector Boor covering a period of several months, and there were points made therein which were fully understood to us, and which gave the attorney for the defense an opportunity to ask the said officer some very pointed questions, and I believe had it been possible for Mr. Leahy to have been entirely familiar with the case, he would have, in some manner, avoided introducing this letter in evidence. As stated in a previous report to the Bureau, it appeared decidedly advisable to avoid permitting the defense to know that Inspector Boor would eventually testify in behalf of the Government, but through the

introduction in evidence of the report in question, it must be now very clear to the defense that they may expect to be compelled to meet the testimony of Inspector Boor, and, of course, the defendants have a pretty good idea of the testimony he will be able to give.

Each of the cases we now have under consideration have peculiar features, and require close study in order to bring out essential points which might seem unimportant at the time, but the omission of which might be the means of losing the cases, and as I believe that on the outcome of these cases depends whether the Government will be able to convincingly show that it intends to wipe out the smuggling operations which have continued at El Paso for years, I wish to again repeat that it seems to me that the situation is so critical at that point, that we cannot afford to leave anything undone which would make a successful prosecution possible of the several cases referred to, and I do not believe that any attorney can successfully handle these cases unless he gives practically his undivided attention to them from now until the time of trial, which will probably take place during the month of April, which it would seem impossible for Mr. Leahy to do, owing to the vast amount of work he has to perform in connection with his office as prosecuting attorney in a large district.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION RECEIVED FEB 19 1930 BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

I trust that the Bureau will fully recognize the gravity of the situation at El Paso, and will urge that if my previous

recommendation is to be acted upon at all, that such action be taken with the least possible delay, as I firmly believe that legal advice is very essential at this time in connection with the preparation of these cases.

Respectfully,

FAL.

Enc. No. 5745.

Supervising Inspector.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
EL PASO, TEX.

No. 2419. February 13,1909.

RECEIVED, FEB 15 1909 IMMIGRATION SERVICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Supervising Inspector,
Immigration Service,
San Antonio, Texas.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION RECEIVED FEB 19 1909 BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Sir:

In handing you herewith copy of stenographic report of proceedings at the preliminary hearing of Hiland D. Maynard and Lon Miller, on the 10th instant, I wish to again call your attention to the subject matter of my letter to you of the 4th instant, Nos. 2419, 2503 and 2679, and yours in reply thereto of the 6th instant, No. 1280,- namely, recommendation for the appointment of E. C. Abbott as special counsel to assist in the prosecution of Chinese smuggling cases pending in this District. In this connection I hand you copy of a letter received from Mr. Abbott under date of the 9th instant, signifying his willingness to accept such a position, if tendered him.

I am impelled to state, as my personal views, that our success in these prosecutions is going to depend largely upon the question whether Mr. Abbott does, or does not, represent the Government in the same. And you know what success or failure means in our efforts to enforce the law on the Mexican border. Without in any way intending to cast reflection upon the general ability and legal qualifications of Mr. Leahy, the United States Attorney for the district of New Mexico (for I

Have not had opportunity to judge as to his ability or qualifications), I will state it as my belief that Mr. Abbott is the better fitted for the handling of these cases.

As you know, in the case of Maynard and Miller, a number of other persons are involved, or will be shown to be implicated when the evidence is presented to the grand jury. It was therefore deemed the better policy not ti disclose our hand any more than was absolutely necessary, until the case reached the grand jury, in order not to alarm the other parties and possibly cause them to flee the country, and in order to throw the defense off its guard as to the extent of the Government's evidence. With this end in view it was the idea of Mr. Abbott, in which I fully concurred, that it would be sufficient, to make a prima facie case, to place Inspector Boor on the stand at the preliminary hearing, and show merely that he took the eight Chinamen off Maynard's train, that they were concealed thereon, and the suspicious actions of Maynard and Miller on that occasion; also an officer to show that the Chinese did not get on the train at El Paso, though holding tickets from El paso to Chicago. Mr. Lealy appeared at Las Cruces on the morning of the 10th, stating that he knew practically nothing about the case, and had intended coming a day earlier so as to familiarize himself with the details, but was prevented by a rush of business. The position of Mr. Abbott

was explained to him, and he agreed that it seemed a good policy. At the hearing, while examining Inspector Boor, the latter stated he could not answer a certain question without referring to his report, which was handed to him by the District Attorney. Attorney Holt, for the defendants, strenuously objected to Boor taking his answers from this report, unless the latter were placed in evidence. After some little argument, the most of which is omitted from the stenographic record, the report was offered in evidence with a remark to the effect that he (the District Attorney), had no particular objection to letting it go in evidence. The result of the admission of this report was two-fold. On its face it shows that Boor was evidently merely playing a part with Maynard and Miller, all the way through, and must indicate to the defense that Boor is going to give the whole business away,- the very thing we wish to avoid at this time. The effect of this, however, is perhaps somewhat overcome by the answer of Boor on cross-examination, when Attorney Holt was evidently feeling, so to speak, to see if Boor would indicate how far he was going into the matter, when Boor refused to answer any questions dealing with other transactions, as he did not propose to incriminate himself. Of course this would convey the impression that he was dishonestly connected with past transactions, and being hard pressed by the Government, he had "come across" in this one transaction in

which he is not implicated, but will not talk about those in which he is (apparently), criminally implicated.

The second disadvantage resulting from the admission of this report is that it laid the foundation for an excruciating cross-examination of over three hours duration, and this of course will be made the basis for tripping Inspector Boor before the trial jury; and you can readily appreciate its significance when you take into consideration the vast array of details which that officer must carry in his mind, and when the slightest discrepancy can be magnified tenfold for the benefit of the trial jury.

When asked afterwards why he introduced the report in evidence, Mr. Healy replied to Inspector Boor that he was afraid otherwise the Commissioner would not have help the defendants. And yet Boor could have given orally the essential details embodied in the report, without disclosing our hand, and without having afforded such good grounds for cross-examination.

I do not by any means wish to be understood as thereby charging the District Attorney with incompetence. As nearly as I can judge, he is over-confident of his own ability and underestimates the strength of his opponent. He is possessed of an imposing personality, which seems to have a persuasive effect on judge and jury alike, and herein lies our main difficulty. Through this characteristic he is very likely to get errors on

the record. I have no doubt we will win our cases before the trial jury,- at least the majority of cases, and experience has demonstrated that defendants' counsel will avail themselves of every possible expedient to spread errors upon the record, looking forward to an appeal. Whether or not Leahy will so conduct the cases as to fall into the trap in this respect is of course mere conjecture on my part, but I do know this, that in the conduct of the Adamson and Sullivan case at Alamogordo, Mr. Abbott took every precaution to avoid having an error appear upon the record, even to the extent of permitting opposing counsel to impose upon him at times, where there appeared any question of doubt. The result is, I believe, that there is not a single reversible error upon that record,- possibly with the exception of one, made by Judge Mann in giving additional instructions to the jury, and which Mr. Abbott was powerless to prevent. In one case we have a man who has proven himself in this regard; in the other, leaving aside my personal observations, we have one who is yet to be tried; and as I view it, we can not afford to risk failure on an uncertainty.

In discussing the case with Stenographer Wilmoth, after the hearing, Mr. Leahy said he did not believe the Government had a case against Inspector Green. Asked what he thought about getting him on a charge of conspiracy to defraud, said he did not think that was tenable; said we had nothing but a

few circumstances anyway. He was then asked what he thought of the probative effect of Green's admissions to Inspector Boar, and replied that that was all news to him, etc., and finally admitted, under these circumstances, that he thought Green night be prosecuted, but did not say on what charge. At his request he was presented with the complete record in the case, so that he might prepare himself for the meeting of the grand jury in April. After looking at the record, he remarked that it was too bulky, and that he and his force were much too busy to go through such a voluminous record, and requested Stenographer Wilmoth to brief the same and send to him at the earliest practicable date, as after the first of March he would have absolutely no time to go into this case. All of which accentuates my remarks in the previous letter as to the District Attorney being too busy to give our cases the attention which special counsel could be able to concentrate upon same.

Again; referring to the Roswell case, Mr. Lealy asked Mr. Wilmoth to have the record in that case forwarded to him at once. Advised that this had long since been done, Mr. Lealy remarked that he thought we had additional evidence, and that the case as it stands is very weak. Looking it it from the stand point of a layman, I believe we have a stronger case there,- much more so than the Adamson and Sullivan case. In

this Mr. Abbott has agreed with me. I do not mean to say by this that Mr. Healy is defective in judgment, but he is inclined to be a pessimist. Mr. Abbott, on the other hand, is a thorough optimist, and we need an optimist, a man who is heart and soul with us.

I wish to urge expedition in the appointment of Mr. Abbott, if it is to be arranged at all, as the grand jury meets at Las Cruces in April, and he should by all means by there to draw up the indictments, as he is with us on the proposition that Green and others can be reached on the charge of conspiracy to defraud, and so far as I can see that is about the only way he can be reached with the evidence at hand.

Respectfully,

Inspector in Charge.

Inc. No. 4249.
GJH/GCW

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
FEB 19 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

No. 110-C.

February 11, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
FEB 15 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I beg to transmit herewith original reply submitted by Inspector Wesley B. Green to charges preferred against him by the Bureau under date of the 26th ultimo, No. 52212/2, said charges being insubordination. An additional copy of Inspector Green's reply is also transmitted herewith for the use of the Bureau.

It will be noted that Inspector Green still remains obdurate and, although he claims to have good and sufficient reasons why he did not reply to certain questions propounded to him by the Supervising Inspector and the Inspector in Charge at El Paso, he declines to disclose of what such reasons consist. It would appear to this office, therefore, that the said officer's reply tends to but aggravate the nature of his offence, and, taken in connection with the cause which led up to Inspector Green being questioned in the first instance relative to certain matters in connection with official business at his station,

confirms this office in its belief that the usefulness of Inspector Green to the Service is at an end.

It is, therefore, respectfully recommended that the said officer be removed, and that such action be taken with as little delay as may be possible.

Respectfully,

Fred Berdoshing

Supervising Inspector.

Enc. 1428

WRC

No. 835-C February 11, 1909.

San Antonio reports the arrest of YEE YET, alias YEE YAT during night of February 6, 1909, at El Paso. He says: We have some data which at least morally convinces us that he (Green) has been engaged in smuggling for some time; and it is believed he is connected with the Maynard et al outfit, who made an attempt to bribe Inspector Boor, and we intend to present such evidence as we do have against this particular person to the Grand Jury at the same time we present the case against Maynard."

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FOR ORIGINAL OF ABOVE, ETC.,

SEE FILE NO.

52,080/205

RECEIVED,
FEB 7 1909
IMMIGRATION SERVICE,
EL PASO, TEX.

El Paso, Texas, February 6, 1909.

Mr. Geo. J. Harris,

Inspector in Charge,

El Paso, Texas.

Duplicate for file

Sir:

Receipt upon February 5th, 1909, is hereby acknowledged of your favor of the third instant, transmitting communication from the Supervising Inspector No.110-C, dated February first, preferring and specifying against me the charge of insubordination, as follows:

"Specification: In that on January 17th, 1909, in the office of the Inspector in Charge, El Paso, when called upon by F. W. Berkshire, Supervising Inspector of the Mexican Border, and by George J. Harris, Chinese Inspector in Charge at El Paso, both his superior officers, for a statement concerning certain matters of business connected with the performance of his official duties, said Wesley B. Green did refuse to furnish either of said superior officers with the statement demanded, declining to answer any and all questions put to him, although advised by his superiors that his conduct in so refusing might be regarded as insubordinate and be made the basis of charges against him."

I note three days from date of receipt of your communication are allowed me within which to file with you as my immediate superior officer a full and satisfactory reply to said charge, failing which it is proposed to recommend my dismissal from the Immigration Service.

In compliance with said requirement, and in reply to said charge, I most respectfully beg leave to state: that for good, sufficient and valid reasons, which I was not then and am not now at liberty to disclose, but which will be disclosed at the proper time, I felt constrained to assume an attitude which has placed me in the unfavorable light referred to in the charge:

That there was no intentional disrespect or insubordination involved in my action:

That in due time and when at liberty so to do without doing

violence to my conscience and sense of right and justice, a statement will be made which will, in my humble judgment, constitute a full and complete justification for my present attitude.

That I am fully conscious of the duty imposed upon me by virtue of my position and not unmindful of the respect due to my superior officers, in support of which statement I invoke my official record during my long service, and most earnestly ask that the charge against me be not sustained or, at least, that judgment be suspended until such time as I am free to relieve myself from the embarrassment of my present situation.

Respectfully,

W. B. Greene
Chief Inspector.

DIVISION OF CUSTOMS

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK RECEIVED FEB 8 1909 DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY 59619 T

WASHINGTON

February 6, 1909.

212
2

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, in which you request that the customs inspector to be assigned to Toyah, Texas and Carrizozo, N.M. be stationed at Big Springs, Tex. and Tucumcari, N.M., and to advise you that the Collectors of Customs at Eagle Pass and El Paso, Texas have been instructed accordingly.

Respectfully,

FEB 10 1909

No inclosure.

Acting Secretary.

over

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK FORWARDED FEB 8 1909 TO IMMIGRATION DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

DIVISION OF APPOINTMENTS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON February 4, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK RECEIVED FEB 5 1909 DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF DISBURSING CLERK RECEIVED FEB 5 1909 DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

2/2/2

Sir:

Referring to your communication of the 23rd ultimo, in which you return two accounts, in amounts $2.95 and $3.65 for expenses incurred on November 27 and December 3, 1908, by Deputy Surveyors and Inspectors of Customs H.A.Williams and Benjamin Warren, Kansas City, Missouri, in complying with the request of George J. Harris, Inspector in Charge of the Immigration Service at El Paso, Texas, to examine a certain bonded car in transit, supposed to contain contraband Chinese, wherein you request that settlement of these items be made by this Department subject to reimbursement from the appropriation "Enforcement of Chinese Exclusion Act," the sums to be transferred to the credit of such appropriation as this Department may designate, I have the honor to inform you in reply that this Department has no available appropriation out of which these items of expenditure can be lawfully paid.

FEB 10 1909

If such expenditures are payable out of the appropriation "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act" under the control of your Department, it would seem that the payment could be made without the intervention of this Department or the use of the appropriation "Expenses Collecting the Revenue from Customs."

The papers in the case are enclosed herewith.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK FORWARDED FEB 5 1909 TO DISBURSING CLERK DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

INDEXED

Respectfully,

Acting Secretary.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No. 52812/2 February 3, 1909.

S i r :

I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a communication dated the 26th ultimo, received from the Supervising Inspector of the Immigration Service on the Mexican Border, and to commend the same to your careful consideration.

During the past year the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization of this Department has been endeavoring by a series of special investigations and under a plan for the strengthening of the Immigration Service along the entire Mexican border, to put a stop to the smuggling of Chinese across said border, which it is stated, as the result of said investigations, has existed in the past to a quite considerable extent. As you will observe from the inclosure, the foundation has now been laid for the bringing of a number of criminal prosecutions against certain of the ringleaders among the smugglers. If these men can be convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment it is believed a telling blow will be given the smuggling business, and it is of the utmost importance that no possible step shall remain untaken having this end in view.

It is hoped, therefore, that favorable consideration can be given the recommendation of the Supervising Inspector that special counsel be assigned to the handling of the cases, and that measures be adopted which will so far as possible guard against the formation of undesirable juries or any tampering with the juries after they have been impaneled.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte,

Attorney-General. Secretary.

Incl. 3010.

AWP/ARW

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2. February 3, 1909.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, No. 1280-C, stating reasons for your belief that the interests of the Government would be materially served by having the Department of Justice assign two of its special agents, unknown in your district, to the duty of exercising a careful surveillance with regard to the talesmen who may be summoned in forming the juries before which several very important prosecutions of smugglers will soon have to be conducted, and by appointing as Special Counsel for the handling of said prosecutions former Assistant United States Attorney Abbott who now holds a position under the territorial government of New Mexico.

A copy of your letter is being forwarded to the Attorney General with request that the action recommended by you be taken. The subject will also be discussed personally with the Department of Justice and you will be promptly advised of the results attained.

The Bureau does not believe that, just at present, there is any necessity for your presence in Washington, and it is certainly highly important that the further conduct of the investigations of smuggling now in progress in your district shall continue to have your personal supervision.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2

January 28, 1909.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

Acknowledgment is made of the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, No. 984, reporting the result of a recent interview had by you with the representative of the E. P. & S. W. Railway Company concerning the inspection of cars at Carrizozo, indicating that it would appear desirable to have the train inspection made at Tucumcari instead of the above place, as Tucumcari is the terminal point of that road, and at which place they turn all freight over to the Rock Island System, thus allowing a greater length of time between the arrival and departure of trains. It is noted that you believe it preferable to have the work performed at Tucumcari instead of Carrizozo, and authority is accordingly granted in another communication of this date for the transfer of Inspectors Charles F. Sensner and M. F. Maguire from the latter place to Tucumcari.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

M-MCM

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53000-16

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

No. 984. 212/2 January 19th, 1909.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

S i r :

Referring to previous correspondence in reference to the stationing of Inspectors at Carrizozo, New Mexico, for the purpose of inspecting all freight and passenger trains passing that point, I beg to state that during a recent visit to El Paso the representative of the E.P.& S.W. Railway asked for an interview concerning the inspection of their cars at Carrizozo. I called upon the railway official and he stated that his company was holding out every inducement to the fruit-men of California to ship their fruit over their line, and they were sending fruit through over their road by fast freight, and they were very anxious to pass fruit cars over that road with the least possible delay. The discussion arose over the fact that the car load of Chinamen recently found at Montoya, New Mexico, had passed through Carrizozo without being detected by our officers, it being found upon investigation that several cars in the train in which this particular car was being hauled had not been inspected owing to insufficient time. The official suggested that, as Tucumcari was the terminal point of the El Paso and Southwestern, and at that place they turn all freight over to the Rock Island System, it would follow, as a

JAN 27 1909

matter of course, that there was a greater length of time between the arrival and departure of their trains at that point than at any other. The railway official wished it expressly understood that he was willing to cooperate with us in every respect, but at the same time he did not desire, if possible, to have their trains delayed on our account, although not refusing to do so.

It will be appreciated that the railway company looks at the matter from a purely business point of view, and, in giving the matter further consideration, I am inclined to believe that it would be preferable to have this work performed at Tucumcari instead of at Carrizozo; therefore, I would recommend that Inspectors Charles F. Sensner and M. F. Maguire (as it is presumed the latter will have reported at Carrizozo before this letter is acted upon) be transferred from Carrizozo to Tucumcari.

53000-86 53000-18

For action, see files of Inspr. Conner as noted hereon

In addition to the advantage in time to be gained, which will enable our inspectors to more satisfactorily perform their work, it is thought we will have the added advantage of not having train-men to contend with who are perhaps interested in this traffic, as it is believed a majority of the freight crews running out of El Paso over the E.P.& S.W. are assisting the smugglers in their work. Tucumcari is the third freight division from El Paso, and it is reasonable to assume that the freight crews running into that point will not, perhaps, be

in sympathy with the crews running out of El Paso.

By making this change it is intended to have only two officers on the E.P.& S.W. road instead of three, as at present, and I am submitting a recommendation in a separate letter for the transfer of Inspector Forster from Tucumcari to Albuquerque. It may be that it will be found necessary at a later date to station some officer at Willard or Kennedy, New Mexico, to cover the line which runs from Torrance, on the E.P.& S.W. to the Santa Fe, which road might be used by Chinese to evade detection. This point, however, will be taken up later if it is found necessary.

Respectfully,

F. H. Berkshire

Supervising Inspector.

DSK.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

No. 1280-C. 212/2 January 26th, 1909.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

S i r :

By way of a supplemental report, in addition to my letter of December 16th, touching upon the situation in general at El Paso in reference to the alleged smuggling of Chinese through that locality, I wish to particularly refer to the number of criminal prosecutions now pending at that place.

Separate reports have been submitted to the Bureau relating to the arrest of Fink and Nix, at Roswell, New Mexico; Carr, Tharpe and Sam Lee, at Tucumcari, New Mexico; Maynard, Miller and Scott, (warrant has not been served in the case of the last named person) at Las Cruces, New Mexico; and one Anderson, at Fort Worth, Texas. It is expected that other names will be added to the above, particularly at the time these cases are presented to the Federal Grand Jury, as it has been deemed inadvisable to cause the arrest of some persons we now believe to be implicated, as we might be forced to show too much of our testimony if forced to a trial before a Commissioner. It is the belief of the writer that, in connection with the above referred to cases, some six or eight names will be added to the list.

JAN 30 1909

As a matter of course, each of the above cases will be

tried under the charge of conspiracy, as we cannot show that the defendants were actually guilty of aiding and abetting the illegal entry of the Chinese. Each case has been discussed in detail with the Assistant United States Attorney for New Mexico, as the three most important cases will be tried in that jurisdiction. He has expressed the belief that we have good cases in each instance, but he urges the necessity of continuing the investigation respecting each case, with the view of adding any incidental detail which can be introduced in the trial of the cases which might tend to strengthen the conspiracy charge; and, of course, independent of his advice, this office expected to and intended to follow up each case in every possible detail.

Upon the outcome of these prosecutions depends, to a great extent, whether we will succeed in breaking up the miserable practices at and in the vicinity of El Paso. The persons involved are considered more or less prominent in El Paso, and they have behind them, I am convinced, almost unlimited means, and we may expect them to resort to every kind of practice, both fair and unfair, to prevent a jury finding them guilty. To my mind, there is no question as to their guilt, but the Bureau is familiar with the fact that a preponderance of evidence must be presented to a jury; and, in a section of country where a portion of the residents are in sympathy with the individuals involved, it is not unlikely

that we may have difficulty in securing an entirely satisfactory jury -- in fact, in the cases of Adamson and Sullivan, it is commonly reported that one of the jurors had been bought, and that he was supposed to hold out for acquittal; and, while it is impossible to prove this rumor, yet the facts in this case were that eleven of the jurymen on first ballot voted guilty, while the one suspected held out for acquittal for twenty-four hours. This feature of the matter is referred to with the view of impressing upon the Bureau the fact that a successful prosecution in these cases, in my judgment, depends upon our ability to watch every detail of the cases to such an extent as would prevent any unfair practices by the defence; and, in connection therewith, I believe that it would be of great assistance to us, from this time until the time of trial, if perhaps two Special Agents of the Department of Justice, who are trained in this class of work and who are familiar with legal practices, could be sent to El Paso to devote their entire time to working out incidental details which might be to our advantage at the time of trial. I do not, in any sense, mean to reflect upon the ability or willingness of the officers at El Paso, but I feel satisfied that their efforts are hampered to some extent owing to the fact that they are too well-known; and, if two competent officers, who are entire strangers to that district, could devote their time to these cases, it is

believed satisfactory results would follow, and it is believed that, if they could continue on duty at the time the cases may be presented to the Grand Jury or trial jury, they could render invaluable assistance in the way of preventing perhaps a "fixed jury". I have discussed this feature of the cases with the Assistant United States Attorney, as well as his assistant, and they agree that, in their judgment, these cases are so important that the jury should be under constant surveillance from the time they have been called to serve as such until the trial is ended; and they have expressed the opinion to me that, at best, the average jury in New Mexico is not entirely satisfactory, and in some instances they believe mistrials have resulted through the fact that some of the jurymen had been "fixed".

These cases are so important, in my judgment, that it seems to me from now until the time of trial it would be in the interest of our service if we could have at our disposal the services of a thoroughly experienced attorney, and one who would be familiar with every detail of the cases, to assist in the prosecution. I do not intend to reflect upon the United States Attorney, but on the contrary, have but words of praise respecting the manner in which our cases have been handled so far; but it is a well-known fact that the United States Attorney of any district, and particularly of New Mexico, has a large territory to cover and many cases to

consider. As a result, he cannot give such attention to these cases as the critical situation would seem to demand, although I know he would give us all the time he could possibly spare. In the cases of Adamson and Sullivan Assistant United States Attorney Abbott handled the same throughout, and he certainly handled them with great credit to himself. It was expected that he would handle the prosecutions above referred to, but I have been recently informed that he has accepted some position in the Territorial government of New Mexico, hence he will not be associated with the United States Attorney in these cases unless by some special arrangement. From my association with Mr. Abbott, and my knowledge of the manner in which he has handled such cases as this office has been interested in, I do not know of a man at this time who would render more valuable assistance to us in these cases and who I believe would watch every detail of the cases more closely. He has displayed an unusual interest in our cases, and has expressed himself as thoroughly in sympathy with us and that he enjoys prosecuting the cases. I believe, if the Bureau could see its way clear to do so, that, if the matter were properly presented to the Department of Justice, the services of Mr. Abbott could be secured for the prosecution of these cases, (and perhaps others, if we so desire), and I have reason to believe he would be willing to undertake the matter for us.

With the assistance above suggested, I believe we could hope for conviction of each of the persons above named and others we have in mind; and, as each of these prosecutions represents an independent combination for the smuggling of Chinese, I certainly believe, if successful results follow, it will be the means of breaking up the practices which have long been in vogue at El Paso; and, as it is of great importance to us to successfully handle these cases, it would seem to me that it would unquestionably be in the interest of our service to secure the assistance of Mr. Abbott and the two men referred to to engage upon this work; and, if the Bureau considers such plans advisable, I would urge that steps be taken to carry them out.

I could advance many reasons why, in my judgment, these suggestions should be adopted; and, in order that a full discussion of the matter may be brought about, I would prefer a personal interview with the Commissioner-General, either in this section of the country, (as I have been previously advised that he was going to visit this district), or at the Bureau, as I believe the gravity of the situation would justify a full and complete discussion of the matter; and would request that, if consistent with the view of the Bureau on the subject, such personal interview be arranged.

Respectfully,

DSK. Supervising Inspector.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2. January 26, 1909.

Charges are hereby preferred and specified against

Wesley B. Green,

Chinese Inspector,

Albuquerque, N. M.,

(through Supervising Inspector,

San Antonio, Texas)

who will be allowed three days from the date of the receipt hereof within which to file with his immediate superior officer, the Inspector in Charge at El Paso, Texas, a full and satisfactory reply; failing which it is proposed to recommend his dismissal from the Immigration Service.

CHARGE: Insubordination.

Specification: In that on January 17th, 1909, in the office of the Inspector in Charge, El Paso, when called upon by F. W. Berkshire, Supervising Inspector of the Mexican Border, and by George J. Harris, Chinese Inspector in Charge at El Paso, both his superior officers, for a statement concerning certain matters of business connected with the performance of his official duties, said Wesley B. Green did refuse to furnish either of said superior officers with the statement demanded, declining to answer any and all questions put to him, although advised by his superiors that his conduct in so refusing might be regarded as insubordinate and be made the basis of charges against him.

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

AWP/ARW

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

212/2

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

No. 110-C. 212/2 January 20th, 1909.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

S i r :

Confirming my telegram dated at El Paso the 17th instant, recommending the immediate suspension of Chinese Inspector Wesley B. Green, I have the honor to submit the following as my report and reasons for asking for this suspension:

JAN 25 1909

In order that all of the facts in reference to the conduct of Inspector Green may be before the Bureau, it is necessary to refer to the case in which one Maynard, a conductor on the Santa Fe Railway, attempted to bribe Chinese Inspector James G. Boor in an effort to induce the said officer to pass contraband Chinese through San Marcial. As Inspector Green has been stationed at Albuquerque, the next junction point on the Santa Fe Railway north of San Marcial, it necessarily followed that if Inspector Boor passed contraband Chinese through San Marcial, Inspector Green would be a party to such transaction, provided the Chinese were permitted to pass Albuquerque. It will be recalled that Inspector Boor was instructed to apparently acquiesce in the proposition made by Conductor Maynard, with the view of securing evidence sufficient to cause a prosecution. As Inspector Boor was examined by me in reference to this whole transaction, and as he continued

since such examination to submit detailed reports, I am enclosing herewith his statement, together with copies of subsequent reports, which have a bearing upon the apparent neglect of duty of Inspector Green. I have also made a part of the enclosed record copies of the weekly time report submitted by Inspector Green, in which he states the nature of duty performed by him during each day from November 1st to and including November 14th, 1908. Copies of reports submitted by Inspector Nielson are also made a part of the enclosed record.

It will be noted from a perusal of the enclosure that during the early part of the discussion between Inspector Boor and Conductor Maynard, the latter (page 4), in an endeavor to persuade Inspector Boor to enter into the illegal traffic in Chinese, referred to "the man up the road", who, unquestionably, was Inspector Green, and said, "Look at him; he has made $17,000 since he has been there, and he is the best known and most respected man in your Department". Later on (same page), he stated that "He comes aboard my train, makes a lot of fuss, once in a while picks up a Chinaman for appearance sake, and puts his money in the bank and buys property; should he be let out of the service, it would not matter, for he is fixed for life; and you are opening old freight cars, and will do it as long as you stay in the Government service and be

honest -- The other fellow does it, why don't you?"

In accordance with instructions, Inspector Boor was to permit one or two Chinese to pass his station for a consideration of $50 each, which was to be given him by Conductor Maynard, and, in accordance with such an arrangement, two Chinese were actually passed by Inspector Boor on the early morning of November 5th (page 10). These Chinese were also passed by Inspector Green at Albuquerque on November 5th, and it will be noted by reference to a copy of his daily report (page 33) that he failed to mention such fact in his report. When Conductor Maynard returned on the down trip from Albuquerque, he was asked by Inspector Boor (page 13) how he got along with the two he took up on the last trip, to which Maynard replied, "Fine as silk. I had no trouble with the other fellow up there. I told you that he is easy. You need not be a bit worried, for I fixed him the same as I did you."

As Conductor Maynard had informed Inspector Boor that he would have two more Chinese for him on his up trip, leaving El Paso at 8 p.m. November 7th, it was arranged by Special Inspector Hamilton and the Inspector in Charge at El Paso to have an officer on board said train, in order that the whole proceeding might be witnessed. Accordingly, Inspector Nielson was detailed to proceed to Albuquerque with this train, and his report will be found on pages 36 to 39 inclusive. Inspector

Boor also boarded this train at El Paso on the night of November 7th, and just before reaching San Marcial he proceeded to inspect the train, and, in accordance with previous understanding with the conductor, he found two Chinese who were to be passed by him (page 16). He also found three other Chinese (same page), who were evidently to be passed without the knowledge of Inspector Boor. Conductor Maynard had previously given Inspector Boor $50 each for the first two Chinese, and later gave him $150 for passing the three Chinese, who were found in the ladies' toilet. The passing of the $150 from Conductor Maynard to Inspector Boor was witnessed by Inspector Stanley and Francisco Romero, a watchman of the Santa Fe (page 17). These five Chinese were passed by Inspector Green at Albuquerque, and he failed to mention that fact in his daily report (page 34), although he mentions having passed two other Chinese during the same day. When Conductor Maynard returned south from Albuquerque on the morning of November 9th, he was asked by Inspector Boor (page 26) if the Chinese got through Albuquerque, to which he replied, "Yes. It was no trouble at all. Everything was fine and dandy." When Inspector Boor (page 27) asked Porter Lon Miller what they were going to do with Green -- were they going to tell him also that there were only two Chinese on the train, Miller replied, "No, you are damn right they would not -- Green is too wise, and is there with the goods. They cannot fool him, he is an old hand at

the business -- I know all about it."

At this point I would state that it was anticipated that Conductor Maynard would have contraband Chinese on his train, which left El Paso during the night of November 11th; and, in accordance with prearranged plans, Special Agent Danaghy accompanied the train to Albuquerque, but for some reason there were no contraband Chinese on board the train, but instead two Chinamen with proper papers, who were unfortunately arrested and conveyed to Las Vegas, where they were examined by me. It was intended to have the passing of contraband Chinese on the early morning of November 12th witnessed, both at San Marcial and Albuquerque, then take the Chinese into custody as well as the train crew and Inspector Green, but our plans in this respect miscarried, for the reason that the Chinese were not contraband.

Inspector Boor next saw Conductor Maynard and his porter, on the morning of November 15th, when he asked the porter (page 30) how everything was at the city (meaning Albuquerque), to which Miller replied, " Everything is alright. Green is a little bit scared, and thought it best to wait another trip or so before passing anything up, as there were one or two strangers in Albuquerque that he thought were Secret Service men -- You fellows get scared very easily; them fellows knows nothing." Conductor Maynard then came up (same page) and said,

"We had better wait another trip or two before we pass any more up, and just as soon as Green says the word I will bring them."

No contraband Chinese were passed by Inspector Boor subsequent to the morning of November 8th, although several efforts were made to have the passing of such Chinese witnessed, but in every instance the plans miscarried on account of the interested parties apparently securing advance information. Inspector Boor visited Albuquerque on December 8th, and a detailed report of his interview with Maynard will be found on pages 45 to 50, inclusive. Attention is invited to the conversation between Inspectors Boor and Green, particularly beginning with the last paragraph on page 46 and continuing to the last paragraph on page 47. It will be noted that, from the very choice language used by Conductor Maynard and Inspector Green, there is certainly a very friendly relation existing between them, and that perhaps Conductor Maynard's opinion of Inspector Green is best expressed in his own language, (top page 47), when introducing Inspector Boor, which expression is, as follows: "Here, Mr. Boor, shake hands with Colonel Green, one of the crookedest s_____ b_____ in the Territory." Further on during the conversation (page 47) it was quite apparent that Inspector Green knew that Inspector Boor was supposed to be interested in this traffic, as he discussed the matter with Inspector Boor and questioned him as to whether or not Inspector Stanley knew of the transactions with Maynard.

The Bureau is perhaps aware that the officers under this jurisdiction are required to submit to this office a daily report of employment, which report is submitted at the close of business each week. The Inspectors, particularly those engaged on train inspection work along the lines of the different railways, have instructions to fill out the blank spaces respecting each train, and in case Japanese or Chinese are found on a passenger train passing their station, the names of such persons should be shown in their daily report, and in the cases of Chinese, the character of papers held, if any. Although Inspector Boor passed two contraband Chinese through San Marcial on the morning of November 5th, it will be noted, by reference to Inspector Green's daily report (page 33) of November 5th, he failed to mention that these Chinese persons passed his station. Again, on November 8th, Inspector Boor passed five contraband Chinese through San Marcial, but Inspector Green, in his report (page 34) fails to mention that such persons passed Albuquerque, although he gives the names of two Chinese persons who passed his station the same day, and in one instance gives the number of the certificate held by the Chinaman. It will also be noted (page 35) that the said officer mentions, in detail, the passing of two Chinese persons on November 11th. These happened to be the same two who were conveyed to Las Cruces for examination.

As previously stated, Inspector Nielson was detailed to accompany Santa Fe train leaving El Paso on the night of November 7th, and the said officer was advised by the Inspector at San Marcial that five contraband Chinese were on the train. Inspector Nielson, upon arrival at Albuquerque on the morning of November 8th, witnessed the character of inspection conducted by Inspector Green (pages 38-9). It will be noted that Inspector Green did not make any attempt to examine the papers of the Chinamen, and that apparently there was some understanding between himself and the Conductor, as he was very careful to see that three of the Chinamen proceeded to their destination on the same train, and that two of them remained at Albuquerque for a later train.

While, of course, the facts as above outlined have been in possession of this office since each transaction took place, yet we have been endeavoring by every means in our command to so connect Inspector Green with this matter as would warrant criminal prosecution, as I certainly believe such action should be instituted, if possible. The matter did not come to a head, however, until the morning of January 1st, when Inspector Boor apprehended eight Chinese persons, who were reported to the Bureau in a letter from this office under date of the 9th instant, the eight Chinese having been apprehended at Socorro, New Mexico. In this connection, I would

state that Inspector Boor had previously informed Conductor Maynard that he would not be in San Marcial on his next trip up, but he did not state to him that he would probably examine the train at some point further north, which he did, with the result that the eight Chinamen were found. It is entirely probable that Conductor Maynard was endeavoring to take eight Chinamen through to Albuquerque, believing that Inspector Boor would not examine his train.

As we felt justified in causing the arrest of Conductor Maynard and his porter, Miller, which was effected on the morning of the 16th instant, it was deemed advisable, after these arrests, to have Inspector Green come to El Paso for the purpose of securing his statement and such explanation as he might have to offer in respect to the various matters referred to above. Inspector Green reported at the El Paso office on the morning of January 17th, and the writer informed him that his statement was desired, as it was thought the same might be of some value in connection with the investigation of the cases of Conductor Maynard and Porter Miller; and I continued to inform him that, as I desired his statement reduced to writing, it was unnecessary to outline the purport of the examination, therefore I would at once call a stenographer. Inspector Green immediately informed me that he had consulted an attorney and had been advised not to make a statement concerning the matter until he could further consult with such attorney. There was

some further talk, but I informed him that I desired his statement no matter what it might be, at that time, as I did not consider a consultation with an attorney necessary. Accordingly, I called a stenographer, and the result of the interview with Inspector Green will be found on pages 51 to 54, inclusive. It will be noted from a persual of the statement that Inspector Green flatly refused to answer any kind of a question I propounded to him, even declining to say whether or not he was a Chinese Inspector and whether or not his official station was Albuquerque, New Mexico; refusing all the time to make any statement until he had had an opportunity to consult his attorney. As I desired to question Inspector Green concerning matters relating purely to our own business, it did not seem to me that there was any occasion for consultation with an attorney, consequently I declined to grant his request, but informed him that if he desired to see me at any time during the day I would be in the office. I heard nothing further from him, therefore presume he had no further statement to make.

In reviewing the enclosed record, it seems to me that the various conversations referred to therein, and the fact that Inspector Green actually passed two lots of contraband Chinese, would convince the most skeptical that the said inspector must, of necessity, have been a party to the passing of the Chinese, and that he must have received some money consideration

for his failure to perform the duty required of him, and upon the evidence it seems to me there is ample ground for dismissal from the service for conniving in the passing of contraband Chinese. In addition to this he was certainly neglectful of his duties in that he did not inspect the train on the morning of November 8th, as reported by Inspector Nielson (page 39), nor did he inspect the train on the morning of December 8th, as reported by Inspector Boor (page 47). However, at this time it seems to me inadvisable to prefer charges against Inspector Green of a character which would in any way give him the slightest inkling of the case we have against him respecting the passing of the seven Chinese and his neglect of duty, as the matter has been fully discussed with the Assistant United States Attorney for New Mexico, and he has expressed the opinion that, in his judgment, we will be able to criminally prosecute Inspector Green, together with Mar Chew, Conductor Maynard, Lon Miller, and a person at present known to us by the name of "Mac", and whose identity we expect to establish, under the charge of conspiracy to defraud, in that these persons conspired to defraud the Government of a valuable right, i.e. to induce Inspector Boor to omit to perform his duty. With the testimony we now have, this is the only charge we can make against Inspector Green, and, as above stated, the Assistant United States Attorney has expressed the opinion that, in his belief, a successful prosecution can be

hoped for.

Inspector Green, in my judgment, is guilty, with the balance of the persons involved, and I firmly believe in his guilt, and that his services as an officer can certainly be of no material benefit to us in any capacity. As he flatly refused to recognize the right of his superior officer to question him concerning matters of interest and value to this service, it seems to me that he is guilty of the grossest insubordination and that his action in this respect would justify his dismissal from the service. If the Bureau agrees with me in this conclusion, I would recommend that charges be preferred against the said officer charging him with insubordination, omitting the graver charges, for the reason that it is deemed of the utmost importance that the details which led up to this matter be kept from him, as it is intended to use all of the circumstances connected with his case in the prosecution of each individual involved; and, as it naturally follows, in view of Inspector Green's attitude, that he would acquaint Conductor Maynard and the other with any information he might receive, it is believed that the less he knows concerning the case the better it will be for the the interests of the Government in its contemplated prosecutions.

I hope that the Bureau will consider that charges on the ground of insubordination will be sufficient. As I consider that such charges, if they are made, should be most carefully

prepared, I would request that same be prepared by the Bureau rather than by this office.

Respectfully,

F. W. Berkshire

Supervising Inspector.

DSK.
Enclosure 17230.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ATTEMPTED BRIBERY OF INSPECTOR JAMES C. BOOR BY ONE, MAYNARD, CONDUCTOR ON SANTA FE PASSENGER TRAIN NO. 10:

Statement by Inspector Boor.

By Mr.Berkshire:

Q. Mr. Boor, you are a Chinese Inspector in the Immigration Service, are you not?
A. I am.
Q. And as such you have been stationed at San Marcial for some time, with instructions to inspect all trains passing that point, with a view to bringing in contraband Chinese, have you not?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Since you have been stationed there have you become acquainted with a conductor named Maynord?
A. Yes, sir, I have.
Q. Did he ever discuss with you the possibility of successfully passing contraband Chinese past your station, provided you were not too thorough in your inspection?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where were you when he first approached you on this subject?
A. I was on his train between Las Cruces and San Marcial on the night of October 20th.
Q. Had you been to Las Cruces?
A. I had.
Q. For what purpose?
A. I had conveyed two Chinese from San Marcial to Las Cruces for the purpose of filing complaint before United States Commissioner at the latter point for their arrest.
Q. The when returning from Las Cruces to your official station during the night of October 20th, how did Conductor Maynard approach you on the subject?
A. He first entered into a conversation on the topics of the day and asked me what took me to "Cruces," and asked me how many Chinese I had delivered there, where and how we had obtained them and if we had found any more in sealed cars and, to quote his own words, asked, "Why don't you let those poor devils go on through; they will get in any way and the United States is a very large country. You could make something out of it, and they will get in if they have to get off the train and walk around your station and get on again."
Q. This conversation occurred while you were riding along on the train?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Had you up to the time he made the statement just above quoted indicated or intimated to him , in any way, that you might be willing to entertain a proposition of that character?
A. None whatever.
Q. What was your reply to him when he made that statement to you?
A. That that was not what the Government sent us out there for, that it was our duty to get everything that came our way. I further added that there were some getting around but that

we were not responsible for what we did not see or find.
Q. Did he add anything further?
A. Yes, he became very confidential and made the following proposition: That in case he had any (meaning Chinese) aboard his train that he would tell me where they were and how many, and that he would place an envelope in my pocket, containing fifty dollars for each Chinese; would I look in and take them?"
Q. What was your reply?
A. "If it was tonight on this train, I surely would;" that he could not place any money in my pocket.
Q. Were there any witnesses present during this conversation?
A. No, sir, except the usual passengers who were riding in the car; there was no one close enough to overhear this conversation.
Q. Was that the end of the conversation at that particular time?
A. Yes, sir, the train stopped.
Q. Do you know where it stopped?
A. No, sir, I do not. It stopped at some station but what station I do not know. I think it was some little way station.
Q. Did you have any further discussion with Conductor Maynord during that same night?of October 20th?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. What was the substance of that conversation?
A. After the train got under way he came through the coach I was in.
Q. What time of night was that as clearly as you can fix it?
A. About 12:50 A. M.
Q. Did you consult your watch to prove that time?
A. Yes, sir, I did. At 12:50 A. M. he came through the coach and on passing me he touched me on the shoulder and motioned his head for me to follow him, which I did and he stopped and sat down in the vestibule of the coach.
Q. That is the vestibule at the end of the car near the door?
A. Opposite the ladies' toilet.
Q. Then what else happened?
A. The first thing he said was, "Well, Mr. Inspector, how many Chinese do you want on my next trip, two or four; just say how many and you shall have them.
Q. What was your reply to him?
A. "As many as you can get and if the jail at San Marcial will not hold them all we can lock them up in the baggage room of the depot."
Q. Did he say anything further at that time?
A. He asked me not to be too severe on them.
Q. On the Chinese?
A. Yes, sir; that we could work along hand in hand and make a few thousand in a very short time; that he would like to have an understanding with me like some other fellows he knew; that if he would have ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ say two or four on his train next trip he would tell me how many there w

pere and just where they were; that when I got on the train he would place an envelope in my pocket with fifty dollars for each Chinese or deposit it in an El Paso bank, where I could draw on it as I liked; that no one would ever know the difference and ~~xkmx~~we would be a few thousand dollars ahead of the game.

Q. Did you reply to that statement?

A. I informed him that how much money he made out of it I didn't want to know, but that if he could convince me of his reasons for thinking he would not be caught, how he would procure them and through whom and where he would place these Chinese on his train and how, where and by whom this money would be paid I might consider it, and that I was not willing to go into this blindly; that if I should go into this I wanted to get in on the ground floor.

Q. Now, what was your object in replying to him in that manner?

A. I wished to find out if he was in the habit of doing this and if his intention was really to attempt to bribe me.

Q. What was the nature of his reply?

A. He told me that I did not need to know where, when and how he got these Chinese or where the money came from, or how he disposed of them; that I did not want to know anything or see anything, stating, "Just leave that to me"; further stating that I looked like a man old enough to know a good thing when I saw it, and not to "split" on a man; that he was poor and getting old; that he had been railroading for twenty-two years; that seventeen years of that was spent on an old freight train and when he saw these young fellows that had not railroaded half the time he had and were getting rich by handling Chinese---yet he was still poor and "without even a pot to piss in"---that what he wanted was a home and when it was paid for he would be satisfied; that he was only getting $150.00 per month and it was taking all of that for him to live.

Q. Did you make any reply to him?

A. Yes, sir; I suggested that we have a talk with Inspector Stanley and if he was willing and he could be led into the deal on an equal footing, it might be more profitable for all concerned.

Q. Did he say anything in reply to that?

A. He said he would not trust Inspector Stanley; that he would be afraid of him "splitting," nor did he want a man that drank or took to high living, "for when "they begin to decorate themselves with diamonds and fine clothing" suspicion was aroused and then it would be all off.

Q. Did he express opinion as to why he believed you were not such a man as he had just described?

A. He stated he felt from the very first time he saw me that he could place confidence in me and that if I would only say the word, see nothing that other people would not see, we could both have a few thousand together within a very short time.

Q. Then what did you state to him if Anything?
A. I informed him that I had never turned a dishonest ~~dollar~~ dollar; that I had been with the Government for the last ten years, and that while my salary was small and I a poor man, I had a position as long as I did the square thing; that I was an ex-soldier and the Government would look out for me as long as I lived; that if I went into this game with him with my eyes shut, not knowing who was in on the deal, who might know that I was passing Chinese through San Marcial, I would consider myself a damned fool, and that I would much rather remain on the outside looking in than to be on the inside looking out.
Q. Did he make any other statement at that time in reply to your answer?
A. Yes, sir; he said that they would not find out; then asked, "How can they, with no one in it but you and me?"
Q. Did he state anything further?
A. Yes, sir; he then asked me if I inspected this train every night (referring to his particular train); I told him I did.
Q. Then what did he say?
A. "Well then, if you leave it to me, I will do the rest, and all you have to do is to look wise, say and see nothing"; that I could get on his train any time and anywhere; that I could go to Albuquerque, Las Cruces, El Paso or any place without it costing me one cent, for me to just get on, not to buy a ticket, for he always had a ticket not accounted for , and in a very short time he and I could retire.
Q. Did he subsequently furnish you with a ticket in the manner suggested by him?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. What else did he say at that time, if anything?
A. He referred to the man up the road, saying, "Look at him, he has made seventeen thousand dollars since he has been there and he is the best known and most respected man in your department."
Q. Do you know to whom he referred when talking to you about that man?
A. There were no names mentioned but I imagined it was the man at Albuquerque, as he was the only man up the road that he could come into contact with.
Q. From his conversation and reference to the man up the road you guessed that he was referring to Inspector Green at Albuquerque?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Inspector Green is the only officer north of your station on the Santa Fe, is he not?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did he say anything concerning the man up the road coming on board his train? What did he say in that respect?
A. He said (referring to the man up the road) "He comes aboard my train, makes a lot of fuss, once in a while picks up a Chinaman for appearance sake and he puts his money in the bank and buys property; should he be let out of the service it would not matter, for he is fixed for life and you

are opening old freight cars and will do it as long as you stay with the Government and be honest;" that while on the other hand I had an opportunity to make some good money and help him at the same time, adding, "The other fellow does it, why don't you?"

Q. To whom did you understand him to refer when stating, "the other fellow does it, why don't you?"
A. Inspector Green at Albuquerque.
Q. Did you ask him the direct question as to whom he referred?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. What did he say?
A. He answered that didn't concern me and it was no use to bring him (meaning the fellow at the other end of the road) into the deal; that what he wanted was to get them by us fellows (meaning Inspector Stanley and myself); further stating, how could he do this when we would be opening up everything and looking into every place and searching everything that came into San Marcial.
Q. Did he then make any further suggestion?
A. Yes, sir; that if I would just say the word , say it was a go, that my money would be deposited in El Paso, Albuquerque or in my pocket, to do with as I pleased.
Q. What did you then say to Mr. Maynord, if anything?
A. That he would "have to show me how we could get Chinese around that fellow at Albuquerque without him getting next and catching them, after we had passed them at San Marcial."
Q. What did he say then if anything?
A. That he would arrange that, at the same time giving me the wink, further stating that when they got around San Marcial it was an easy matter to dispose of them.
Q. Did he state anything further?
A. Yes, sir, he said that if he had some aboard at that time and they had some kind of a manifest or paper, I could look at it and mark it O.K. and no one would know whether or not it was a good paper.
Q. Was it possible for you to secure any statement from Conductor Maynord why it was an easy matter to dispose of the Chinese after they had passed your station?
A. He did not at this time, but he did subsequently state that he would fix the officer at Albuquerque in the same manner as he was supposed to fix me.
Q. Did he indicate at the time he was talking to you on the occasion particularly referred to, indicate that he had at any time previous been instrumental in assisting contraband Chinese to enter the United States?
A. No, sir, he said that he did not know that he could get any as he had never tried.
Q. Then at that time he gave you to understand that he had never attempted to assist any contraband Chinese into the United States.
A. That is right.
Q. Did he at any time indicate to you that he had been engaged in this practice?
A. He did not this time but he did subsequently.

Q. Did he make any other statement at this time?
A. Yes, sir; he said that if he had them in there (pointing to the ladies' toilet) and I had an understanding with him that there was fifty dollars on deposit to my credit, would I look in there (meaning the toilet)?
Q. And what was your reply?
A. "If it was tonight I surely would."
Q. Then what did he say?
A. Then he asked me if it should be on the next trip would I?
Q. And what was your reply?
A. I answered that I would not want to say at that time but would think it over.
Q. Was anything further said?
A. He then asked me if I would mind telling him what salary the Government paid me for the work I was doing, stating that of course it was none of his business.
Q. What was your reply?
A. When I told him the amount he laughed and had a fit, that is he laughed and clapped his hands and made fun of me, and it would be quite impossible for me to repeat what he said, but it was generally ridiculing the idea that I should be content to work for such a small salary, even suggesting with the proposition he was offering me that I would make as high as a thousand dollars per month.
Q. Did you have any further conversation with him on this particular occasion?
A. No, about this time we pulled into my official station at San Marcial.
Q. What were your parting words with him?
A. I told him I would not do it unless he would take Inspector Stanley into the deal.
Q. What did he say to this?
A. His reply was that three were too many and the more we had the more danger there was in getting caught and that the profits would be smaller; that if I inspected his train Stanley need not know anything about it.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript of stenographic notes taken by me.

Inspector in Charge.

Q. You arrived at your official station on the morning of October 21st, was it?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you meet Inspector Stanley there when you left the train?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you at that time state the substance of the conversation you had with Conductor Maynard to Inspector Stanley?
A. Yes, sir, I did.
Q. And did you fully discuss it with Inspector Stanley?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you subsequently report the conversation you had with Conductor Maynard on the night of October 20-21 to the Inspector in Charge at El Paso in detail and ask for instructions?
A. I did, yes, sir.
Q. What instructions did you receive from Inspector in Charge at El Paso?
A. The Inspector in Charge at El Pasa in his letter dated October 24th, No. 2405 and 2419, stated that the same advice as to the handling of Brakeman Word, which was fully discussed in a letter dated October 19th, No. 2405, addressed to Inspector Stanley, regarding the action to be taken in reference to a proposition made by Brakeman Word, was applicable to handling all the propositions made by Conductor Maynard, and consequently I followed the procedure laid down by the Inspector in Charge in his letter above referred to, addressed to Inspector Stanley, No. 2405, under date of October 19th, and governed my actions accordingly in my future dealings with Conductor Maynard. The instructions contained in the letter of October 19th, No. 2405, were as follows: As regards the proposal made to Inspector Boor and yourself by Brakeman Word of course it will be necessary for you to apparently acquiesce, in order to gain the confidence of that party, even to the extent of permitting Chinese to pass through to Albuquerque in furtherance of the scheme, advising this office by code wire of all movements contemplated or made in connection with the deal." The original letter is in possession of Inspector Stanley and as a matter of course can be produced at any time, if further details are necessary.
Q. In pursuance with the instructions given you by Inspector in Charge at El Paso you proceeded to a further discussion of the proposition with Conductor Maynard?
A. I did, yes, sir.
Q. When did you next see him and have a discussion with him?
A. On the morning of October 31st I met passenger train No. 9 from the north, due at San Marcial at 7:50 A. M., the train being due to arrive at 3:50 A. M. but was late on the morning in question. I went into the dining room of the Harvey House at San Marcial and saw Conductor Maynard at the counter eating breakfast. Conductor Maynard was in charge of passenger train No. 9. I stepped up to him, ~~saying "Good morning!"~~ and sat down on a stool next to him and spoke to him, saying "good morning!" He replied: "Good morning, Mr. Inspector, how are you?" To which I replied "Quite well, thank you; it is quite frosty this morning." Then he asked me if I could take a ride with him that morning, to which I replied that I guessed I could, but I had no business taking me down the road "this morning, yet there is nothing

doing here and I could go as well as not," to which he replied, "All right, just come right on and say nothing." I said, "Very well, though where shall I go in and what coach, the smoker?" He said, "Yes, any old place, the smoker is all right."I boarded the train when I thought no one was especially looking my way, went into the smoker, remained there until the train started, and after it got under headway I sat down in the rear seat of the smoker, the one that the Mexicans ride in. When Conductor Maynard came through the car he passed without noticing me. I remained in the smoker, reading the morning paper, when at 8:40 A. M. Inspector Hamilton passed in and turned and went out again. At 8:50 I went back into the next smoker and found the conductor sitting in a double seat. I sat down by him and he asked me "How times was?" and I told him it was rotten, that "we are working night and day and are not getting any game." He then said, "You have them all scared, they are afraid to come your way." I said it looked very much like it. He then got up and went to the steps and looked out for a moment, then returned to the seat with me and said, "There's no money working night and day for them El Paso fellows. You are only making a name for themand the first time they get a chance they will s--t on you and rub it in." I replied that it looked very much like it and that I could make money easier than working the way we are now. He then asked me if I could get any through the gates (meaning Union Station, El Paso), without them seeing me, to which I replied that I would not go all the way into El Paso but would get off at Los Cruces. He said, "Well, if you do, and will remain there until tomorrow night, I will bring a couple anyway." I replied, "All right, I can do it just as well as not." He then got up and left me, it being 9:10 A. M. At 10: 20 A. M. he came and sat by me about two minutes and said he would "make that d--n s-n bf a b---h get" him "two Chinamen anyway or punch the s--- out of him." I asked him who he meant? His reply was "The fellow in El Paso." He then said "I will have two anyway for you on my nexttrip. You get on my train at Los Cruces and go back with me." I asked him where he would have themat or would they have papers. He said "yes!" He then left me and I had no more talk with him until 11:50 A. M. when we were approaching Los Cruces, when he said as he squeezed my arm, "Watch for tomorrow night!"

I remained in Los Cruces during the balance of the day of October 31st and during the day of November 1st, in order to return to San Marcial on the same train with Conductor Maynard. I left Los Cruces on passenger train No. 1D, November 1st, at 9:50 P. M. Before boardingthe said train Conductor Maynard stepped up to me and handed me a ticket. I then went aboard the train and went into the rear end of the smoker. When Conductor Maynard came through the porter, Lon Miller, was standing talking to me. I handed Conductor Maynard the ticket he had already given me, which he took and punched and passed on, without saying a word. At 10 P. M. Maynard came in the car and sat down beside me and said, "There is nothing doing down the old line!" Further stating that he could not see Mar Chew or the Jew Kid in El Paso and he was too sick to go around and see his other man, but that he would on his next trip up, and then we could

fix it. He further stated, "You fellows (meaning evidently Inspector Stanley and myself) have them all scared," but he could get some on next trip or the trip leaving El Paso Saturday night, November 7th, further stating to use his own words,,"Just be patient, old man, and when we get the first bunch through we can have all we want. I have told them that I have it fixed up the line and I can pass them on through. Now will it be all right to bring some for the next trip?" I then asked him what night was he coming up the next trip, to which he replied he would be up Wednesday night (November 4th). I then said, "That will be all right I will make your train on that night alone," to which he replied, "All right!" Then he got up to leave me and as he left he placed a railroad ticket in my hand and said, "Take this and if anything happens you will have a ticket." This was at 10:30 P. M. The ticket which he handed me at this time is herewith handed to you.

(Description of ticket is as follows: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, form No. 517, ticket No. 496, dated on the back at Rincon, N. M., October 6, 1908.)

On this particular trip I had no further conversation with Conductor Maynard until we arrived at San Marcial, which was about 2 A. M. on November 2d. I stepped up to him and handed him his ticket. He took the same, then handed it back to me, saying, "Kepp this and go down with me Friday morning to El Paso and I will take you around to see those fellows and you can come back with me on Saturday night and I can show them sons of b------s that everything is all right."

Q. You then kept the ticket, did you?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And have kept it ever since?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you use this ticket on your trip from Los Cruces to San Marcial on the night of November 1st?
A. No, sir.
Q. Did you at any subsequent time use the ticket?
A. I used the ticket to come to El Paso, leaving San Marcial on the morning of November 6th and again used the ticket returning from El Paso Saturday night, November 7th, to San Marcial. I said to him, however, when he suggested that I go to El Paso with him that I did not know whether I could go down, as I did not know what would be doing in San Marcial or what I could frame up as an excuse for being in El Paso. If I left San Marcial and the inspector at the depot in El Paso would see me, he would tell the chief and then it would be up to me to explain, stating to him, however, that I would let him know Wednesday morning when he came down on his regular xxxxx run.
Q. On this trip to Los Cruces, did you have an understanding then with Conductor Maynard that two Chinese would be brought up on his next trip?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. I mean the trip when he returned from El Paso, leaving that place on the night of November 1st, say he expected to bring up some Chinese on that trip

Yes, sir.
Q. Did he bring any Chinese that night?
A. No, sir.
Q. When did you next see Conductor Maynard after you left him on the early morning of November 2d at San Marcial when he was going north to Albuquerque?
A. On his up trip the morning of the 5th.
Q. Did you receive any instructions from the El Paso officeafter you reported the result of your conversation with Conductor Maynard when you interviewed him on October 31st and November 1st, going to and returning from Los Cruces?
A. Yes, I received a letter from the Inspector in Charge at El Paso dated November 2d, No.2419, instructing me to secure a description of the ticket furnished me by Conductor Maynard, also instructing me to let the first shipment of Chinese go through San Marcial unmolested; also telling me to ride with Maynard to Los Cruces on his down trip and return with him on his up trip.
Q. Was it your understanding that there would be some Chinese on Conductor Maynard's train leaving El Paso on the night of November 4th?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you meet that train when it arrived at San Marcial during the early morning of November 5th?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you inspect that train?
A. I did.
Q. Did you find any Chinese passengers thereon?
A. Yes, sir, two.
Q. What happened, state in your own language?
A. I met the train on the outside side of the coal shutesat 1:55 A. M., November 5th.
Q. Where are the coal shutes?
A. It would be 100 yards south of the station. Conductor Maynard met be about midway of the baggage car in front of the smoking car. He placed an envelope in my hand, at the same time remarking that he had two aboard, that I would find them in the front end of the smoker.
Q. Did you say anything to him?
A. I asked him if they had papers. His reply was "No, I don't think so."
Q. Did you then board the train?
A. Yes, sir, I boarded the train at the front end of the smoking car. I was met by Porter Lon Miller, who handed me a package of cigars, which I had asked him to buy for me in Juarez, when he was in El Paso on the trip before last. He had forgotten it at the time of asking him. I gave him thirty cents which would pay his way over and get twenty-five cents worth of cigars. I passed on into the smoking car and on the second seat on my right were two Chinese. I asked them if they had any papers. They did not seem to understand and I passed on, making the rest of the train. After going through I came back to the Chinese, asked them in Chinese, Spanish and then in English what

their names were, but could not make them understand. I touched the smallest one of the two on the shoulder and said, "You speak English, what is your name?" His reply was "Lee Boe." "How old are you Lee?" He replied, "Twenty-five." I then asked the other one his name and he gave it as Lee Sung, age 40. I asked them where they were going and Lee Sung replied "Albuquerque." Their description will be found in my report of November 5th. When I got off of the train it was already to pull out and the conductor and I both came up to one another and he said, "You are going down with me next trip?" I told him that I would, or in my own words: "Yes, I guess I can," and he stepped aboard and was gone.

Q. He handed you an envelope when you first met him, did he?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. What did you do with the envelope?
A. I put it in my pocket and kept it until I finished inspecting the train, then I went into my room, went in and called Mr. Stanley, got him up, gave him the envelope; he opened it.
Q. Did anybody, so far as you know, see Conductor Maynard give you that envelope?
A. No, sir.
Q. Did any of the train crew see him or were in position to see him when he gave it to you?
A. Lon Miller, the porter, was standing on the steps, but he was some thirty or forty feet distant from Mr. Maynard and myself when the envelope was given to me and each of them having a lantern and the conductor's back being turned to Miller, it would have been impossible for miller to have seen the envelope handed to me.
Q. Was there anybody else around who might have seen it?
A. I saw nobody.
Q. You were alone when the envelope was handed to you?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Now the envelope was sealed was it?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Now, what did you and Inspector Stanley find in that envelope when it was opened?
A. Five twenty dollar bills, United States currency.
Q. What did you do with that money after you counted it?
A. After we counted it, I placed it under the blanket in my bed. I left it there until morning, when I put it in my inside vest pocket of my uniform, the money was replaced in the envelope that was given me and that envelope was placed in an official envelope and that envelope was sealed.
Q. Did you mark the money in any way?
A. No, sir, not at that time.
Q. When did you mark it, at all?
A. I marked it on the morning of the 6th here in this office in El Paso.
Q. Was that the same money you received from Conductor Maynard?
A. It is.
Q. And was it the same money that you inclosed to the Inspector in Charge at El Paso in your letter of November 5th in which you give the numbers of each bill
A. It is.

Q. How did you mark the bills?
A. I wrote my initial "P" at the edge of each bill.
Q. Did anybody else mark them?
A. Mr. Hamilton also initialed them and gave them to Mr. Harris, who initialed them.

Q. Then what did you do with the bills?
A. I turned them over to Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Hamilton turned them over to Mr. Harris.
Q. On that morning, November 5th, when you inspected that train, do you know whether anybody saw the Chinese on the train besides you and, of course, the train crew?
A. Yes, sir, Francisco Romero, the night watchman for the railroad company, stepped up behind me while I was questioning the Chinese as to their names, their ages and where they were going.
Q. Did he say anything to you at the time?

A. He made some remark about them, I do not just recall what it was at this time.
Q. Now you state that on this trip Conductor Maynard told you he would have four on his next trip up, which would be the trip leaving El Paso on the evening of November 7th?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Now, when did you next see Conductor Maynard after seeing him during the early morning of November 5th?
A. On the morning of the 6th when he came down from Albuquerque.
Q. And what time did he arrive at San Marcial?
A. He arrived at about 3:50 in the morning. I think they were on time.
Q. Did you board his train that morning, the morning of the 6th?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you go any place with him on the train?
A. I accompanied him to El Paso.
Q. And that was the trip that you used the ticket already referred to which he gave you?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you talk with him going down that morning?
A. Yes, sir, we had two or three short conversations.
Q. Anything in reference to Chinese business?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, I wish you would state substantially what you did when you left your official station on the morning of November 6th and what conversations, if any, you had with Conductor Maynard while going to El Paso at that time?
A. I left my official station on the morning of the 6th of November on passenger train, No. 9, for El Paso, Texas, which train was in charge of Conductor Maynard. I said nothing to him on getting on board and after the train was under way he came up to where I was seated and I handed him the ticket he had previously given me, which he punched and returned to me.
Q. Is that the same ticket described already in your testimony.
A. Yes, sir.

Q. What happened then?
A. He said nothing but passed on. At 5:20 A. M. Conductor Maynard came and sat by him and asked ~~him~~ me how I was? I replied that I was tired and had a bad cold. He said, "So have I," and asked me if everything was all O. K., to which I replied "Yes." He then said, "All right, come back with me Saturday night and I will have four for you, and if I can't get that many, will have two sure. Just keep quiet and it means from one to two hundred dollars a trip for each of us."
Q. Did you say anything further to him?
A. Yes, sir, I asked him how he got on with the two that he took up on the last trip?
Q. What was his answer?
A. "Fine as silk, I had no trouble with the other fellow up thereX"
Q. To whom did you understand he wasreferring by the other fellow up there?
A. Inspector Green.
Q. Then what did he say further, if anything?
A. "I told you that is easy. You need not be a bit worried for I fixed him the same as I did you."
Q. Did you say anything further to him?
A. Yes, I asked him how he got on to them, who took them and how they were gotten rid of"
Q. Did he reply to you?
A. Yes, he said, "Look-a-here, old fellow, you are not going to find out a da-n thing about that for we are all s--s of bitches and one hand does not know what the other ~~hand~~ one does."
Q. Anything further?
A. I replied, "Yes, that is all true, but you must understand this, that them fellows know that I am in this, passing them trhough here, and what I am getting, and you are not giving me a square deal, for how do I know who it is up at the other end and how many and what time they may squeal on me," to which he replied, "You will not find out anything from me. They are all right and they know no more about it than you do."
Q. Did you have any further conversation with Conductor Maynard?
A. No, sir, not until we were nearing El Paso when he came to me and asked if I could get out of the gate all right, to which I replied that I could, and he then told me to be sure and come back with yim on the Saturday night trip and that was the trip leaving El Paso Saturday night, November 7th.
Q. What did you do when you arrived in El Paso?
A. When I arrived in El Paso I proceeded direct to the office of the Inspector in Charge, reporting personally the details of the occurence to Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Harris.
Q. Did you at that time turn over the $100.00 you had received from Conductor Maynard?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you see Conductor Maynard any time during your stay in El Paso on this trip?
A. Yes, sir, I met Conductor Maynard on Pioneer Plaza about 2 o'clock P. M., November 7th, when he called to me I went over to where he was. He shook hands with me and asked me to come and have a drink. We went into the Plaza Saloon. On coming

out he told me that he had two Chinese for that night and the money in his pocket and that he was trying to get four more.
Q. What did you state to him then, if anything?
A. I told him to go place the money in the bank and he said he would.
Q. Now up to this time had you had any conversation with any member of Conductor Maynard's crew, which would lead you to believe that any ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~of the crew knew what was going on?
A. I do not recall anything. I just took it for granted that the train crew knew there was something unusual going on and particularly as I assumed that the porter helped to put them in the car.
Q. Now, did you see any of the members of the crew while you were in El Paso aside from Conductor Maynard?
A. Yes, sir, Brakeman Kennedy.
Q. Where did you see him?
A. I met him on the Plaza at the transfer station about 6:30 P.M.
Q. Did you have any conversation with him at that time?
A. Yes, sir, he said he was looking for his wife to come down on the next car. I asked him if he had any engagement, and he replied he did not; they were only coming down for supper and staying to see the parade. I asked him to come and have supper with me.
Q. Did he accept your invitation?
A. He did. Upon the arrival of his wife he introduced her to me and I took them to the St. Regis Hotel for supper.
Q. Did you have any other conversation with him bearing upon the matter under discussion at that time?
A. I know I did but I can't recollect the circumstances of it now.
Q. Did you take the train that evening on November 7th to return to your official station?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was Conductor Maynard in charge of that train?
A. He was.
Q. And did you continue on that train to San Marcial?
A. Yes, sir, I did.
Q. Did you submit a report to the Inspector in Charge at El Paso covering in detail what happened on the trip up that night?
A. I did, yes, sir.
Q. Is this a copy of that report?
A. It is. (Note: Copy of report referred to made a part of this testimony.)

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
EL PASO, TEX.

San Marcial, N.M., Nov. 8th, 1908

Inspector in Charge,

Immigration Service,

El Paso, Texas.

Sir:

I have to report arriving at the Depot at El Paso last night, Nov. 7th, passing out of the gate I boarded the train for O.S. then stepping off I was met by Conductor Maynard who asked me to take a walk down the platform with him. I did so. He said "I could not deposit that money in the bank, as it was closed, this being Saturday, but I have it in my pocket and will give it to you after we get out of El Paso". I asked him how many Chinamen he had. He, "I only have two--you fellows have the shit scared out of these fellows here and they are afraid to risk more. I will keep this money and deposit it in the bank at El Paso on my return or I will give it to you when we get on the train." I replied that when we get on the train, after we get out you can give it to methen, as I do not want to be bothered or have the responsibility of carrying the money. He said "Very well." I boarded the train and at 8 o'clock it left the Union Station. After going out some little bit or to the first switch the train stopped. As I was standing on the platform of second smoking car, or the car which carried the Mexican laborers, I saw some persons enter the train, how many I could not fully tell. I also seen a white man scruching down beside that tight board fence. The man had on a dark colored sweater, light slouch hat, light gray coat over his sweater, he was smoothly shaved and looked to be a man that would weigh 150 lbs. and possibly 5'7". The secretary of Mr. Meyers was standing with me and I remarked to him, "Do you see that man scruching beside the fence?" he replied "Yes, who is he" My reply was that I guessed it was a hobo trying to beat a ride on the train.

As Conductor Maynard came through the train collecting his fares and tickets, and on arriving at my seat where I was sitting I handed him the ticket he had given me on the night of Oct. 1st and the one that I had been riding on ever since, he punched it, handed it back, put a slip in my hat and passed on. I had no further conversation with him, Maynard, or anybody until 11.45, when I was lying down in the smoking car, which is the one used by white passengers, he, Maynard, came up to me, and said I do not want to be seen talking with you too much, or I would sit down and have a long talk but these sons-of-bitches watch every move I make, by that he placed a roll of bills in my hands. I stuck them in my pocket and asked him where the Chinese were and he replied that they were in the Mexican car ahead, in the center, that he had closed and locked the door according to instructions from Mr. Meyers, Superintendent of Transportation, his reasons were that the Mexican laborers after getting

up the line they deserted and left. 1 had no further conversation with Maynard only in a casual joking way from time to time as he and his colored porter Lon Miller, made their rounds through the train, but not touching the Chinese question.

At 1:40 1 put on my badge and remarked to Conductor Maynard and Porter Lon Miller that 1 had better get busy and be inspecting his train by the time they reached San Marcial. Maynard remarked alright Lon you go unlock the doors so the Inspector can get through the cars, as the porter left and 1 got up to go the Conductor placed one Dollar in my hand and asked me if 1 would go over to Armstrong's Saloon and buy him a pint of whiskey, 1 replied, Yes, what kind would you prefer, Scotch or Rye and he said Bourbon.

Then 1 went forward and started to inspecting the train. The first car was full of Mexicanx laborers, the second car, where the two Chinese were, was also occupied by Mexican laborers. When 1 came up to where the Chinamen were 1 asked them if they had papers and they showed me railroad tickets, color green, 1 asked them their names in Chinese, Spanish and then in English. The latter one gave his name as Lee To Co age 27, and the other one Lee Ming, age 25, 1 passed on through the train inspecting it and when 1 came to the El Paso Pullman 1 could not find the conductor, Wallace Baird by name, Inspected closets and Gents toilet until 1 came to rear end of the coach rapped on door of ladies toilet and entered, passed on through portiere and tried the door on the closet and found it locked 1 rapped and asked in English if there was a lady in there, 1 gotnno response. 1 returned back to the front end of the coach and awoke the colored porter, his name 1 could not find out, 1 asked him where the Conductor was, he said he did not know, but he was out in the coach, 1 told him he was not, and to get up and open the ladies closet, he was reluctxant and 1 told him to get out and open the door or get the conductor, he still refused to move. 1 then went on back through the coach and entered the Rincon Pullman, 1 there met the Conductor of that car, on asking him if he had any Chinese or Japs and informed that he did not 1 requested that he go inthe El Paso Pullman and unlock the door of the ladies toilet for me, he askedme where the porter and conductor of that car was and 1 told him the conductor could not be found and 1 awoke the porter and asked him where the conductor was, he told me he did not know and 1 requested him to unlock the door and he refused to move. 1 went on through, inspected that coach and on returning went into the El Paso Pullman and at the ladies toilet 1 met the Rincon Conductor, when he said "that door is not locked" 1 replied, it was, and went in and showed him. He inserted his key in the door and as he did so it was unlocked from within. 1 opened the door and before me was three Chinese, one was sitting on closet seat, one was sitting in front on the floor and the other one was sitting beside and behind the door on the floor. 1 brought them out passed them through the coach and put them off down by the water tank, 1 thinking we had pulled up to the station and as 1 sstepped off 1 requested the Rincon Conductor to go and bring Wallace Baird the El Paso conductor out. When 1 got the htree Chinese above referred to, up to the platform of station Mr. Kennedy the brakeman came running up to me and said what is the matter Mr. Boor 1 replied that 1 had found three live ones in the ladies toilet of the El Paso Pullman locked up and requested him to go and get tickets from Mr. Maynard Conductor of train. While 1 was standing there with the Chinese Baird came out of the car and

and wanted to know of me where I had found them I replied right where he hid them, he denied all knowledge of knowing that they were on the train, much less that they were on his car, at this xixx Mr. Maynard came up, I told him that I had three chinese and where I had found them, he replied I know nothing about it, I did not know they were on this train, he said by the way I will pay for them, I asked him how much $150.00, he said yes, went over to the steps of one of the coaches, set his lantern thereon, drew from his pocket a roll of bills, he came back and handed it to me at the same time saying here are their papers. This was in the presence of Mr. Stanley Station Night Watchman, Francisco Romero, I replied all right Mr. Stanley here are their papers at the same time showing him a hand full of bills and Francisco Romero seen them at the same time, there were other witnesses to this; namely, one soldier who was dressed in blue uniform and several other passengers and bystanders, who I have been unable to find their names. The word, All aboard was given and the train started, I helped the three chinese aboard the car that was occupied by white passengers as smoking car, this being the car the man dressed in soldier's clothes was riding in.

Inspector Stanley, Francisco Romero and myself went over to my room and there counted the papey that Conductor Maynard gave me, that I still had in my hand and found it to consisttof two fifty dollar bills, one twenty, one ten and four fives. I also showed them one twentyand eight ten dollar bills, which had been givem me on board the train, in all making $250.00, U. S. currency. The denominations and numbers please find attached hereto. These bills were initialed by Inspector Stanley Francisco Romero and myself.

Respectfully,

(Signed) James G. Boor,

Chinese Inspector.

Q. On this trip up you again used the ticket Conductor Maynard gave you, did you?
A. Yes, sir, I did.
Q. I notice in this report you state that Conductor Maynard came to you while en route and placed a roll of bills in your hands. Did you know the amount of money he was giving you at that time?
A. Yes, sir, while I seen it I did not count it but he told me it was a hundred dollars.
Q. What did you do with it?
A. I placed it in my inside vest pocket.
Q. Did he tell you there were any Chinese on board at that time?
A. He told me he had two.
Q. Did you examine them at that time?
A. I did.
Q. Did they have any kind of papers?
A. They did not.
Q. But you permitted them to proceed in accordance with instructions received from Inspectors Hamilton and Harris?
A? Yes, sir.
Q. I notice that you state in your report that you found three Chinese in the ladies' toilet of one of the sleepers. Did you know anything concerning them previous to the time you caused the door of the ladies' toilet to be unlocked?
A. No, sir, I did not.
Q. Had Conductor Maynard said anything concerning them?
A. Not a word.
Q. Did you take them entirely off the train?
A. I did.
Q. What did you do with them?
A. I brought them up on the platform of the depot and turned them over to Inspector Stanley, and he was standing in the dark with Francisco Romero, the night watchman of the railroad.
Q. Then what happened?
A. I started on ~~and found~~ to find Conductor Maynard, when Brakeman Kennedy approached me and wanted to know what was the matter. I replied that I had found three Chinese in the ladies' toilet of the El Paso Pullman and requested him (Mr. Kennedy) to find Conductor Maynard and get their tickets.
Q. Did he find Conductor Maynard?
A. He did.
Q. Then what happened?
A. Conductor Maynard said that he did not know they were on board but that he would pay for them. I asked him, "how much, $150?" and he said "yes," and he went over to the steps of the coach, set his lantern down and pulled out a roll of bills. He came back and placed some bills in my hand, at the same time saying: "Here are their papers."
Q. Then what did you do or say?
A. I turned to Mr. Stanley and said, "All right, Mr. Stanley, here are their papers."
Q. Did you have the money in your hand at that time?
A. I did.
Q. Did you show it to Mr. Stanley?
A. Yes, to Mr. Stanley and to Francisco Romero.

Q. Did Inspector Stanley and Watchman Romero see Conductor Maynard give you this roll of bills?
A. They did.
Q. And you say you had it in your hands and showed them the money directly afterward?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Then what was done with the Chinese?
A. They were placed aboard the train?

Q. What did you do next?
A. I passed in the car. As I passed a man dressed in soldier's clothes, whom I knew to be Inspector Nielson, I remarked that "There are five aboard instead of two."
Q. You knew that Inspector Nielsen was going up on that train that night, by direction of the El Paso office, to see what he could see would happen that night?
A. Yes, sir, I knew.
Q. And that was why you went back on the train and made that remark was it?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did anyone, so far as you know, see Conductor Maynard give you the first roll of bills on the train?
A. No, sir, not unless it was Inspector Nielson.
Q. From the time he gave you the second roll of bills there in the station in San Marcial and you took it in your hand, what happened with respect to the money and what did you do with it?
A. I held it in my hand and asked Inspector Stanley and Francisco Romero to accompany me over to my room, still holding these bills in my hand. On reaching the room, which is about two hundred yards away from the depot, I threw the money down on the table; I says: "There, gentlemen, that is the paper that Conductor Maynard gave me for the Chinese; count it."
Q. That was only the money he gave you at the station in San Marcial?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who counted it?
A. Inspector Stanley and Francisco Romero.
Q. How much was it?
A. $150, all in paper bills.
Q. Did you mark the money?
A. I did.
Q. How was it marked?
A. Mr. Stanley put his initials on it, Francisco Romero placed his initials on it, and I placed my initial "B." upon it. I then reached in my pocket and drew out the money that Conductor Maynard gave me on the train. I laid it on the table and asked the two gentlemen to count that. They did and found $100.00.
Q. Was that marked?
A. That was, by Mr. Stanley and myself.
Q. Mr. Stanley marked it I suppose for the purpose of showing that it was the same money that you said you got from Conductor Maynard?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, what did you do with all the money, amounting to $250?

A. I kept it until the morning of the 9th of November, when I gave it to Mr. Stanley, taking a receipt therefor, and requested him to deliver it to the Inspector in Charge at El Paso, with it a memorandum of the numbers and the denominations of each bill.

Q. And this is the memorandum which I now show you?

A. Yes.

Copy of memorandum:

Money handed me on train for See To Co and Chu Ming, two Chinese, as follows:

10	Hanover Nat. Bk. of the City of New York	No. K736346
10	1st Nat. Bk., Vincennes, of 1873	K79B875K
10	1st " " Appleton	T9040817
10	1st " " Chickasila	A32794S
10	Silver Cert. ----------	B38919030
10	" " ----------	B34894[illegible]
10	Park Nat. Bk. of Cleveland -------	V160511K
10	Nat. Shawmut Bk. of Boston -------	N134699N
20	Gold cert. ---------- -------	B3218895
$ 100.		

Money handed me by Conductor Maynard in presence of Inspector Stanley and F. Romero:

5	Nat. B. of Com ----------	No. A516083
5	Maryville Nat. Bk. ----------	N828930R
5	Nat. Bk. of Com. of El Paso	A11239
5	Series of 1907, Sil?Cer.of U.S.	A8161114
10	Silver cert. ----------	A2367590
20	Am. Nat. Bk. of El Paso	X599623
50	Gold cert. Treasury of U.S.	C1829861
50	" " "	D262905

Rec. of J. C. Poer,

Two Hundred and fifty dollars

Nov. 8, 1908.

Q. Now you have discussed this matter with Inspector Stanley and do you know that he can testify substantially as you have stated in reference to what he saw if any thereof at the time the money was passed to you?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. I notice Mr. Poor that you made an additional report concerning this occurxwhich report is dated November 9th, which gives details concerning the three Chinese found in the ladies' toilet of the Pullman Car. I show you a copy of report which you submitted and ask you if that is a correct report of the details of that occurence?
A. Yes, sir.

(Copy of said report is made a part of this statement.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

San Marcial N.M., Nov. 9th, 1908.

Inspector in Charge,

Immigration Service,

El Paso, Texas.

Sir:

I have to report that upon inspecting passenger train #10 Sunday morning Nov. 8, 1908, 2 a.m. that on going into the El Paso Pullman coach Conductor Wallace Baird in charge, that he was not in sight and on getting to the ladies toilet I rapped on the door, open it, and stepped in, pushed the portiere aside and went to open the closet door, but it would not yield as it was locked. I turned and come back through the car where I found the Pullman porter sleeping in the men's smoking room, I awoke him and asked him for Mr. Baird, the Conductor, he said isn't he out there in the coach, I replied I did not see him, for him to get up and go and call him, that the ladies closet door was locked and I wanted to look in there, the porter did not stir or attempt to get up, but laid there and said that if the door was locked there must be some lady passenger in there. I told him that I had rapped on the door and called out if there was a lady in there for her to speak and I got no reply. I repeated my request to him to find Conductor Baird, but he still refused to move. I passed on through the car and entered yhe Deming Pullman where I met Conductor . I told him of the situation and asked him where Conductor Baird was. He told me that Baird had turned in and for me o to go to the Porter. I informed him that I jad and that the porter had refused to move. I requested him that he would go in and unlock the door for me which he did while I went on through and inspected hisscar. On returneing to Baird's car and up to the ladies toilet

where I met the Deming Conductor who replied that that door is not locked. I said " Well, it was a minute ago". We passed in. I tried the closet door and it was still locked? I rapped and called again if there was a lady in there and got no response. I requested that he t take his key and unlock it. He started to do so and as he inserted his key in the lock, the door was unbolted from within. I opened the door and found three live Chinamen, one was sitting on the seat, one was sitting in front where the ladies feet should xxxxxxxx be and the other was sitting on the floor by the side and behind the door, he arising as I pushed the door further open. I took them out and on passing them through the car, a curtain on one of the berths opened and a man's head was thrust out. He said nothing, nor did I. Getting them out in the vestibule and down on the steps, I had two of them off on the ground and the third was ready to disembark when I discovered that the train was still at the coal chute and water tank. The train was under way pulling up to the depot before I had time to get the Chinese back aboard the train. I pulledvthe third Chinaman off and with them I walked them up to the platform of the depot where I met Inspector Stanley and Francisco Romero, the Atchison Topeka night watchman, standing off in the dark. I called to Inspector Stanley and requested him to take charge of the three Chinese above mentioned while I went on in search of Conductor Maynard who was in charge of the train.

Before leaving the train at the coal chute I requested the Deming Pullman Conductor to find Wallace Baird, the El paso Pullman Conductor and to have him come out on the platform.

On reaching the platform of the depot, Mr. Kennedy, the brakeman of this train came up and asked me what is the matter Mr.Boor?

I replied that I had three lives ones I had found in the ladies toilet of the El Paso Pullman car; that I wanted their railroad ticket; for him to find Conductor Maynard. When he started off to do so, Wallace Baird came out putting on his coat and asked me where I got them. I told him and he said that he knew nothing about them, that he did not know they were on his train, much less xxxx in his car. I asked him if he had their tickets. He said No, that he did not know they were there. I replied, "That is all right, Mr. Baird, we will find out about that later". Conductor Baird was very much excite and it seemed to be very hard for him to talk.

Inspector Stanley and myself, with Romero, walked the Chinese on up the platform to a point in front of the Harvey House, while Conductor Baird remained down by his car on the platform and I had no further conversation with him.

Wallace Baird is the same Conductor that Inspector Stanley had trouble with and found Chinese in his car a few weeks ago.
That these Chinese were placed on board the train and in this car while leaving El Paso, as I have already stated in a former report.

Respectfully,

(Signed) James G. Boor,

Chinese Inspector.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
EL PASO, TEX.

Q. When did you next see Conductor Maynard and his crew?
A. I saw them at San Marcial on their return from Albuquerque during the early morning of November 9, somewhere between four and five A. M., the train being somewhat late.
Q. Did you have any talk with Conductor Maynard or any of the crew on that occasion?
A. I did, yes, sir; at the time the train came in I had three Japanese who were to be brought to El Paso by Inspector Stanley and I took the Japanese and placed them in the chair-car, leaving them with Inspector Stanley. When I came out of the coach I met Conductor Maynard and he came up, shook hands with me and I asked him if everything was all right, if he had any trouble in disposing of the last batch ~~xxxxxxxx~~ at Albuquerque (referring to the five who went up on his train the night previous); I further asked him what he meant by giving me $100 and telling me he only had two ~~xxxx~~ on board, calling his attention to the fact that I went through the train and found three Chinese locked up in the ladies' toilet of the El Paso sleeper. He replied he didn't know a "God d-----d thing about them, "that "them cheap s--s of b------s was doing me too." I then asked him if the Chinese got through to Albuquerque and he said "yes, there was no trouble at all, everything was fine and dandy." I next met Porter Len Miller, and said to him "What in the devil does the old fool (referring to Maynard) mean? Why didn't he say he had three more in the sleeper and not try and steal a hundred and fifty dollars from me?". Porter Miller replied that's what he told the old fool, but he wanted to make that extra, thinking he could get them through. Miller further said that the man who was with the Chinese offered him seventy-five dollars, but he (Miller) told the party in question he would have nothing to do with the Chinese.
Q. Now, did you afterwards learn or did you understand at the time there was some person with the other Chinese?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. When did you ascertain that?
A. From remarks made by the porter, Len Miller, on the down trip on the morning of November 9th, but I remember seeing a white man stick his head out from one of the berths on the way out on the night of November 8th.
Q. Did you have any reason to think at that time that there was someone in the sleeper accompanying the Chinese?
A. Yes, but through the excitement I did not have the time and did not stop to see who he was and whether he was or was not a disinterested party, and as he said nothing I did not. I was trying to get the three Chinese off the car.
Q. But Len Miller's conversation about the man who was accompanying the Chinese occurred on the trip down?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did he know him?
A. He called him Mac, that is the only name he gave him.
Q. Did you see the Pullman car conductor that night on the trip up?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. You found the other tickets in the ladies' toilet of the El Paso Pullman?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was the door locked?
A. The door going into the wash-room was not locked but into the toilet it was.
Q. Did you have any conversation with Pullman Conductor Baird?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. What did he say if anything?
A. He asked me where I got them and I said where he put them.
Q. Did you have any conversation with Porter Lon Miller in reference to the disposition of the Chinese at Albuquerque?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. What did you ask him and what did he say?
A. I asked him if the Chinese got clear into Albuquerque, to which he replied in the affirmative and that they were gone. I then asked him what were they (referring to the train crew) going to do with Green, were they going to tell him also that there were only two Chinese on the train? Miller replied, "No, you are damned right they would not. Green is too wise and is there with the goods. They cannot fool him, he is an old hand at the business. I know all about it."
Q. Did you have any further conversation with Conductor Maynard in reference to bringing up any other Chinese?
A. Yes, he told me on the early morning of November 9th that he would bring up two the next trip.
Q. And upon being so informed by him you sent your telegram of November 9th to the effect that there would be two Chinese up the next Tuesday?
A. yes, sir, I did.
Q. And next Tuesday referred to in your telegram meant November 10th did it not?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you inspect the train leaving El Paso the evening of November 10th and which arrived in San Marcial the early morning of November 11th?
A. Yes, sir, I did.
Q. Did you find any contraband Chinese on board?
A. No, sir, I did not.
Q. Did you find any Chinese on board?
A. Yes, sir, I found two.
Q. Did you examine them?
A. I did.
Q. How did you know they were not contraband?
A. Well, they had good certificates of residence.
Q. Did you have any conversation with Conductor Maynard on that occasion?
A. I did, yes, sir.
Q. What was the substance of the same?
A. He said he did not bring any out with him this time? He thought that it would be better to let things blow over until the next trip.

Q. Did you state anything further to him?
A. I replied, "Good, as I told Lon, the porter, on the trip going down that it would probably be best not to do it on this trip.
Q. Did you state anything further?
A. He said, "There are two on there, but they have papers and I guess they are all right."
Q. Did you have any further conversation with any of the crew?
A. I had a talk with Lon Miller, who said that "Everything is all right but the old man thought it best not to bring any at this time." I then passed up toward the engine, where the conductor was reading his orders to the engineer and I said to him, "Did you hear anything in El Paso about what happened here in San Marcial the other night?" to which he replied, "Yes and that is all right," and that he would bring some out on his next trip. I then told him that he would be able to tell more about it when he got back to El Paso and that he knew best, but not to do it if he thought the officers in El Paso got next. At this time he pinched my arm and said, "Don't you worry, old man, they know nothing."
Q. When did you next see Conductor Maynard and his crew?
A. During the early morning of November 12th when they came south from Albuquerque.
Q. Were there any conversations of any importance at that time?
A. Yes, sir, such conversations as I had with the train crew related to the two Chinese persons who were taken off the train at Albuquerque during the early morning of November 11th, and the substance of such conversation will be found in my report of November 12th.

(Copy of said report is made part of the testimony.)

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
EL PASO, TEX.

San Marcial, N.M., Nov. 12, 1908.

Inspector in Charge,
Immigration Service,
El Paso, Texas.

Sir:

I made Passenger train No. 9 this morning which was late and did not arrive until 5-10 A.M. to hear and see what I could as the crew consisted of Conductor Maynord, Brakeman Kennedy, and Porter Lon Miller. Upon the arrival and after the brakeman had helped the passengers off I stept up to him and said good morning Mr. Kennedy, why good morning Mr. Boor, say you know them two Chinese you passed up yesterday morning with papers, they were arrested and are in here now being taken down to Las Cruces, who arrested them I ask, He replied, I don't know who it is, some P.I. man. I replied that I looked at their papers and they were good ones and I passes them up and at the same time being very much surprised. He replied so did old Green, he looked at their papers and found them all right, and after they got out the gate this fellow arrested them and is in there now taking them back, go in and have a talk with him see what he has to say. Did so and the porter followed close behind and heard me say well I passed those two Chinese by here yesterday morning and they had good papers. I then came out and was met by Conductor Maynard, Kennedy and Miller all seemed very anxious to know what the fellow had to say and if I knew him. I told them that I did not know him nor would he say who he was, then all three of them had a hearty laugh and of course I joined in Maynard says well he didn't get the right ones this time he was a little bit too slow, and we all had another laugh. The train left and the parting words with Maynard was that we had better lay low for another trip or two.

After the train had pulled out I stept into the Harvey House when Conductor Lewis came up to me and ask me if I had made passenger train No. 10 the morning before. I told him that I had then he motioned me to come outside and there he remarked that the two chinese that had gone north on that train was arrested in Albuquerque after they had been passed out of the gate by Inspector Green by some fellow and placed in jail and when Green found it out he was very angry. I told him that Conductor Maynardhad just told me that they were arrested by some one but do you know who it was? He said no, nor does Green know who it is. He asked me if there wasn't likely to be some trouble over it. I remarked that I did not know but didn't think so for if Green had made a mistake I had done the same and if their papers were not good, I did not detect it. He replied that Green was all worked up about it and if there was anything wrong he would like to know so he could put Green next. I replied, well what about me? He, well do you think everything is all right? I said, I sure do. By that we separated.

Respectfully,
(Signed) James G. Boor,
Chinese Inspector.

20

Q. When did you next see Conductor Maynard and his crew?
A. Yes, I met train No. 10 in charge of Conductor Maynard and his crew at San Marcial at the time the train arrived there during the early morning of November 14th.
Q. Did you speak to Conductor Maynard at that time?
A. Yes, sir, I did. The conductor met me on the track, south of the baggage car and said, as I handed him a bottle of whiskey, that he had no one (meaning Chinese) on his train on that trip but would bring up two the next time, that there was one Chinese person in the chair-car but he had papers and was all right. I asked him if he had heard what had been done with the two Chinese who were arrested at Albuquerque and taken to Las Cruces to which he replied, "The Chinese were turned loose and the Government paid their transportation back to Albuquerque, further stating that Green wired him in reference to the two Chinese the previous morning, November 13th. Conductor Maynard also said that he would have had a couple of Chinese on that trip, but Green said he wanted to see and have a talk with him (Maynard) Maynard asked me to go back with him when he returned from Albuquerque and he would give me the particulars. After inspecting the coaches I went forward to the baggage car and when I rapped on the door, Porter Lon Miller came up and asked me if the old man (Maynard) had told me that they would bring up two Chinese the next trip. I replied in the affirmative, but advised that they be sure that everything was clear. Miller then said, "But don't you be afraid, boss, it will be all right." As the train pulled out of the station Conductor Maynard said as he boarded t the same, "Just keep your shirt on, old man, and you will be fixed before long. Be sure and go down with me tomorrow ~~night~~ morning."

Q. Did you see Conductor Maynard and his crew on their return trip from Albuquerque at the time they arrived at San Marcial during the early morning of November 15th?
A. Yes, sir, I did.
Q. Did you have any conversation with any of them at that time?
A. I did. The first member of the crew I saw was Porter Lon Miller and he asked me how everything was with me, to which I replied "good." I then asked Miller, "How is it at the city?(meaning Albuquerque). Miller replied, "Everything is all right; Green is a little bit scared and thought it best to wait another trip or so before passing anything up, as there were one or two strangers in Albuquerque that he thought were secret service men." I then said to Miller that I thought it would be better to cut it out, at least for a while, but Miller replied, "You fellows get scared very easily; "them fellows knows nothing." Conductor Maynard then came up, shook hands with me and said, "We had better wait another trip or two before we passed any more up and just as soon as Green says the word I will bring them." He then asked me if I was coming down the road with him that morning, to which I replied that I would like to but as Mr. Stanley had not returned I could not get away.

Q. You arrived in El Paso this morning in accordance with telegraphic instructions from the Inspector in Charge at this station, did you not?
A. I did, yes, sir.
Q. It is a fact, is it not, that Conductor Maynard and his cre w left El Paso tonight?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you make it a point to go to the Union Station tonight, at my suggestion, in order to see Conductor Maynard and his crew?
A. I did, yes, sir.
Q. Did you see any of the crew?
A. I did, I saw all of them.
Q. Did you have any conversation with any of them? With whom did you talk and what was said in substance?
A. I first met Mr. Kennedy, the brakeman. I shook hands with him and asked him where the old man, Maynard, was? He replied that he was down at the head end. I went down to the head end of the train and found Conductor Maynard and Jon Miller talking together. When Conductor Maynard saw me he says, "Hello, when did you come down?" My reply was, "I was called down this morning to appear against some Chinese." He wanted to know of me if I were going up with him on this trip. I replied, "No," that I could not go up until tomorrow night. I asked him if he was going to take any Chinese up with him this trip and he replied in the negative. He said he could get a dozen any time, who were just awaiting across the river and the Mexicans on the other side were anxious to bring them over.

I certify that the above is a correct transcript of the testimony of Chinese Inspector James G. Boor, taken in shorthand by me.

Francis H. Hosford,
Stenographer.

EMPLOYEES' DAILY TIME REPORT

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

MEXICAN BORDER DISTRICT

Sunday, Nov. 1st, *1908*

Time reported for duty, 6.30

Time reported off duty, 4.30

Whether in full uniform while on duty, Yes

Bridge or Ferry.*	Railroad.*	Train No.	Due.	Arrived.	Conductor.	Number of aliens examined. Assessable.	Number of aliens examined. Nonassessable.	Held for special inquiry.	Admitted on primary inspection.	Transits.	Nonpayment of head tax.
	Fe	10	6.30	6.30	Donohue						
	"	10	out	7.00	Fulhurn						
	"	11	out	7.05	Hesson						
	"	2	8.00	8.08	Barrey						
	"	2	out	8.40	West						

Remarks: At shops, yards and Albuquerque. Inspecting trains, working on S. Indo case.

Port of Albuquerque, N.M.

(Date) Nov. 7th 1908

I hereby certify that this is a true statement of the official duties performed by me during the period covered by this report.

(Signature) (Signed) . B. Green,

(Title) Chinese Inspector.

The statements herein contained have been examined by me and I hereby certify to their correctness.

(Signed) Geo. J. Harris, *Inspector in Charge.*
GJH (initialed)

INSTRUCTIONS.

This form should be mailed to the office of the Supervising Inspector, **without folding,** the last day of each week.

The specific nature of clerical or other duties should be stated with respect to officers assigned to office duty.

Officers acting as members of boards of special inquiry should so state; also the number of cases personally attended, as well as the capacity in which occupied—i. e., whether chairman, interpreter, secretary, or witness.

Officers detailed to inspect freight trains should state the number of empty and loaded cars inspected, as well as the numbers of such cars the seals of which are broken by them.

The time actually employed on any given assignment must be stated. If a formal report is made concerning same, reference to such report should be made herein. When aliens are apprehended, the names of such aliens should be stated.

Where details involve absence from official station, notation should be made herein, showing the place or places visited, as well as the character of conveyance (if used) employed.

* Insert the name of the bridge, ferry, or railroad.

11—2396

Monday, Nov. 2nd *1908*

Time reported for duty, 6.30 A.M.
Time reported off duty, 4.30 P.M.
Whether in full uniform while on duty, Yes

11—2396

Bridge or Ferry.*	Railroad.*	Train No.	Due.	Arrived.	Conductor.	Number of aliens examined.		Held for special inquiry.	Admitted on primary inspection.	Transits.	Nonpayment of head tax.
						Assessable.	Nonassessable.				
	A.T.Fe	10	6.30	6.30	Maynard						
	"	10	out	7.00	Davidson						
	"	11	out	7.05	Wallington						
	"	2	8.00	8.30	Barrey						
	"	2	out	9.05	Mulhurn						

Remarks: Inspecting trains at shops, yards and Albuquerque.

Tuesday, Nov. 3rd *1908*

Time reported for duty, 6:30 A.M.
Time reported off duty, 4.30 P.M.
Whether in full uniform while on duty, Yes

Bridge or Ferry.*	Railroad.*	Train No.	Due.	Arrived.	Conductor.	Number of aliens examined.		Held for special inquiry.	Admitted on primary inspection.	Transits.	Nonpayment of head tax.
						Assessable.	Nonassessable.				
	A.T.Fe	10	8.30	8.05	Watson						
	"	10	out	8.50	Rhodes						
	"	11	out	7.05	Harrison						
	"	2	8.00	8.07	Bulles						
	"	2	out	8.45	Davidson						

Remarks: Inspecting trains at shops, yards and Albuquerque.

Wednesday, Nov. 4th, 1908

Time reported for duty, 6.30 A.M.

Time reported off duty, 4.30 P.M.

Whether in full uniform while on duty, Yes

11—2396

Bridge or Ferry.*	Railroad.*	Train No.	Due.	Arrived.	Conductor.	Number of aliens examined.		Held for special inquiry.	Admitted on primary inspection.	Transits.	Nonpayment of head tax.
						Assessable.	Nonassessable.				
	S Fe	10	6.30	6.30	Donohue						
	"	10	out	7.00	Yost						
	"	11	out	7.05	Henson						
	"	2	8.00	8.00	Dahlin						
	"	2	out	8.25	Rhodes						

Remarks: Inspecting trains at shops, yards and Albuquerque.

Thursday, Nov. 5th, 1908

Time reported for duty, 6.30 A.M.

Time reported off duty, 4.30 P.M.

Whether in full uniform while on duty, Yes

Bridge or Ferry.*	Railroad.*	Train No.	Due.	Arrived.	Conductor.	Number of aliens examined.		Held for special inquiry.	Admitted on primary inspection.	Transits.	Nonpayment of head tax.
						Assessable.	Nonassessable.				
	Fe	10	6.30	6.30	Maynard						
	"	10	out	7.00	Mulhurn						
	"	11	out	7.05	Wattlington						
	"	2	8.00	8.00	Dohl						
	"	2	out	8.25	West						

Remarks: Inspecting trains at shops, yards and Alburquerque.

Investigated Japanese girl who came here with S. Indo. Oct 26th 1908.

Friday, Nov. 6th, 190 8

Time reported for duty, 6.30 A M

Time reported off duty, 4.30 P M

Whether in full uniform while on duty, Yes

11—2396

Bridge or Ferry.*	Railroad.*	Train No.	Due.	Arrived.	Conductor.	Number of aliens examined. Assessable.	Number of aliens examined. Nonassessable.	Held for special inquiry.	Admitted on primary inspection.	Transits.	Nonpayment of head tax.
	Fe	10	6.30	8.00	Clifford						
	"	10	out	8.30	Davidson						
	"	11	out	7.05	Harrison						
		2	8.00	8.15	Healy						
	"	2	out	9.00	Sullivan						

Remarks: Inspecting trains at shops, yards and Albuquerque. One Japanese, T. Hayano in on train 10 ticket San Marcial, N.M. to Albuquerque, been in country 10 years.

Saturday, Nov 7th; 190 8

Time reported for duty, 6.30 A M

Time reported off duty, 4.30 P M

Whether in full uniform while on duty, Yes

Bridge or Ferry.*	Railroad.*	Train No.	Due.	Arrived.	Conductor.	Number of aliens examined. Assessable.	Number of aliens examined. Nonassessable.	Held for special inquiry.	Admitted on primary inspection.	Transits.	Nonpayment of head tax.
	S Fe	10	6.30	6.30	Donohue						
	"	10	out	7.00	Rhodes						
		11	out	7.05	Hesson						
	"	2	8.00	8.30	Mcclerken						
	"	2	out	9.05	Davidson						

Remarks: Inspecting trains at shops, yards and Albuquerque: at U. S. Comissioners' office twice in reference to the case against H. Nakamura hearing set for 10 o'clock A.M. Nov 9th 1908.

EMPLOYEES' DAILY TIME REPORT

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

MEXICAN BORDER DISTRICT

Sunday, Nov. 9th, *1908*

Time reported for duty, 6.30 a.

Time reported off duty, 4.30

Whether in full uniform while on duty, Yes.

Bridge or Ferry.*	Railroad.*	Train No.	Due.	Arrived.	Conductor.	Number of aliens examined. Assessable.	Number of aliens examined. Nonassessable.	Held for special inquiry.	Admitted on primary inspection.	Transits.	Nonpayment of head tax.
	S Pc	10	6.30	6.35	Barnard						
	"	10	out	7.00	Yeast						
	"	2	8.00	8:00	Miller						
	"	2	out	8.25	Rhodes						

Remarks: Inspecting trains at shops, yards and Albuquerque.
One Chinese Lui Deen, in on 10 ticket Belen to Albuquerque #119683
One Chinese Gin Yee in on No. 8 out on 8 ticket San Diego Cal.
to Washington, D. C.

Port of Albuquerque, N. M.

(Date) Nov. 14th 1908

I hereby certify that this is a true statement of the official duties performed by me during the period covered by this report.

(Signature) W. D. Greer,

(Title) Chinese Inspector

The statements herein contained have been examined by me and I hereby certify to their correctness.

(signed) F. I. Harris, *Inspector in Charge.*
GW (initialed)

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The specific nature of clerical or other duties should be stated with respect to officers assigned to office duty.

Officers acting as members of boards of special inquiry should so state; also the number of cases personally attended, as well as the capacity in which occupied—i. e., whether chairman, interpreter, secretary, or witness.

Officers detailed to inspect freight trains should state the number of empty and loaded cars inspected, as well as the numbers of such cars the seals of which are broken by them.

The time actually employed on any given assignment must be stated. If a formal report is made concerning same, reference to such report should be made herein. When aliens are apprehended, the names of such aliens should be stated.

Where details involve absence from official station, notation should be made herein, showing the place or places visited, as well as the character of conveyance (if used) employed.

* Insert the name of the bridge, ferry, or railroad.

11—2396

Monday, Nov. 9th, 190 8

Time reported for duty, 6.30

Time reported off duty, 4.30 P M

Whether in full uniform while on duty, Yes

11—2396

Bridge or Ferry.*	Railroad.*	Train No.	Due.	Arrived.	Conductor.	Number of aliens examined. Assessable.	Number of aliens examined. Nonassessable.	Held for special inquiry.	Admitted on primary inspection.	Transits.	Nonpayment of head tax.
	S Fe	10	6.30	7.10	Gifford						
	"	10	out	7.40	Mulhurn						
	"	2	8.00	8.00	Heady						
	"	2	out	8.25	Yost						

Remarks: Inspecting trains at shops, yards and Albuquerque. At Commissioner's Court hearing of H.C. Katamura for bringing an alien woman (Maria Hernandez) into the United States for immoral purposes. Commissioner held him to await the action of the Grand Jury and fixed bail for one thousand dollars.

Tuesday, Nov. 8th, 190 8

Time reported for duty, 6.30

Time reported off duty, 4.30

Whether in full uniform while on duty, Yes

Bridge or Ferry.*	Railroad.*	Train No.	Due.	Arrived.	Conductor.	Number of aliens examined. Assessable.	Number of aliens examined. Nonassessable.	Held for special inquiry.	Admitted on primary inspection.	Transits.	Nonpayment of head tax.
	S Fe	10	6.30	6.30	Donohue						
	"	10	out	7.00	Overlock						
	"	2	8.00	8.00	Miller						
	"	2	out	8/25	Mulhurn						

Remarks: Inspecting trains at shops, yards, and Albuquerque.

Wednesday, Nov. 11th, 1908

Time reported for duty, 6.30

Time reported off duty, 4.30

Whether in full uniform while on duty, Yes

11—2396

Bridge or Ferry.*	Railroad.*	Train No.	Due.	Arrived.	Conductor.	Number of aliens examined. Assessable.	Number of aliens examined. Nonassessable.	Held for special inquiry.	Admitted on primary inspection.	Transits.	Nonpayment of head tax.
	S Fe	10	6.30	6.30	Maynard						
	"	10	out	7.00	Rhodes						
	"	2	8.00	8.00	Hall						
	"	2	out	8.25	Croswick						

Remarks: Inspecting trains at shops, yards and Albuquerque.

Two Chinese in on 10. Ong Tung holding duplicate certificates No. 133727, issued May 2, 1899 at Sacramento, Cala. by H.C. Bell, Collector of Internal Revenue; ticket El Paso to Phoenix, Ariz. Goo Loo, certificate number 120088, issued April 10, 1894 at New Orleans, La. by S. A. Center, Returns Collector, Dist. of La. ticket El Paso to Williams Ariz. Two Span'ds in on ten out on No. 7 been in country 2 years, tickets El Paso to Williams, Ariz. The above two Chinese out on 9 for Las Cruces, N. M.

Thursday, Nov. 12th, 1908

Time reported for duty, 6.30 A M

Time reported off duty, 4.30 P M

Whether in full uniform while on duty, Yes

Bridge or Ferry.*	Railroad.*	Train No.	Due.	Arrived.	Conductor.	Number of aliens examined. Assessable.	Number of aliens examined. Nonassessable.	Held for special inquiry.	Admitted on primary inspection.	Transits.	Nonpayment of head tax.
	S Fe	10	6.30	6.30	Gifford						
	"	10	out	7.00	Yost						
	"	2	8.00	8.	Heady						
	"	2	out	9.25	Rhodes						

Remarks: Inspecting trains, at shops, yards and Albuquerque.

Investigated case of Japanese woman who came to Albuquerque Oct. 28, 08 with one Japanese C. Indo, report to Inspector in Charge.

Friday, Nov. 13th, 1908

Time reported for duty, 6.30 A. M.
Time reported off duty, 8.30 P. M.
Whether in full uniform while on duty, Yes.

11—2396

Bridge or Ferry.*	Railroad.*	Train No.	Due.	Arrived.	Conductor.	Number of aliens examined. Assessable.	Number of aliens examined. Nonassessable.	Held for special inquiry.	Admitted on primary inspection.	Transits.	Nonpayment of head tax.
	[illegible]e	10	6.30	6.30	Donohue						
	"	10	out	7.00	[illegible]lburn						
	"	2	8.00	8.00	[illegible]iller						
	"	2	out	8.25	out						

Remarks: Inspecting trains at shops, yards and Albuquerque. Two Chinese in on No. 10 out on No 1. Ung Tang No. 133727 ticket El Paso to Phoenix, Ariz. Gee Foo #120028, ticket El Paso to Williams, Ariz. Investigated case of Japanese S. Inde, made report to Inspector in charge.

Saturday, Nov. 14th, 1908

Time reported for duty, 6.30
Time reported off duty, 4.30
Whether in full uniform while on duty, Yes

Bridge or Ferry.*	Railroad.*	Train No.	Due.	Arrived.	Conductor.	Number of aliens examined. Assessable.	Number of aliens examined. Nonassessable.	Held for special inquiry.	Admitted on primary inspection.	Transits.	Nonpayment of head tax.
	[illegible]Fe	10	6.30	6.30	Aspnard						
	"	10	out	7.00	Oreetich						
	"	2	3.00	3.00	Hall						
	"	2	out	3.25	Sullivan						

Remarks: Inspecting trains at shops, yards and Albuquerque. One Chinese in on 10 out on 10 Chin Long Yen certificate No. 36875 Oked at office, ticket El Paso to Salt Lake City, Utah.

Department of Commerce and Labor

COPY. IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
EL PASO, TEX.

No.2419. A lbuqu erque,N.M.,Nov.,8,1908.

I nspector in Charge,
Immigration Service,
El Paso,Texas.

Sir:

As per your verbal instructions of the 7th instant,I boarded S.F.train No.10,which departed from the Union Depot,El Paso,Texas at 8 P.M.7th inst. After the train was well under way I npticed that Inspector Boor was also a passenger on said train. I occupied a seat in the "Smoker" about midway in the car. Inspector Boor had a seat well back in the car. I n addition to the regular mail, express and baggage cars there were also two coaches filled with Mexican laborers ahead of the "Smoking-car". Nothing out of the ordinary transpired until the train left La Tuna (20 miles out). A fter the train had left that station about two miles behind the conductor came to the front end of the smoking car where he had a confidential conversation with the porter. After the conductor got through talking,the porter noded his head knowingly and smiled. When the train stopped at Mesquite (32 miles out) I happened to be in the toilet in the front end of the car where I made an unseccessful attempt to raise the window,however,by pressing my face close to the window pane,I could see the porter jump off the front platform of the "Smoker" and run up towards the head end of our train and I nanaged to time myself so as to get back out in the car at the

same time as the porter was bringing the two new passengers at the front end of the car ahead of the "Smoker",which car,as stated before was occupied entirely by Mexicans. T he newcomers were directed by the porter to the front seat inside the door; they did not carry any baggage,and,judging them from a distance,I concluded they were Chinese. Shortly after the newcomers were seated the porter came back to the smoking car,first locking the doors of the coach ahead, he met the conductor and the two had another confidential conversation,both the conductor and porter were happy and seemed well satisfied with life in general. When the train got as far as R incon where a stop of 20 minutes is made,Inspector Boor and the conductor lunched together at the Harvey House,I also had a cup of coffee but finished my lunch in short order,went out while all the trainmen were still eating; I tried the door into the "the car ahead" but found it locked,went back and took my old seat in the "Smoker". The train left Rincon on time and proceeded on its way north. About 12-30 A.M.,Inspector Boor in passing my seat dropped a note in my lap, the note informed that there were "Two in the car ahead"-- Inspector Boor and the conductor had several chats and seemed to be very friendly to one another,it was particular noticeable about 1 A.M.,at that time the conductor came over to Inspector Boor's seat,spoke to him in a low tone and it looked very much like he handed Inspector Boor something,however,from my point of observation,it was impossible for me to make sure whether Boor received anything or not. At 1-50 A.M., Inspector Boor put on his official badge (hat insignia) and as soon as the train stopped at San Marcial he proceeded to inspect the passengers on the train; he left the train at San Marcial but in passing me on his way out he whispered that there would be "Five all told".

Just as the train started away from the station at S an Marcial three Chinese boarded the train and were ushered into seats directly opposite mine by the porter. The condustor came through on his regular rounds but he did not collect any tickets nor any money from the three Chinamen, he and his porter and brakeman got into seats some distance behind me, all three seemed to be very happy. About an hour later (3 A.M.) the porter came up to the three Chinamen and in a casual way put the regular hat checks in the hats of each Chinaman, he also handed each one a piece of paper about 2-1/2 inches wide and about 6 inchaes long, the papers were of a rather dark color and as near as I could judge I would say the papers were railroad tickets. Nothing unusual happened from that time until 6 A.M., at that time the porter came and removed the three Chinese from the smoking car to the day coach behind, as soon as that was accomplished he went forward and brought the two Chinese from the Mexican car to the smoking car in place of the three removed; it appeared as though the two lots had to be kept out of sight of each other. Nothing further transpired until the train reached Albuquerque 6-30 A.M., at that point the two Chinese in the smoking car were ordered out of the car by the porter and they removed themselves to a point near the waiting room in the depot. I entered the depot and took up a position wherefrom I could observe the three Chinese in the day-coach, also the two standing outside the depot. Presently a U.S.I.S. Inspector came into the carwhere the three Chinese were seated, he remained in the car with them no longer than one minute, none of the three Chinese produced any certificates for his inspection. As soon as the Inspector stepped off the train he came directly over to the walk by the depot where the other two

Chinese were still standing,one of the two Chinese produced a small piece of paper with writing upon it and as soon as the Inspector read it he told both of the Chinese to go inside and wait for their train which they did. Neither one of those two Chinamen produced certificates for inspection,nor were they requested to do so by the Inspector. After the two Chinese were safely in the waiting room the Inspector and the same porter walked a little way from the depot where they met the conductor and shortly after that the Inspector and the conductor came walking up back of the depot where they separated at 6:45 A.M. The three Chinese who boarded the train at San Marcial stayed on the same train (No.10.) which left Albuquerque 7 A.M., east bound. The other two Chinese who had boarded the train a short distance out of El Paso left the train (No.10) at Albuquerque and waited there until No.2,east bound,arrived. No.2 arrived at Albuquerque 8 A.M.,from the west. At 8:15 A.M.,the two Chinese came out of the depot waiting room and boarded trin No.2. The U.S.I.S.Inspector came out from back of the depot one minute after the two Chinese,he let them go on their way and he did not board No.2 to inspect the two Chinese, No.2 left Albuquerque 8:20 A.M.

I will continue to work here until further instructions are received. Mail to Gen.Del. I am stopping at "The Savoy Hotel". Opposite Santa Fe depot.

Respectfully,

(Signed) A.R.Neilsen.

(Inspector)

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
EL PASO, TEX.

COPY.

No.2419. Albuquerque,N.M.,Nov.,11,1908.

Inspector in Charge,
Immigration Service,
El Paso,Texas.

Sir:

On the 9th inst.,the train from El Paso,No.10,arrived at Albuquerque 7-05 A.M. Inspector present at depot. No Chinese.

On the 10th inst.,the train from El Paso,No.10,arrived at Albuquerque 6-30 A.M. Inspector present at depot. No Chinese.

On the 11th inst.,Mr.Donaghy arrived on No.10 at 6-30 A.M., also two Chinese. I followed Mr.Donaghy into the depot where he quickly informed me that I was to place the two Chinese under arrest and convey them to Las Cruces on the first train. I left Mr.Donaghy and kept an eye on the Chinese. Shortly I saw the conductor,the two Chinese and the Inspector come up to the ticket ~~office~~ window,about two minutes later I managed to pass close enough to see that they had tickets spread out on the counter and hear that they were talking about transportation. After they had been at the ticket window for about five minutes the Inspector directed the Chinese to some Chinese restaurant up town and I followed them about a block behind. Mr. Donaghy trailed along on the opposite side of the street. When the Chinese had gone about six blocks from the depot Mr.Donaghy and I put them under arrest and took them to the city jail where we searched them. Both Chinamen could talk fairly good English and both had certificates of residence that appeared to be genuine and good. I began to be doubtful if we were doing right in holding them but when I spoke to Mr.Donaghy about it he told me that there was nothing to do but to hold them and convey them to Las Cruces. We left them locked up at the city jail and gave orders to the jailer to let no one know that we had them locked up there nor to let any one come to see them nortalk to them not even Government officials; the jailer promised to carry out our orders to the letter. About an hour later I happened to pass within two blocks of the city jail and I noticed our Inspector (Green) and the jailer standing on the corner in earnest conversation. I steped back into a doorway and soon the jailer and the Inspector started down toward the city jail,I followed close behind . They went to the Chief's office,which is directly in front of the jail. I went in about two seconds behind them; they both turned and looked at me,then we all three sat down and nothing was said for about five minutes; then the Inspector came over to where I was sitting and asked me if I was the man that put the two Chinese in jail early in the morning,I told him that I had two locked up in there at present time; he then asked me if I was an Inspector. I told him yes; he wanted to know where I was stationed

at,I told that at the present time I had no regular station. He also wanted to know what was wrong with the two Chinese. I told him that I could not tell him anything about it as all I knew was that I had received instructions to arrest them and take them to Las Cruces. He asked me if I thought that there was anything wrong with their papers. I told him I did not think so. "Well",he said. "I did not examine their papers this morning as I knew that they had been examined before going on the train at El Paso but I did intend to examine their papers when they got on the train to leave here this evening". After the above conversation had taken place I asked the Inspector what his name was,he told me he was the Chinese Inspector stationed at Albuquerque and that his name was Green and if there was anything that he could do to assist me he would be glad to do so,I thanked him for his offer and he left the jail. I came to the conclusion that the city jail was not a safe place to leave the Chinese so I removed them to the county jail at 9-30 A.M. In the afternoon I proposed to Mr.Donaghy that we go to the county jail and give the Chinese a kind of preliminary examination which we did. After we got through with them I was sure we had the wrong Chinamen and I told Mr.Donaghy that we had better send a telegram to the El Paso office and explain matters the best we could but Mr.Donaghy said that it would be of no use to do so because he was sure that it would be absolutely necessary to have those Chinamen brought to Las Cruces in order to have the case in question complete,and also that the instruction he had received was to have the Chinamen brought to Las Cruces on the next train,so I left the Chinamen stay in the county jail until an hour before train time. The train due to leave Albuquerque for El Paso at 12-20 A.M.,on the 12th inst.,was reported an hour late. I hired a hack (No street cars running) and went to the county jail,two miles from the depot. At the jail I met a deputy U.S.Marshal who helped me to get the Chinese into the hack and came into the depot with me and saw me land them safe on the train. At 1-50 A.M.,our train left Albuquerque. On the way down the porter tried on several different times to get in conversation with the two Chinese but on seeing that I watched them pretty close he passed on. A few minutes before the train pulled into Las Cruces he passed by the Chinese and said a few words to them which I did not understand. At 9 A.M.,the train arrived at Las Cruces where the two Chinese were turned over to the Supervising Inspector.

Respectfully,
(Signed) A.R.Nielson,
Immigrant Inspector.

COPY.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

San Marcial, N.M., Dec., 5, 1908.

Inspector in Charge,
U.S.IMMIGRATION SERVICE,
El Paso, Texas.

Sir:

I have to report that I left C.S., for El Paso, Texas, at 5 A.M., on the morning of December 3rd, 1908, on passenger train No.10 A.T.& S.F.Ry., railway ticket (compliments of Cond.Maynard) arriving in El Paso 11:10 A.M. proceeded direct to the office of the Inspector in Charge for the purpose of reporting to you and informing you that I had come by the invitation of Cond. Maynard that he might take me around to the Eastern Grill and there meet Mar Chew and one Colonel Lewis. That I was to meet him in front of the Wells Fargo Co. Express Office on San Antonio Street at 4 P. M. This I did and after waiting until 4:25 for Mr. Maynord we proceeded to the Eastern Grill entering and went back to one of the booths. Mr. Maynord sent one of the waiters to bring Mar Chew, upon his arrival I was introduced to him when Lon Miller came in. The four of us conversed, Cond. Maynord told Mar Chew that I was the inspector at San Marcial that had passed the pther seven Chinese for him, also that I had lived in China also that I spoke the Chinese language, that I was all right. Mar Chew asked me where I lived when and where I had lived in China, if I had been there long. He (Mar Chew) said he was afraid to do anythig in the way of furnishing Chinese as he had had so much trpuble here of late. After talking for some little bit I made the remark that I did not know of the trouble he was having and that I did not want to know, nor did I care to know when or where and by whom he received these Chinese from, that I was stationed at San Marcial and that if he wanted to do business and pass them through it would take fifty dollars per Chinese. Miller and Maynord both had a say, Miller telling him how it was done, finally Mar Chew said that he would give them two Chinese on the the following trip up which would be leaving El Paso December 4; that he had two Chinese in his other house (pointing over his shoulder) that he would give them and if they got through all right he would give them four next trip. It was agreed upon that they were to be taken out to White Sur and put on the train there and that the money wpuld be turned over then and there. Cond Cond. Maynord asked if I wanted something to eat, he stating that he was hungry, Mar Chew asked what each one would have, and we all three took one half dozen fried oysters this was on Mar Chew (so he said); he said he had another engagement and shook hands with us and left. I also left after eating the oysters leaving the two M's there going in an indirect way to the Y. M. C. A. Building there telephoning the Inspector in Charge and making an engagement with he and the Supervising Inspector for 7 or 7:30 P. M. at the building. Upon their arrival I conducted them to room 19 and there I repeated to them the foregoing conversation, and was informed that arrangements had been completed and Inspector Burke was then on his way to my C.S. This conference lasted until 9 P.M., when the Supervising Inspector and the Inspector in Charge left.

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December 4th,1908.

I met Mr.Maynord and Porter Lon Miller on San Antonio Street by the "Popular Store",Miller says that he heard that there was two Chinese caught on Jack Donohues train last night and now Mar Chew would not give them any Chinese for tonight. Maynord says: lets go around and see Mar Chew,this was at 1:40 P.M. I told them that I would meet them at the latter place at "2 P.M.,and left them standing there. After walking around for some little bit I steped into "Tuttle's Paint and Glass Co!s,store and called up the Inspector in Charge reported the foregoing and that I would advise him later as to how it came out. I then went to the Eastern Grill where I found Maynord and one "Joe Lee" a Chinese who was introduced to me as being Mar Chew's secretary,and whatever arrangement he made with us would be the same as Mar Chew. Joe Lee stated that they were afraid to send any out on that train as there was two men sent out from Washington,and that they did not know which way they were coming,that they did not want to get Insp.Green with myself and the train crew in any trouble. I told him that the Washington men were already out here,that at this time one was in Roswell and the other one at Waco,that there was a 3rd one and he was at this time at San Antonio,Texas. He (Joe Lee) promised Mr Maynord the two and that they would be at White Spur,I left but before going I told them I was now going down to the Immigration office and chat the boys for a while before going back to my O.S? To which Maynord asked me what I would tell themas to what brought me to El Paso,my reply was any old thing; that I would tell them that I had brought some Chinese to Las Cruces,and that I ran on in for the day. This explanation went and I left. I reported this to the Supervising Inspector and the Inspector in Charge then left and returned to town. At 7:30 P.M., I reported to the Union Station had conversation with Maynord who told me that the dam Chinese had backed out,and would not give them any, that Lon Miller was mad enough to kill them. I made connections with Insp.Topping told him to call up the Inspector in Charge and say "no" for me. I boarded the trin it pulled out and stopped at White's Spur,but there was no one got on,when Lon Miller came by me after the train got under way,he said "there was not a-s-- of a b-- of a Chinaman within a mile of here,that if there had been he would have nabbed him". I had several short conversations with Maynord but about the only one that is worth relating after all the disgust,was when he came and sit by me after we had left Rincon,11-P.M. He said that he had it all figured out that Mr.Harris,Mar Chew and Col.Lewis was doing the business,that Mar Chew knew everything that happened at the Immigration office so did Col.Lewis,that they were getting $200.each was fixing up the certificates from the dead Chinamen and putting new photos on them,my reply was that I would hate to think that Mr. Harris would do such a thing but that every one was so dam crooked one did not know who to trust. He talked a good bit about this and I told him that I had a way of telling when I examined their papers he wanted to know how,I told him I would talk to them and compare their description,and see if they had ever been to the place they were bound for.

I told Maynord and Miller that we had better lay low for a while and I would work the freights hard and that if he gave me the dope as he said he would,as to where they were unloading the Chinese I would go there and inspect everything that came along,he again promised as he had before to do this,that if Mar Chew or Col.Lewis

came to him or any body else came to him and wanted him to do business tell them that there was nothing doing, that we would let them get anxious now. He did not seem to like this. At this the train reached O.S., and I left the train, made connections with Insp.Burke, delivered him your message, and told him certain parts of the conversation what had transpired on the way up that he might report it to you. I remained with Inspector Burke until 5½A.M., when he boarded passenger train No.9 and left for El Paso, Texas. I went to my room and made notes and retired at 6-A.M.

Respectfully,
(Signed) James G.Boor,
Chinese Inspector.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

COPY.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
EL PASO, TEX.

San Marcial, N. M., December 9/08.

Inspector in Charge,

U. S. Immigration Service,

El Paso, Texas.

Sir:

Complying with your telegram dated Dec. 7, 1908, and is as follows: "Informed four Chinese on train No. 10 to-night carefully inspect and arrest if contraband. If examination disclosed no Chinese account inability to completely examine train proceed to Albuquerque with train if necessary. Wire results. Harris."

I have to report that onthe arrival of passenger train No. 10 at the coal chutes in San Marcial, I met Cond. Maynord, who was in charge of said train, at the usual place (on opposite side of train from coal chutes about mid-way of baggage car). After a casual meeting he said "I have your money in my pocket, but the Chinese did not come across the river. My reply was "I am glad of it for I told you I would not pass any more now and that I would take them off"; by this I boarded the train and started in to inspect it with Francisco Romero, behind me at my instructions, that in case I overlooked any Chinese, that is take them for Mexican laborers, he should tell me. There were three ~~xxxxxx~~ coaches with these Mexican laborers and by the time I got through these coaches the train had pulled up to the depot and out and was on its way north. I went on through the train, which consisted of a smoking car, chair car and two sleepers. The Pullman conductor, whose name is ~~xxxxx~~, J. A. Osborn, said Mr. Moor, do you know the train has pulled out and left you on board? I was surprised and wanted off. Mr. Osburn said "you can get No. 9 at Socorro and return" my reply was, "yes but I have not looked into the baggage or mail cars, but can do that at Socorro". I then went forward and stood on the front platform of the forward pullman, when Lon Miller came out saw me, came over shook hands and said good I am glad to see you, how far are you going up. My reply was only to Socorro, if I can inspect the baggage and mail car and then get No. 9". He replaied that he dident think I could for No. 9 has the right-of-way over No. 10, that we pulled in on the siding and left them by. "I said then I will go with you to Albuquerque". Miller left and went in the chair car and as he did so he passed the Cond. and said something (which I took was about me). I entered the chair car and sit down in the little

vestabule opposite the Ladies toilet. Maynord came in and set down at my side, after talking for a few minutes, I told him the trick he played me, that the train was going like h--- before I was through the mexican cars, he laughed and said well go on up and I will introduce you to "old Green". I told him I wanted to inspect the baggage cars at Socorro, and if I could get No. 9 , I would return on it. he said "oh go on up I want to introduce you to old Green.

I told him of the accident of Mr. Stanley, shooting himself and after he had ask and I told him what I knew, he ask me "how much does Stanley know about our transactions, where he was shot, that if I thought it would proove serious, and that if he would caugh up anything. My reply was, that I did not know where the ball went in, but it was some place in the body or chest, and that the Dr. at San Marcial, seemed to be hopeful but advised that he be taken to El Paso , and placed in the hospital, that the Ry. people had him in charge and was taking him down on No. 9 that morning, that I dident think Stanley knew enough to hurt any body (replying to his question).

Upon the train reaching the Socorro switic and going in on it No. 9 passed, we then pulled up to the depot when I inspected the baggage cars, and had the satisfaction of looking in the U.S. Mail car from the platform, my search revealed nothing but this "that if there was any chinese on that train they were in the mail car. upon the train leaving Socorro, I boarded it and went into the Pullman opened the door and went into appartment "A" closed the door and remained there until the train reached Belen, I came out got off on the opposite side from the platform and walked forward passed through between the baggage cars and on the platform just nprth of the depot went and looked in the window of the waiting room and I saw Cond. Maynord and Cond. Waltington conversing and two or three other white men besides about 6 or 8 Mexican laborers. I re-boarded the train at rear end and on doing so and going into appartment "A" the porter saw me and came in. I told him that both conductor Maynord and Osborn knew I was there I gave him a dollar and he passed out closing the door after him.

Upon the train reaching Isleta, all the mexican laborers got off, I was there and seen that there was no chinese among them. Maynord said "oh you dont need to be afraid of any chinese getting off here for the night-watchman would arrest them and turn them over to Green. My reply was he might but I deident think he would if they were getting off this train this morning, or at least not while I am here". Upon the train leaving Isleta, I told Maynord where I was setting and for him to come back, this he did but only remained a short time, ask me if I had any whiskey. I had none when he went out saying that he would have to do some writing.

As the train was pulling into Albuquerque, I went forward and Maynord says: Dont you let "old Green bull-shit you a dam bit" my reply was that I guessed there was no danger or something to that effect. Upon getting off Maynord saye to Green who was standing there, "good morning you old son of a bi---". Green's reply was "about the same, how many chinese have you got on this time you god dam old son of a b---" Maynord did not reply to this but

turned to me and said, "here Mr. Boor shake hands with Col. Green, one of the crookedest sons of b------ in the territory"/ I shook hands with Insp. Green. Then Green stept to one side with Maynord and held a whispered conversation which lasted about one half minute, coming back to where I was Maynord says to Green, "take Mr. Boor, over and get him a good breakfast" Green's reply was #never mind I will look after Boor" We (Green and I) went up the platform slowly I thinking he was going to first inspect the train seeing that he was going past it I remarked "I will go along through the train with you if you have no objections" his reply was no I am not going on the train I hardely ever do, all the inspection I do I do from the platform. We passed on up the platform to the end and then took the sidewalk and went over town, went in a restaurant washed and had breakfast, for which Green insisted upon paying for it. I said all right you are making more money than I am, to which he said nothing. While still siting at the table Green said "what brought you up here?" I replied telling him the facts as they occurred, that the train left the depot before I was through inspecting and could not get off. He ask me what they would say in El Paso, my reply was that they would not know it, that if any thing came up I would report that I was doing mounted duty.

From the time I met Green and all through the day he seemed to be very nervous and what I might call flighty that is ask a question and before I had time to answer it was telling me something about what had happened, he told me about the Japancce and the mexican woman he had arrested three different times, braking the conversation between the story. When I related to Green the accident of Stanley's he wanted to know if I thought it was accidental or if on purpose, where he was shot, that if it would be fatal, how much he knew about our transactions. I told him the same as I told Maynord, while on the train and then ask him which transaction he ment. his reply was "with Maynord". I said not enough to hurt him that about the only thing he knew was that he saw Maynord give me the money for the three chinese I found in the toilat of the Pullman. this arroused his suspicion for he said "did he see that," xxtx I said "yes",

he then ask me If I thought he would talk while in El Paso, in the hospital, my reply was that I did not think so, but that if he had tried to make away with himself, it was not on this account of ours but with another party.

We left the breakfast table and went to the Post office, where he received two letters, one was from his wife and the other one a "Shrine invitation", went to the depot and was there when No. 2 passenger train arrived from the west, he inspected this train the way he did No. ten. (that is never went aboard the train or looked in any of the cars) held no conversation with any of the train crew. We then returned to the Post office where he received the El Paso paper, and a letter from his son or daughter in El Paso, as the letter started our "Dear Father" and was dated at El Paso.

told him that I was up all night and that I would go to a hotel and get a bed and sleep a few hours, to this he said no you wont you will go up to my room and sleep there. This we did and arrived at his room about 10- A.M. he left at 10-30 A.M. I then wrote you the note, taking it out and mailing it in one of the street boxes down town and as I did so I saw Green going into one of the offices of the A.T.& S.F. Ry. he then went across to a hotel the name I wrote down on a scrap of paper but have been unable to locate it and there remained until 12-M. came out and went into a restaurant where he had lunch I going down a few doors to where we had breakfast and had my lunch, when I came out Green was not there, thinking then I would go over to the Postal Telegraph office and wire you I inquired of a passer by where this office was and after being directed started for it but met Green who ask me how I slept, if I had lunch, to which I replied very well and yes. We took a car ride out to old town then walked down a country road to-ward the saw-mill on this walk he ask me what I learned when I was in El Paso, that Maynord had told him that I went into Harrises' office on the night that I was there and had spent several hours looking through his papers and locating the different secret cervis men and wanted to know what I had discovered. I told him that was true, that I had gotten the keys from Watchman Johnson left him go home by me doing his watch and that I had handled every paper in Harrises', desk. he wanted to know what I learned, how many secret cervice men there were out from Washington and where they were. Also what their names were. I told him that one was in Roswell another one was at Nacco and a third one was in San Antonio, but their names I did not remember. He told me that he was trying to get a transfer to Portland without the office at El Paso, knowing any thing about it. I ask him when he thought of going or when he expected to hear from his transfer, and he replied that it was before them at Washington now and expected it about the first of January or February. that he would put me next to it and I should try and get Albuquerque for my station. I replied that if he transferred I should like to have it the best kind, that I would rather be in Albuquerque than any other place on the border, his reply was, yes, you are a long ways from the El Paso office, you are here by your self and no body to watch you that after the two morning trains have past the rest of the time is yours, that of course once in a while I would have to go down through the freight yards and take a look around, the rest of the time you can spend in your room or on the streets. He then ask me what my duties were at San Marcial, and when I told him he ask "and do you open all them froight cars that are sealed and the emptics too?" I replied yes, he then said well I would see them in <u>hell</u> before I would do it, that when Stanley first went to Las Cruces he started in and captured all kinds of Japanese and Chinese and what credit did he get for it, nothing. My reply was "well his credit is coming that is the promotion, when he replied, well you can work until they are all dead in El Paso and when the credit comes you will find they will get it. I dont remember what reply I made to this but sided in with him. We stoped at a chicken ranch looked through

it for about one half hour then took the car and came back to Albuquerque, then went inkx the barber shop and got shaved, then to supper, when I wrote you the second note and addressed some postal cards, then went out to his room where he wrote a letter on the typewriter and I think to you for he used an official envelope, he changed clothes and we came back down town going and buying three tickets for the theater to see Mrs Temple's telegram" Green buying them the third one was for his son, we then went over to the "Armory" where he introduces his son, stoping there until 8-15 Green giving one of the tickets to the son remarking that he could come over when he was through there Mr. Green and I went to the show After this was out we went in to a restaurant with his son and had each an oyster stew which I paid for. At 11-10 Green and his son left me and the parting words was by Green for me not to do any business with Hank (Maynord) until I received word from him, that he would not do any business until this had all blown over, that if he attempted to pass any for me to pull them off, and that if they got by me he wouldx arrest them, that he would not take any more chances with that old lying son of a bi--- (meaning Maynord) that he was a bull-shiter and could not be depended upon. I agreed with him in every thing but added that whenever he was ready to write me a letter and then we could turn old Maynord loose for a trip or too and make some xmas money to which he replied that he would do it.

I have tried to keep from commenting upon these characters but I must say they are the toughest white men that I ever have had the mis-furtune to go up against.

When Green left me which I have already stated above was 11-10 P. M. I went out on the street and walked for about one hour and rested my brain, in trying to think of some nice thoughts and good people, reported at the depot about 12-10 A. M. met Maynord who handed me a ticket, stating "take this for a blind" he ask me what the old bull-shiter Green had to say, I told him that he (Maynord) had him scared fartless for him not to give him any more con. that Green would not do any more business just now that he wanted things to blow over a bit. Maynord said well what will I do with these three tickets I have here for them three chinese and this money (at the same time pulling out the tickets and money which was in his pocket book) I will give you your share of the money now and will bring them up on the next trip and send them over on the Belen cut-off and let old Green out of it all-together. I replied no not now for I have been away from San Marcial since yesterday morning and I dont know who the office has sent out to take Stanleys place and I would not pass them, for him to lay low now for a trip or too until Green gave the word and not to double cross him, that he should keep the money and give the tickets back and have them extended, which could be done. He insisted that I should pass the three chinese on the up trip and he would send them over on the Belen cut-off, that he would have them locked up in the Mexican water closet, where no one would see them, that he would tell me where they were and I could pass that closet. I told him I could but I would not, for him not to bring them. This conversation was at 3-A.M. he got up and left when he and Lon Miller went

into the car ahead and held a conversation, then Miller came back and sit beside me stated that the old man (Maynord) would give me the money now and that I could be up the road or out in the country some where and not inspect the train. my reply was yes and then the man whom the office sent out to take Stanley's place would inspect it and he shure would find the chinamen and take them off, for I did not know who it would be Miller swore and spit and said "well you come and inspect the train we will have them in the mexican water closet and Romaro the A.T.&S.F. watchman will not see them. my reply was No Miller dont you bring any out with you next trip for if you do I will have to pull them and that will get you fellows into trouble, when he replied, "well isent there some way that you can get us word by wiring us, if every thing is O.K. or not? I told him I would be afraid to wire the old man in his name that it would give things away here in San Marcial and besides I did not know where or what his address was when Miller said you can wire me at No. 211 Anthony Street under the name of John Smith, and I will get it. I finally said that I could but I would not do any thing that would let Green out of it that I wanted to be square with him although he was not with me that if Green would pass them then O.K. but would not do any thing that would let old Green out of it, for he wanted a xmas as well as the rest of us. Miller went on with the old theory that Green had been doing this for a long time, that he was fixed, and would have a christmas when we dident. the train pulled into San Marcial I gave Miller a dollar as I had no smaller change and expected him to take a quorter out of it, he did not want to accept any thing for the pillow but I insisted and he kept it all.

Getting off at San Marcial, I went to my room and there made notes, before doing so however I went in the telegraph office and was informed that the first freight would not be along until 12-M. coming down I met Francisco Romaro, took him over to the saloon I bought the beer. I made notes until 6- A.M. then went to bed and had the first sleep I had had for 47 hours and then only 4 hours, with a raving head ache, set my alarm for 12 M. got up went to the depot had dinner in the Harvey house remained there until 2-P.M. went in the yards and inspected freight train extra "E", which was just pulling in.

Respectfully
(Signed) James G. Boor,
Chinese Inspector.

STATEMENT OF CHINESE INSPECTOR W. B. GREEN, TAKEN AT EL PASO, TEXAS, JANUARY 17, 1908.

PRESENT.
F. W. BERKSHIRE, Supervising Inspector,
GEO. J. HARRIS, Chinese Inspector in Charge.
G. C. WILMOTH, Stenographer.

By Mr. Berkshire:

Q. I want to state this, Mr. Green, I want to ask you a few questions that I consider strictly in accordance with the requirements of my position, and in view of your statement just made, that you feel that you should decline to make a statement, I of course give you the privilege of refusing to answer anything that you don't think you ought to.

A. (By Mr.Green) I understand that, yes. No matter what I have understood, I have consulted counsel, and counsel advises me to make no statement, and I don't care to make any statement until such time as I consult my attorney. You tell me that there is nothing against me--

Q. I tell you that there has no complaint been made against you.

A. No charges?

Q. No charges been made against you.

A. Then before I go any further I want to consult my attorney.

Q. I do not consider, Mr. Green, that the questions that I wish to ask you require any consultation with an attorney, and I must insist upon asking them, because it is a matter that relates to our own business.

A. I understand perfectly well that you have a right to ask me questions, but under the circumstances and conditions of things as I understand, my attorney tells me to make no statement and until I see my attorney I can not make them. Now, I will see my attorney and meet you here sometime today or some other time, after consulting him. Is that satisfactory? You understand, Mr. Berkshire, I understand that this is a pretty grave charge.

Q. I have told you, Mr. Green, there have no charges been made against you.

A. Yes, I know--but after hearing what I have--

Q. And this is a matter I am handling as an Immigration officer, as a representative of our Department, and I must insist upon having the right to interview my subordinates whenever I think the occasion requires, and you have the right to refuse to answer if you wish, but then we draw our own conclusions. But this is a matter in which I do not see any occasion for consultation with an attorney, and I think I can with perfect propriety ask why you think the occasion demands consultation with an attorney

A. From what I have heard,-the information I have received--

Q. What have you heard?

A. That is part of what you ask me, Mr. Berkshire.

Q. Well, I consider that I have the right to ask you questions, and if you wish to refuse to answer, you may do so. You are a Chinese Inspector stationed at Albuquerque, are you not?

A. Now, Mr. Berkshire, I can not answer any questions until I see my attorney.

Q. What is the objection to answering that question, Mr. Green?

A. Because my attorney tells me to answer no questions. If you will give me time to see my attorney, I am very liable to answer your questions.

Q. Do I understand you to refuse to answer questions that I wish to ask you, as your superior officer?

A. You understand me, that I refuse to answer any questions until I have consulted my attorney, after which time I may answer.

Q. Who is your attorney?

(Mr. Green studied for several minutes, picked up a newspaper and looked at it, making no answer)

Q. Do I understand by your silence that you do not propose to give his name?

A. I do not propose to answer any questions until I have consulted my attorney.

Mr. HARRIS: Do you realize that that, if it is not insubordination itself, very closely borders on insubordination?

A. Sir?

Q. Do you realize that that is very closely bordering on insubordination?

A. It may be; I say I can not answer, and won't answer until I have seen my attorney.

Q. I just want to ask if you realize what it means?

A. Yes, sir. I ask for time to see my attorney. If that is not granted, it may be insubordination. Of course a man has a right to see his attorney.

Q. It is certainly a most unexpected attitude for an officer of the service to assume with regard to his official position--considering his official position--the position you hold.

Mr. BERKSHIRE: What is your objection, Mr. Green, to answering the question as to your position,- that you are a Chinese Inspector?

A. For the reason that I have been ordered not to by my attorney.

Q. Are you, or are you not a Chinese Inspector?

A. You know whether I am or not.

Q. I am asking you?

A. I don't know.

Q. Where is your official station?
A. Now, I won't answer any questions, Mr. Berkshire, until I talk to my attorney.
Q. You can answer them all that way, if you wish.
Q. How long have you been stationed at El Paso.
No answer.
Q. Those questions are questions that I have a perfect right to ask, Mr. Green, as a representative of the Department, and I can not see why it should take a consultation with an attorney to qualify you to answer, and whenever I have overstepped the bound of my position, then it is time to refuse to answer, but as your superior officer I have a right to ask them, and I must insist upon answers.
A. I ask that I consult with my attorney before I answer any questions.
Q. If you will tell me why consultation is necessary, I will consider that.
A. Because that is the instructions from my attorney.
Q. What have you been charged with, if anything, that you should need the advice of an attorney?
No answer.
Q. Have any charges of any kind whatsoever been made against you?
No answer.
Mr. GREEN: I answered all the questions you can ask me by first stating that I can not answer any questions until I consult my attorney. Just postpone this two or three hours until I see my attorney; the chances are that I can answer your questions.
Q. I do not consider that from the nature of the questions I wish to ask you that a consultation with the attorney is necessary in any respect.
A. That is for you to decide, Mr. Berkshire. You are the superior officer.
Q. And as your superior officer I consider that I have a right to ask the questions I wish to at this time. If you were on charges you would then have a right to be represented by an attorney, but no charges have been filed against you. Your attitude would seem to justify charges, however, on the ground of insubordination. You were directed to report at El paso this morning by the Inspector in Charge at that place, were you not?
A. Uh huh.
Q. And you are now on duty subject to his control, are you not, as well as myself?
A. You have got my answer there; I refuse to answer any questions until I have had time to see my attorney.
Q. How long do you want to see an attorney?
A. Two o'clock, or any time that will be convenient for you after two o'clock.
Q. Then you consider that your convenience should be consulted rather than mine?
A. Sir? (Question repeated)

A. Same answer.

Q. Well, Mr. Green I can not recognize your right at this time to be represented by an attorney, as the questions I desire to ask you relate purely to matters affecting our Service, and over which I have control. As you decline to answer questions which I have a right to ask you as your superior officers, there is no use to continue the examination further. If you ~~xxxx~~ consider that you wish to see me at any later time during the day, I will be here at the office. I wish to say now that as your superior officer I shall expect you to return to Albuquerque on tonight's train, and the probabilities are that I will be forced now to ask for your suspension by wire, for insubordination. That, however, is a matter I shall determine. I must say, Mr. Green, that this interview is totally unexpected on my part. I never before had an officer decline to answer questions that relate to our own business, particularly where there is no occasion for such attitude, so far as I know. That is all; there is no use in continuing it any further.

A. You have got my reasons for not answering the questions, from information I received my attorney advised me not to answer any questions. Will you give me Government transportation request for ticket down here and back?

A. Yes, I will give you one.

Mr. Green: I got a ticket this morning and promised to furnish a transportation request for it.

Mr. HARRIS: One for round-trip?

A. No, I only got it one way; I didn't know what you were going to do with me.

Mr. BERKSHIRE: I just want to ask this question. Mr. Green, I wish to ask you if you refuse to answer the questions I have propounded to you on the ground that you fear that they might incriminate you?

A. As I stated before several times, I refuse to answer the questions on the instructions of my attorney.

F.W. Berkshire
Stenographer.
Supervising Inspector.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcription of the stenographic notes taken by me of said examination.

G.W. Wilmotte
Stenographer.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

52212/2 Washington.

January 25, 1909.

S i r :

In further reference to the matter of appointing Inspectors of Customs to be stationed at Toyah, Texas, and San Marcial and Carrizozo, New Mexico, alluded to in your letter of the 12th instant, No. 59619, in which you state that the Collector of Customs at El Paso had been instructed to nominate from his eligible register three persons for the above named places, I have the honor to amend the previous recommendation so as to make the station of one of the officers Big Springs, Texas, in lieu of Toyah, and would request that your instructions be changed accordingly.

The Supervising Inspector reports that he has been advised by the Collector at El Paso, that both Toyah and Big Springs are not under his jurisdiction but are in the Eagle Pass Customs District, and it is presumed that this officer will take this feature of the matter up with you direct, as it would appear that the Collector at Eagle Pass would be the proper one to make the nomination for this point. In connection with the stationing of a customs inspector at Carrizozo, it has been deemed advisable to transfer the immigrant inspectors from that place to Tucumcari, N. M. It is therefore requested that a custom officer be stationed at the said place, instead of Carrizozo as previously recommended.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Wm. R. Wheeler.

Assistant Secretary.

Hon. Beekman Winthrop,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

M-WW

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

No. 984. January 19th, 1909.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

S i r :

In acknowledgment of Bureau letter of the 16th instant, No. 52212/2, in which was quoted a letter received from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that the Collector of Customs at El Paso had been instructed to nominate, from his eligible register, three persons for appointment as Inspectors of Customs, to be stationed at Toyah, Texas, and at San Marcial and Carrizozo, New Mexico, I beg to state that just before leaving El Paso the Collector of Customs at that place informed me that he had received instructions from his Department to nominate persons as above stated. In connection therewith, however, he stated that Toyah, Texas, was not under his jurisdiction, but instead was in the Eagle Pass Customs Collection District; therefore, he would call the matter to the attention of his Department, as he considered that the Collector at Eagle Pass would be the proper one to make this nomination.

JAN 23 1909

OVER

In this connection I would call the attention of the Bureau to the fact that since the previous recommendation was made to station a customs officer at Toyah, for reasons already given, it was deemed advisable to transfer our Inspectors from Toyah to Big Springs, Texas, at which point, as a matter of

course, the Customs Inspector should be located. I would, therefore request that the Treasury Department be communicated with, and that it be requested to station such officer at Big Springs, Texas, instead of at Toyah. I would state that Big Springs is also under the jurisdiction of the Collector of Customs at Eagle Pass.

In connection with the stationing of a Customs Inspector at Carrizozo, I would respectfully call attention to my letter of even date recommending the transfer of our inspectors from Carrizozo to Tucumcari, New Mexico, to perform this same work. As the services of the Customs Inspector will be required at Tucumcari, I would request that the Treasury Department station its man at that point instead of at Carrizozo. I mentioned to the Collector of Customs at El Paso that we would probably change our officers from Carrizozo to Tucumcari, and he stated it would not make any difference to him as to which place his officer was located, and I have no doubt that he would just as readily submit a nomination for the appointment of a Customs Inspector for Tucumcari as he would for Carrizozo.

Respectfully,

F. W. Berkshire

Supervising Inspector.

OVER

DSK.

(C O P Y---JFC)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

52212/2 WASHINGTON.

January 18, 1909.

Sir:

In accordance with your recommendation of this date, telegram, copy of which is herewith enclosed, has this day been addressed to "Immigration Service, San Antonio, Texas", suspending Chinese Inspector Wesley B. Groom from duty and pay, effective at the close of business today, pending further action.

By direction of the Secretary.

Respectfully,

(Signed) GEO. W. LEADLEY,

Chief of Appointment Division.

The Commissioner General of Immigration.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

No. 52212/2. January 27th, 1909.

OFFICIAL COPY respectfully furnished to the Supervising Inspector, Immigration Service, San Antonio, Texas, for his information.

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe

Commissioner-General.

JFC

Department of Commerce and Labor

APPOINTMENT DIVISION

Washington

52212/2 January 18, 1909.

Sir:

In accordance with your recommendation of this date, telegram, copy of which is herewith enclosed, has this day been addressed to "Immigration Service, San Antonio, Texas," suspending Chinese Inspector Wesley B. Green from duty and pay, effective at the close of business today, pending further action.

By direction of the Secretary.

Respectfully,

Geo. W. Scudder
Chief of Appointment Division.

The Commissioner General of Immigration.

ACKNOWLEDGED

JAN 27 1909

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Enclosure No. 14092
H-Sh

Secretary's Office
(BUREAU OR OFFICE)

Washington, January 18, 1909.

Immigration Service,
San Antonio, Texas.

Chinese Inspector Wesley B. Green hereby suspended from duty and pay effective at close of business today pending further action.

Straus.

Attest: _____
Secretary.

H-Sh

CHARGE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, APPROPRIATION FOR "_____"

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2 January 18, 1909.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor,

Sir:

Pursuant to telegraphic request from the Supervising Inspector of the Immigration Service on the Mexican border, I have the honor to recommend that William B. Green, Chinese Inspector, be suspended from duty and pay, effective at the close of business today, telegraphic notification to that effect to be sent to "Immigration Service, San Antonio, Texas."

For a long time Inspector Green has been under suspicion of being implicated in the passing of Chinese who have been smuggled intotthe United States, and the Supervising Inspector reports that Inspector Green has flatly refused to answer any questions propounded to him. Charges will be prepared as soon as possible, with a view to requiring him to show cause why he should not be removed from the Service.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner-General.

WW

125/1

212/2

3218 Personal file

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

VIA WESTERN UNION

3WU CB C 50 Paid Night Govt 212/2

El Paso, Texas., Jan 17, 1909.

Immigration Bureau,

Washington, D. C.,

Referring to correspondence concerning inspector W. B. Green, said officer examined by me today and he flately refused to answer any questions propounded to him. I recommend his immediate suspension by wire. Fully report will be forwarded from San Antonio, for which place I leave today.

Berkshire.

JAN 18 1909

8Loam, Jan 18, 1909.

Insp. Green also invovled in manufacture of fraudulent certificates. See 52175/1

Personal file Insp. Green See 2018

52 212/2 Part II

SCREENED
By FKL Date 9/6/89

968.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

No. 1296-C. April 1st, 1909.

RECEIVED
APR 5 - 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

S i r :

I beg to advise the Bureau that the Inspector in Charge at Chicago has furnished this office with a copy of a report submitted by him to the Bureau in reference to indictments in the cases of Robert W. Stephenson, et al, as directed in Bureau letter of the 24th ultimo, No. 52,212/2. This office had already known of these indictments, as we had been working on these cases in conjunction with special agents of the Department of Justice even before we heard from Inspector Plummer concerning the matter; and, in view of the fact that two of the interested parties, namely, Yanner and Bees, made confessions in Chicago, it was the concensus of opinion of all concerned that, if a successful prosecution could be conducted, it was probable the best results could be obtained in Chicago:

I certainly hope convictions may be secured in Chicago, as it will be of great assistance to this district; and, if we are successful in the various prosecutions we anticipate at other places in this district, it would certainly appear

FORMALLY
ACKNOWLEDGED
APR 7 - 1909

4a

that a severe blow will have been given the smuggling interests at El Paso.

Respectfully,

F.W. Berreshim

Supervising Inspector.

DSK.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

No. 52212/2 Washington March 26, 1909.

1
20

Sir:

Referring to letter of your Department of the 25th ultimo (W.R.H. 145,123-3), and to letters of this Department of February 2 and 23, bearing above number, regarding the prosecution of certain cases pending in the New Mexico District, in the successful outcome of which the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization of this Department is especially interested, I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a further communication from the Supervising Inspector of the Immigration Service on the Mexican border, dated the 20th instant, wherein he again requests the detail of two of the special agents of your Department in connection with the preparation of such cases.

This matter is commended to your careful consideration in the hope that favorable action can be taken thereon at an early date.

Respectfully,

(Sgd) Charles Nagel.

Secretary.

Hon. Geo. W. Wickersham,

Attorney General.

AWP/CAS

Incl. 3855.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2

March 24, 1909.

Chinese Inspector in Charge,

Immigration Service,

Chicago, Illinois.

Sir:

The Bureau acknowledges the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, No. 8/18, reporting that the Grand Jury at Chicago has found indictments against Robert W. Stephenson and seven other persons, charging them with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese into the United States from Mexico, and thence to Chicago.

The result already accomplished is very gratifying, and it is hoped that a successful trial of the accused may be the result. If you have not already done so, please forward a copy of your above acknowledged report to Supervising Inspector Berkshire, who is naturally interested in this matter by reason of the fact that the alleged smuggling took place at a point in his jurisdiction.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

MCM

No. 8/17.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
CHICAGO, ILL.

March 10th, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAR 22 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Hon. Daniel J. Keefe,
Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to report that the Grand Jury of this district has voted an indictment against Robert W. Stephenson, (W.7) W. E. Clark, Jack Heltzel, alias Jack Jackett, Bob Leung, Carlos Saveda, Jose Parra, all of El Paso, Texas, and Leung Goon, alias San Wah, and Chin Yin Quai of Chicago, charging them with conspiracy to smuggle into the United States from Mexico to the city of Chicago, twelve Chinese.

This indictment is to a great extent the result of information furnished me by Severt Fredericksen of Chicago, to whom a reward of $50.00 was paid in accordance with Bureau letter of November 16th, 1908, file No. 52212/2. The information furnished at that time was to the effect that a Rock Island dining car chef Jack Ritman whose true name is John Yanner, was bringing Chinese from El Paso to Chicago concealed in the pantry of the car.

Acting upon information telegraphed by me, two Chinese were taken from this car at Carrizozo, New Mexico on November 9th, and upon the arrival of this train in Chicago, Yanner was watched and a few days later arrested when he made a complete statement of the manner in which the business was conducted. His statement was

corroborated by that of Michael J. Bees, his assistant cook. After Yanner's arrest and his confession, both he and Bees expressed a desire to aid the Government, and as a result they were promised immunity by the United States Attorney and they have aided us in every way to complete the case and will be the principal witnesses for the Government.

Yanner in El Paso did business with Stephenson, Clark and Heltzel, from whom he received the Chinamen, and in Chicago he did business with two Chinamen, Chin Yin Quai and Leung Goon, to whom the Chinamen were delivered and by whom a receipt was given which was exchanged for money with the Chinaman, Bob Leung, at El Paso. The price paid for bringing the Chinamen to Chicago was $50.00 a piece. The two Mexicans, Carlos Saveda and Jose Parra, are two men who were arrested on the night of October 2nd, while bringing two Chinese across the river at El Paso. On the morning following this arrest Stephenson informed Yanner that he had no men to give him that trip as the two Chinamen had been arrested the night before while being brought across.

A few weeks prior to my meeting Frodericksen, a man by the name of Geo. F. Wells called at the U. S. Secret Service office here and told of having met a man from El Paso by the name of Stephenson who had given him considerable information about Chinese smuggling and had asked him to act as the Chicago agent of the El Paso smugglers. I was called to the Secret Service office, and after a consultation with District Attorney Sims, it was decided to have one of the Special Agents of the Department of Justice work in conjunction with Wells and see what could be learned at this end. Wells in accordance with the plan, agreed to act as agent

at this end, and Stephenson went back to El Paso. The officer who went to El Paso with Stephenson found ~~that~~ when he got there that Special Inspector Richard Taylor and officers of the Department of Justice were working there on this same scheme in conjunction with the Immigration Officers, and he therefore returned to Chicago and nothing more came of that work until Frederickson's information was received and Yanner confessed. It was then found that all the information obtained at this end pointed to the same scheme.

Shortly after Stephenson returned to El Paso, Wells went on a spree and disappeared. It is doubtful whether we will be able to locate him in time for the trial, but without doubt he will be a valuable witness for the Government if he can be located. Both the Chicago Chinamen who have been indicted, have confessed to having received the Chinamen, and to that extent the statements of Yanner and Bees are corroborated. One of the Chinamen, Leung Goon was arrested before U. S. Commissioner Foote and was put in jail in the hope that he would make a full confession, but after three days he was released on bond, and then the case was dismissed in order to allay the suspicion of his confederates in El Paso. He can be located at any time however.

At this end of the case, I have been working in conjunction with the Special Agents of the Department of Justice, and the work at El Paso has been done by Special Agents working in conjunction with the Immigration office there, as it was necessary at time to have men who were not known to the Chinese. I have kept in touch with Supervising Inspector Berkshire and have informed him that an

indictment would probably be returned, and he expressed himself as very much pleased that an indictment was to be obtained here.

It is believed that a trial of this kind can be conducted with more certainty of success here than at El Paso, and if the smugglers are brought here, away from their homes, it is possible that some of them may confess. There have been overt acts enough committed here to give the Chicago courts jurisdiction. It is generally believed by the District Attorney's office here that we have a very good case, and that the Government will succeed in obtaining a conviction; and that is my opinion, but even though the Government entirely fails in its prosecution, the result obtained will be of benefit and will probably prevent smuggling from that section for some little time.

I will keep the Bureau informed as to the progress of the case.

Respectfully,

L. T. Hannum

Chinese Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
EL PASO, TEX.

No. 1280/C

52212-2
Part 2

ACKNOWLEDGED

March 20, 1909.

MAR 26 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION RECEIVED MAR 25 1909 BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Respectfully referring to my letter of January 26th last recommending that a special attorney be supplied this district to assist in the several criminal prosecutions now pending, which recommendation was complied with through assigning Assistant Attorney General Cooley to the work, and to my suggestion that two special agents of the Department of Justice also be assigned to the district for the same purpose, I desire to say that this matter has been further discussed with Mr.Leahy, the District Attorney and Assistant Attorney General Cooley and they expressed the opinion that, considering the importance of the cases, the more or less prominence of the persons involved, and the probability that an effort will be made, judging from past experiences, to tamper with the trial jury, at least two special agents trained in this class of work would be of great assistance, and each of the officers named urged that two such officials be sent to this district with as little delay as possible to work in conjunction with our officers, and I would suggest, to a great extent under the direction of Mr. Cooley. The names of the petit jurors who will try the case at Las Cruces are now known and it is desired to use

the special agents in such manner as to determine whether or not any of such jurors have been approached, and it is thought that if the jury is tampered with it will be done between now and the time of the trial, hence the sooner such officers be assigned to enter upon the work, the better. I call this to the attention of the Bureau again as it has not indicated whether my previous recommendation was acted upon. I wish at this time to renew the recommendation, as it seems to be important that such officers be assigned to the district as none of our officers are fitted to such work, owing to their acquaintance in this district, and in any event, but few of them are especially adapted to such lines of inquiry as are necessary.

Respectfully,

J.A. Berkshire

FWB/RD

Supervising Inspector.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

ACKNOWLEDGED

MAR 26 1909

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
EL PASO, TEX.

No. 984. March 19, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION RECEIVED MAR 23 1909 BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of Bureau letter of the 11th instant, No. 52212/2, which was in reply to my communication of the 8th instant, and relating to the inspection of ordinary freight and bonded cars at Yuma, Arizona. It appears from the concluding portion of the second paragraph of said Bureau letter that it must have the impression that the district under the control of the Inspector in Charge at El Paso adjoins the district looked after by the Inspector in Charge at San Diego, California, and in this connection I wish to correct such impression, as the Territory of Arizona, particularly that portion adjacent to Yuma, is under the direct supervision of the Inspector in Charge at Tucson, and that officer, of course, has instructions to co-operate in every manner possible with the inspector stationed at Yuma, and I know advises the Inspector in Charge at San Diego or any matter which may be of interest in connection with a successful enforcement of the law.

Respectfully,

Fw. Berkshire

Supervising Inspector.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
EL PASO, TEX.

No. 1280-C. March 19, 1909.

ACKNOWLEDGED
MAR 26 1909
FORMALLY ACKNOWLEDGED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
RECEIVED AND FILES DIVISION
MAR 26 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of Bureau letter of the 10th instant, No. 52212/2, referring to reports submitted to the Bureau by Inspector Taylor, one of which related to the appointment of special counsel to handle the criminal proceedings now pending in this district, the other relative to the unsatisfactory manner in which Assistant District Attorney Engelking handles business in the Western District of Texas.

With particular reference to the criminal prosecutions, I beg to state that on the 11th instant Assistant Attorney General Cooley requested me to meet him in Silver City, New Mexico, at the earliest opportunity, and in accordance with his request I called upon him at that place on the 15th instant, the inspector in charge at El Paso accompanying me, as it was deemed advisable that he attend such conference. We discussed the various pending cases, but with particular reference to the case of Maynard et al., which will be the first case presented to the grand jury, and which will occur during the first week inApril. After presenting this case in detail, Mr.Cooley expressed the opinion that the case in question appeared to be

quite strong. Before proceeding, however, to prepare the case in detail, he deemed it advisable that we have a conference with Mr. Leahy, who is the District Attorney for New Mexico, and who was at the time in Albuquerque. In accordance with his request and suggestion, Inspector in Charge Harris and myself met him again in Albuquerque on the 17th instant, and went over the cases with the District Attorney. At this conference it was arranged that Mr. Cooley would come to El Paso and remain here and familiarize himself with every detail of the Maynard case, as well as the others, preparatory to presenting them to the grand jury, as well as to the petit jury.

I feel that we are fortunate in securing the assistance of Mr. Cooley, as he certainly displayed a great interest in the cases and gives encouragement for a successful outcome.

In reference to the manner in which the Assistant District Attorney at El Paso, S. Engelking, handles the Chinese business in El Paso, I desire to say that this has already been the subject of some discussion with Mr. Cooley, and all the facts in relation thereto will be presented in detail to him during his stay in this vicinity, as the writer has awaited an opportunity of this kind for some time, and the Bureau may rest assured that every effort will be put forth to induce Mr. Cooley to carefully look into the situation with the view of relieving the situation, which is not entirely to the satisfaction

of this office.

Concerning the concluding paragraph of the Bureau letter, wherein it is stated that it was desired that I proceed to El Paso and be in immediate touch with the situation and in a position to personally advise with the inspector in charge, I desire to say that it is my intention to be present and assist in every manner possible during the pendency of these cases, and the Bureau may rest assured that it will not be through any lack of interest on the part of myself or the officers at this station if these cases are not successfully concluded, from our point of view. I expect to remain here until Saturday of this week, and will further confer with Mr. Cooley. I will leave on that date for San Antonio, and remain there a few days, as I consider it very important that I attend court in Fort Worth on the 26th instant, at which time the case of J. C. Anderson alias Dan Dawson will be presented to the trial jury. At the conclusion of this case I expect to return to El Paso, and will remain here until at least after the cases of Maynard et al. are disposed of.

I fully realize the importance of these cases, and I do not believe it possible for the Bureau to have any greater interest in their successful termination than I do, and I trust that it will appreciate that on account of my great interest in their outcome, I shall be at such places as my per-

sonal presence may be of the most assistance.

Respectfully,

F. W. Berkshire

Supervising Inspector.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
SAN DIEGO, CAL.

No. 10051/74 March 16, 1909.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D.C.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAR 22 1909
BUREAU OF

Sir:

Receipt is respectfully acknowledged of your letter No. 52212/2, dated March 11,1909, requesting advice as to why and how the carload of 22 Chinese recently captured at San Luis Obispo,Cal., passed through Yuma without detection.

In reply, I respectfully beg to refer you to my letter of the 9th instant, which was written in reply to yours of March 2nd, No.52218/24, which has undoubtedly reached you ere this, and which explains, as far as explanation is possible, the failure of the officers at Yuma to detect and apprehend this carload of Chinamen.

Respectfully,

Harry H Weddle
Inspector in Charge.

San Diego letter 3/9/9 explaining that Sealing Clerks for Yuma had not commenced their work at time this carload of Chinese passed through Yuma. See 52218-24

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY
17 STATE STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y.

No. 2430/63 March 16, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAR 2 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
W A S H I N G T O N, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Bureau letter of the 10th instant, No. 52212/2, enclosing exstract of statement made by one Fong Suey, recently interviewed by the Immigration officers at El Paso, in Juarez, Mexico, relative to the smuggling of Chinese on a boat plying between Coatzacoalcas, Mexico, and this port, and directing that proper steps be taken to prevent the same.

In reply would state that the vessels of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company are the only ones I know that are plying between Coatzacoalcas and this port, and these vessels have for several months past been carefully searched upon arrival here, and although several of them have a few Chinese in the steward's department, no evidence has ever been found of smuggling.

We are still searching these vessels, but I do not believe they are being smuggled on this line.

Respectfully,

Inspector in Charge.

S/K

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

No. 1280-C. March 15th, 1909.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAR 20 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

S i r :

Receipt is acknowledged of Bureau letter of the 10th instant, No. 52,212/2, in which reference is made to two reports submitted to the Bureau by Inspector Richard H. Taylor, under date of the 1st instant.

Referring to the last paragraph of the Bureau letter, in which the desire is expressed that the Supervising Inspector proceed to El Paso, in order to be in touch with pending criminal prosecutions in the New Mexico and Western Texas judicial districts, I beg to advise that the Supervising Inspector left San Antonio on the 13th instant, with the intention of meeting Assistant Attorney-General Cooley with a view to discussing the pending prosecutions. A copy of the Bureau letter is this day being transmitted to the Supervising Inspector for his information, and he will doubtless advise the Bureau direct as to his movements.

Rec'd 3/20 Inst.

Respectfully,

Luther C. Steward
Acting Supervising Inspector.

DSK.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

1204-C/2

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

March 12, 1909.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

S i r ;-

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Bureau letter No. 52212/2, dated the 10th instant and the contents of same noted. The instructions given in the last paragraph of above letter will be complied with, and the Bureau promptly informed of any developments in the matter.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

AFMcL.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

File

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2 March 11, 1909.

20

Chinese Inspector in Charge,

San Diego, Calif.

Sir:

52218/24

Referring to the matter of the apprehension of twenty-two Chinese at San Luis Obispo, the Bureau has to request advice as to why and how this carload of Chinese passed through Yuma without detection.

Is not the Immigration officer at Yuma under instructions to inspect all freight cars, and does not the Customs officer there located cooperate with him by breaking seals on bonded cars whenever requested?

Respectfully,

(signed) Danl. J. Keefe

Commissioner-General.

AWP/AHW

3/11/09
See B/L to Dantant re vouchers of Customs Inspos d/c breaking seals on bonded cars—
File 52212/4

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/4
52212/2

March 11, 1909.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

With further reference to your communication, dated January 9, 1909, #830-C, relative to reimbursement to Customs Inspectors for expenses incurred by them in proceeding to certain points for the purpose of breaking seals on bonded freight cars supposedly containing contraband Chinese, you are advised, as stated in Bureau letter of the 19th ultimo, that the Treasury Department has refused to pay such expenses on the ground that they have no appropriation against which the same can be legally charged, and in compliance with the request that this office be informed as to the proper procedure to secure reimbursement the Disbursing Clerk has requested that vouchers be prepared and submitted on the proper forms, for submission to the Comptroller of the Treasury for a decision, the Disbursing Clerk being without authority to pay such expenses at the present time, in the face of existing decisions of the Comptroller.

In view of the above, there are transmitted herewith two bills forwarded to this office by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, wherein charge is made for expenses incurred by H. A. Williams and Benjamin Warren, Deputy Surveyors and Collectors of Customs, at the

request of Geo. J. Harris, Inspector in Charge at El Paso, Texas.

In accordance with the above instructions you should submit vouchers in the names of these two officers, also to cover expenses incurred by Customs Inspector J. O. Taylor, using for this purpose form 573-b. These vouchers should be sworn to by the payees, using for that purpose the form of oath embodied in voucher 571.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Dan'l. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

Inc. 1601.

JRD

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2. March 11, 1909.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, No. 984, the Bureau has to state with reference to the last paragraph thereof that its reason for telegraphing directly to the Inspector in Charge at El Paso regarding the inspection of bonded cars west of that place was that the telegram to which it was replying had been sent by Inspector Taylor, stopping temporarily in El Paso.

There does not seem to be any good reason why both you and the Inspector in Charge at El Paso should not know whether arrangements have been made for the inspection of ordinary freight and bonded cars at Yuma, although Yuma is under a separate jurisdiction. It is located at a point where the Inspectors in Charge of the two Districts must co-operate and must keep each other constantly informed if success is to be attained in the enforcement of the law.

A communication is being addressed to the Inspector in Charge at San Diego, however, requesting specific information on the point.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

AWP/ARW

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2 March 10, 1909.

George E. Baldwin, Immigrant Inspector,

c/o British Consul,

Port Antonio, B. W. I.

Sir:

The Bureau incloses an extract from a statement recently obtained by the immigration officials at El Paso of one Fong Suey, now living in Juarez, Mexico, which statement is said to have been made in such a manner as to convince the officers that it is true. It will probably be of some value to you in connection with the investigations now under way.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

Incl. #4022.

AWP -$

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2 March 10, 1909.

Chinese Inspector in Charge,

17 State Street, Chesborough Bldg.,

New York, N. Y.

Sir:

The Bureau incloses an extract from a statement made by one Fong Suey, recently interviewed by the immigration officials at El Paso in Juarez, Mexico, which is believed by those officers to be true. You should take proper steps to look into this matter and to prevent the smuggling of Chinese on the boat said to be plying between Coatzacoalcas, Mexico, and New York City.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Incl. #4021. Commissioner-General.

AWP/8

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2 March 10, 1909.

Commissioner of Immigration,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:

In a report recently received from the immigration officials at El Paso there is quoted a statement obtained from one Fong Suey, a Chinaman now living in Juarez, Mexico, which statement deals at length with the operations of smugglers and has been made in such a manner as to convince the inspectors that it is true.

Among other things he stated that "nine Chinese were sent out (from El Paso) in a freight car two weeks in advance of the 22 (apprehended at San Luis Obispo February 21st, 1909, and supposed to have been placed in a car at El Paso about a week before), and that the nine had arrived safely in Philadelphia."

You should endeavor through such instrumentalities as can be commanded to ascertain whether this statement is correct.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

AWP-8 Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2 March 10, 1909.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of two reports, dated the 1st instant, submitted by Inspector Richard H. Taylor, with the contents of which it is presumed you are familiar. One of them dealing particularly with the necessity for obtaining the appointment of special counsel to handle the criminal prosecutions now pending needs no comment, as the matter has already received favorable action by the Department of Justice.

So far as the other report relates to the unsatisfactory manner in which Assistant District Attorney Engleking handles Chinese business in the Western District of Texas, it should be made the subject of representations to Assistant Attorney General Cooley, who, it is presumed, will be on the ground for some time in connection with the criminal prosecutions. It is quite evident that Chinese cases are allowed to remain on the calendar in too indefinite and haphazard a manner, and there seems to be no good reason why all such cases should not be handled with reasonable expedition.

The report of Inspector Wallace, dated February 24th, quoted in Inspector Taylor's report, will be made the subject of correspondence with both New York and Philadelphia, with the object of confirming, if possible, the statements of Fong Suey.

The Bureau deems it especially important that you should be immediately on the ground during the prosecution of the criminal cases in the New Mexico District. Whatever decision may be eventually reached respecting the advisability of continuing your headquarters at San Antonio (on which subject an inquiry was submitted to you a few days ago), it would seem to be highly desirable that you should be in immediate touch with the Western Texas and New Mexico situation and in position to personally advise with the Inspector in Charge at El Paso and the officers serving under his immediate jurisdiction. It is desired, therefore, that you shall proceed to that locality.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

AWP-8 Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2 March 10, 1909.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of the 26th ultimo, No.110-C, the Bureau has to state that the Assistant Secretary has approved of the proposition to defer final action on the charges against Inspector W. B. Green until after court convenes in the early part of April, next, it being understood that you will then submit a further recommendation in the matter.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

AWP-4

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

No. 984. March 6th, 1909.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAR 9 - 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

S i r :

Respectfully referring to Bureau telegram of the 2nd instant, addressed direct to the Inspector in Charge at El Paso, inquiring whether or not the latter part of Inspector Taylor's telegram means that no Customs officers have as yet been designated to break seals on bonded cars west of El Paso, in accordance with an understanding with the Treasury Department, of January last, I note that the Inspector in Charge, in replying to same, makes a positive statement to the effect that no bonded cars are being inspected west of El Paso. The said Inspector in Charge has, apparently, assumed such to be the case, while, as a matter of fact, he certainly is not in a position, at least so far as I know, to have actual knowledge of what is being done at Yuma. On account of the fact that Yuma is not under this jurisdiction, this office does not know whether bonded cars are being inspected at that point; in fact it does not know whether any cars are being inspected at Yuma, although it recommended the transfer of Inspector Griffin to Yuma for this purpose, and it is presumed the Inspector in Charge of

the Lower California District is having cars examined, although we have never been officially advised that such is or is not the case.

In respect to the examination of bonded cars at Yuma, I would refer to my letter to the Bureau under date of November 30th last, suggesting that the Bureau take the matter up with the Inspector in Charge at San Diego with the view of determining whether or not the services of a Customs officer at that point were necessary. The object of this suggestion was to ascertain whether bonded cars were passing Yuma, and, if so, it naturally followed that it was the desire of this office that such cars be examined, yet it felt a hesitancy about submitting recommendations as to just what should be done in another district. An inquiry of the Bureau was made by this office under date of the 1st instant, in its letter No. 1450-C, as to whether freight cars were actually being inspected at Yuma, the said inquiry growing out of the report to the effect that a car-load of Chinese had been found at San Luis Obispo, which car, it appears, passed through Yuma. If all kinds of cars are not being inspected at Yuma, I would urge that appropriate steps be taken, with as little delay as possible, to have proper inspections made at that point, as it is obvious that if one line of railway leaving El Paso remains uninspected, it is

almost useless to inspect cars leaving that point over the other lines.

In respect to the telegram of the Inspector in Charge, in which he states that none of the bonded cars are being inspected which leave El Paso for the west, I assume that he refers, in addition to the Souther Pacific lines, to the Santa Fe and the El Paso and Southwestern. The writer was in El Paso during the early part of January, and was informed by the Collector of Customs that he had received authority to appoint two inspectors for duty at San Marcial and Carrizozo, a recommendation being subsequently submitted to change the latter to Tucumcari. The Collector informed me he would make the appointments in a very few days, and such information was given to me in the presence of the Inspector in Charge. Just why such appointments have not been made this office cannot state, although the delay in making such appointments is not necessarily excessive when the fact is taken into consideration that it frequently takes two or three months to secure the appointment of various kinds of employees in the Government service; although this office expected such appointments would have been made long before this, and that when there appeared to be an unusual delay, that the Inspector in Charge at El Paso, in the natural course of events, would so advise this office,

in order that further representations might be made to the Bureau, if necessary. I do know that Customs Inspectors have been provided to break seals on bonded cars at Del Rio and Big Springs, Texas, as the Collector in charge of the Eagle Pass district has informed me personally that he has designated officers for these places.

On account of the fact that the Bureau's telegram to the Inspector in Charge at El Paso called for a reply relating to a situation entirely outside of his district, concerning which, naturally, he could not have definite knowledge, and while I appreciate that doubtless the Bureau desired a reply at the earliest possible moment, yet, in this connection, I wish to state that this office is in touch with, I might say, the minutest details in connection with affairs in all parts of this district, and I believe that, on any point, it can give more correct and accurate information that any subordinate office under its jurisdiction; therefore, I would respectfully request, in order to avoid misleading information, that,in all instances, such inquiries be made of this office.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAR 9 - 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Respectfully,

Fr. Berkshire
Supervising Inspector.

DSK.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

2 IV 2

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
EL PASO, TEX.

March 1, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAR 6 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

The Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Relative to the prosecution of smugglers now under arrest in the New Mexico division of this district, I would respectfully state that these cases are the most important that have ever come up for trial in this district, as among the defendants will be passenger conductors Hiland D. Maynard and Oliver Carr, of the Santa Fe and Southwestern roads, respectively, together with their porters, Lon Miller and Moses Tharp, former Deputy Collector of Customs Edward Fink, former Constable R. E. Mix, Chinese Inspector W. B. Green, and their Chinese confederates, including the notorious smuggler, Mar Chew of El Paso.

52080-174
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(Herein)
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52080-174-160
Herein

In the Maynard-Fink case, the evidence is sufficient to include Chinese Inspector W. B. Green, now under suspension for insubordination growing out of complicity in the illegal traffic of Chinese through his station, Albuquerque.

In connection with these cases, embracing about twenty-five possible defendants in all, the Inspector in Charge and his assistants, who are familiar with the matter, are very de-

52080-1

This has been met by the assignment of Mr. Cooley to the work, 3/9/29 J.M.M.

sirous of securing the services of former Assistant United States Attorney E. C. Abbott, who is now Territorial District Attorney at Santa Fe, New Mexico. Mr. Abbott was associated with some of these cases at the time of the arrests, and is more familiar with the details than any one else, in addition to being a criminal prosecutor of more than ordinary ability, as shown by the successful manner in which he prosecuted the Ah Son-Sullivan conspiracy case.

I am informed that U. S. District Attorney Lesby, in whose district these cases will be tried, is overburdened with work, and therefore will be unable to give these cases the close personal attention which they demand, without the assistance of another prosecutor.

The grand jury before which these cases will be taken convenes on the first Monday in April, and the trials will doubtless follow any indictments returned at that time, and in order that there may be no possible miscarriage of justice in these cases, and in further view of the fact that Chinese smuggling in this district can only be stopped by the conviction of such men as these defendants, I would urgently suggest that arrangements be made whereby the services of Mr. Abbott can be secured with as little delay as possible.

Herein I understand that this matter has already been taken up with the Bureau by the Supervising Inspector, and that Mr.

Com'r. Gen. -2-

Mr. Ott has expressed his willingness to serve, if requested.

Respectfully,

Richard H. Taylor.
Assistant Inspector.

Enc.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

212/2

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
EL PASO, TEX.

March 1, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAR 6- 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

The Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following report relative to conditions at El Paso, Texas:

Pending conditions since November 1st, about which time I was recalled from this port for confidential work, it is a great pleasure for me to state that the several important matters under investigation at that time were carried to a successful conclusion, with the result that practically all of the Chinese smuggling syndicates which then existed have either been arrested on Commissioner's complaint, or will be indicted by the present term of the Federal grand jury, which convenes on the first Monday in April.

V2080/174

(1) Willard D. Bayard, a passenger conductor on the Santa Fe railroad, and Lon Miller, his porter, were arrested by Deputy U. S. Marshal Proctor at San Marcial, New Mexico, January 1, 1909, for smuggling Chinese from El Paso to Albuquerque. These defendants are now out on bond, and will be indicted by the April term of the Federal grand jury for conspiracy, under section 5440 of the Revised Statutes, under one count. They will also be indicted, together with Chinese

Inspector W. J. Green, former Deputy Collector of Customs
Edward H. Fink, Mar Chew, a notorious Chinese smuggler of
El Paso, and Lee Let, alias Lee Lat, under another count.
Mar Chew will also be indicted separately for giving a bribe to
Inspector James G. Boor, as previously reported.

(2) Oliver Carr, passenger conductor on the S. P. &
S. W. road, Moses Tarr, Pullman porter on Carr's train, and
Sam Lee, a Chinese stowaway, were arrested at Tucumcari, New
Mexico, January 11, 1903, by Deputy U. S. Marshal Newcomer,
upon a warrant sworn out by Chinese Inspector Shedd D.
Deane, for having two Chinese concealed under a berth in the
Pullman sleeper. These defendants will be indicted for con-
spiracy under section 5440, to violate section 11 of the Act
of 1882, as amended by the Act of 1884.

(3) Former deputy Collector of Customs Edward H. Fink,
and former Constable R. M. Nix, were arrested at Roswell, New
Mexico, by Deputy U. S. Marshal Forbes on November 30 and
December 1st, respectively, 1902, while in the act of passing
seven contraband Chinese through the vicinity of Roswell, who
had entered the United States surreptitiously from Mexico. Both
of these defendants are out on bail, and will be indicted at the
Spring term of the Federal grand jury, for conspiracy under
section 5440 of the Revised Statutes, to violate section 11 of
the Act of 18[illegible], as amended.

V2080/127

( ) Jose [illegible] Olvera, arrested on the night of [illegible], 1908, by Chatom Inspector Priddy and [illegible], while in the act of [illegible] two Chinese across the river from [illegible]. They will be indicted in the El Paso district at the April term of the Federal grand jury, for [illegible] the unlawful entry of Chinese, in violation of section 11 of the Act of 1903, as amended, and also for attempting to bribe Officers Priddy and Kelly.

V2080/197

(r) D. Dawson, alias J. C. Anderson, arrested January 6, 1909, by A. Speight, special detective for the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, at Fort Worth, Texas. Dawson was detected in the act of taking six Chinese out of a car at Fort Worth, [illegible] accompanied by [illegible] and [illegible] Todd, Jesse Lee, formerly stationed at El Paso, and [illegible] Chinese [illegible].

52080-134

V2080/134

(c) The case of Stevenson, Clark, Helt[illegible] and others, who were engaged in transporting Chinese from El Paso to Chicago, by means of concealing them in the Pool Island [illegible] cars, is about to result in [illegible] by the Federal grand jury at Chicago, Illinois, for conspiracy under section 5440, as based upon the confessions of employees of the dining car [illegible] they were operating, in connection with evidence secured by Inspector W. H. J[illegible]son of the El Paso station, who apprehended two Chinese concealed in the kitchen of a dining car

V3080/34

at Carrizozo, New Mexico, November 6, 1908, he having secured information to the effect that they were so concealed before the car left El Paso. These Chinese were apprehended in Carrizozo, rather than El Paso, in order to get them out of the El Paso Judicial District, because of the fact that the local inspectors felt that they do not, and will not, get justice at the hands of the local Assistant U. S. Attorney. Special agents from the Department of Justice are now in El Paso for the purpose of keeping these defendants under surveillance pending the arrival of certified copies of indictments from Chicago, at which time they will be followed into the New Mexico district and there arrested and held for removal to the Chicago district. These defendants are railroad employees, running out of El Paso, so it is impossible to have them arrested in the New Mexico district for the reasons just given hereinbefore. Although it is a very serious question as to whether or not the Chicago court will have jurisdiction over this case, yet a conviction at that point would be a severe blow to those who have been engaged in hauling Chinese into that city with impunity for a long time, and will go a long ways towards checking that illegal traffic. But for the lack of confidence in the ability or inclination of Assistant U. S. Attorney Engelking to successfully prosecute such cases, it would be far better to have this case tried in the El Paso Dis-

Mr. Tagg can should be used to bring the case. Ask Mr. Colley, Chief Inspector, if he can do so.

52080-174

52080-134

52080-166

Too slow getting cases off
the calendar. Should be back up to
Mr. Cooley. The Ashbrook letter is not dated
one that should be put in his place. H.M.P.

V-2080-160

52 080-197

"February 24, 1909.

Inspector in Charge,
El Paso, Texas.

Sir:

15171/95 C

On April 5th, 1908, I [illegible] apprehended Fong Suey, a Chinese person, at 216 Second Street, El Paso. He was brought to the detention station and examined on the same date; admitted having entered the country from Mexico and that he had agreed to pay [illegible] dollars to certain smugglers who were to land him either in New York, Philadelphia, or Denver. He admitted that he was born in China and that he had never been in the United States before. Complaint was filed against him before United States Commissioner Howe on April 6th, 1908; warrant served the same date and the hearing ordered an order of deportation was entered in the case. Fong Suey was actually deported via the port of San Francisco, per S.S. 'Hong Kong Maru,' on April 23th, 1908.

When examined on April 5th, 1908, the person to whom this relates made valuable disclosures in relation to the smuggling of Chinese at this port. He talked freely and seemed to withhold nothing concerning matters with which he was familiar. In fact, he appeared to be so honest, truthful and altogether worthy, I regretted his misfortune in that he should come within the operation of the law.

As you know, while in charge [illegible] descriptive lists of Chinese persons granted the privilege of transit at the port of Malone, N. Y. to Mexico. By virtue of the lists furnished, a number of certificate Chinamen have been arrested at this station and the cases are now pending before the U.S. Commissioner. In looking over the lists a few weeks ago it was discovered that Fong Suey, the Chinaman in question, had been granted the privilege of transit at Malone on January 11, 1908, to the City of Mexico. The descriptive list on file in this office, covering Fong Suey, was compared with the transit list of Fong Suey furnished the Malone office and the two tallied in every particular. Inspectors Jurgen and Topping, who were assigned to the Texas Central train, were made acquainted with the facts and were instructed to carefully watch the Chinese arrivals in Juarez with a view of reporting to this office when Fong Suey should report [illegible] city. A few weeks later Inspector Jurgen informed that a Chinaman had arrived who he believed to be the person referred to herein. However, he could not be positive of the [illegible].

On the 22nd inst. I returned from Juarez to the station at El Paso and while the car stopped in the station [illegible] and recognized Fong Suey on the street. He saluted me with a smile and passed on. Upon arriving at the detention station I

Comissioner-General.

Inspector Johnson thought Officer should go to Juarez for the purpose of [illegible] the Mexican Central train that afternoon, and if an opportunity presented itself, to have a talk with Pong Suey Lung while in the detention station.

The plan worked satisfactorily and at noon of the 22nd instant, Pong Suey Lung was at the station and remained until 4.00 P.M. He was shown the transcript descriptive list received from the Malone office and [illegible] admitted that he was the subject of [illegible] Chinese, including [illegible], in transit to Mexico at the same time; that upon arriving at Vera Cruz they were charged $40 each for their pictures were in the hands of officers at El Paso. He also stated that notices have been posted at Vancouver and Malone, warning all Chinese against passing in transit thru the United States with the ultimate purpose of smuggling into the United States over the Mexican border. When asked in what way certificate Chinamen now residing in Mexico, he replied: 'They go to Malone and take a boat to come a all except a short distance from Malone and there transfer to a small steamer and go to Coatzacoalcos, Mexico.' He also states that he knows ten certificate Chinamen now in Juarez, who are in transit from Malone; that they had all paid $350 each to the smugglers to get them over and safely out of El Paso; that the smugglers would not agree to take the Chinamen thru without; and that ten certificate Chinamen are now considering a plan to drive by private conveyance to some railroad point where they would be safe in taking the train.

When asked for what purpose he had returned to Juarez, Pong Suey replied: 'I came back with the intention of working in Juarez until I could save enough money to pay the smuggler to get me into the United States. I spent all my money to come here and have already been here in Juarez three months. Chinamen can stop all they are waiting for arrangements to be made to smuggle them into the United States. I have already been thirty months.'

At this point I explained to Pong Suey that copies of his deportation descriptive list would be forwarded to all the stations in the country and that he would soon be arrested if he should [illegible] in; that I thought his chances of entering and remaining in the United States very poor. I assured him that his honesty, truthfulness and straight-forward manner appealed to me and that if possible, I would like to help him. It was then suggested to him that he might be of such service to this office while he remained in Juarez as to justify the inspector in charge in presenting his case to the Supervising Inspector with a view of, in some way, rewarding him. He seemed pleased with the suggestion and indicated a willingness to furnish information, secretly, of course, from time to time. A

Advise New York also write to Baldwin, so he can look into this. Knox

-0-

Vr218/24 See whether there can get any verification of this

Vr080/174 Advise New York

N30 C/1 Is he now out of the Service?

V2218/24

As shown by the following telegrams, the 22 Chinese apprehended at San Luis Obispo, on or about February 21st, were put into car at El Paso on afternoon of February 14th, and above the necessity of having all locked cars inspected, either before they leave El Paso or at some point West thereof:

"114-166 BD JN 7.30 P.M.
San Francisco, Feb. 27, '07.

J.Kruttschnitt,
, SAN ANTONIO.

Following result of investigation Chinese in M.T.C. eleven one Security Inc. Conductor Extra West twenty five eighty-four Near Oceano heard noise inside car. On demand who was in car two Imperial Chinese boys and wanted bucket water.

Conductor ordered San Luis Obispo to have Sheriff on arrival. Train arrived 4.50 P.M. Car was opened. Found 22 Chinese, who were taken to jail. Two members in party could speak fairly good English and stated they had gotten into car at Los Angeles, were residents of United States. Car was sealed both sides and ends with M L & T tin seals reading A.T. on lead and U.S. Customs seals on all openings, latter seals being marked L.A., indicating application in Louisiana. All seals in perfect condition. Presumption on nearly all Chinese supposed they came to service by way of El Paso, many Chinese having a number of addresses of other Chinese in Juarez and Chihuahua. Presume that before car was sealed nut on bolt attached to hasp had been removed and that after was sealed bolt was pulled out, releasing hasp and allowing door to open without interfering with seal. After door opened in this manner Chinese could be loaded and one of them following instructions had secured the nut on bolt on inside of door. New monkey wrench was found on inside of car showing marks of some usage. U.S.Customs officer was present when check made of contents of car. With exception of board loose on box of pencils and holes in three sacks of coffee car checked all right. Car was loaded at New Orleans and sealed by John Albright, sealer for inspector of Customs, New Orleans.

(signed) M. E. Calvin."

"Telegram:
El Paso, Feb. 23, 1907.
File CC

Commissioner-General.

H&TC 11175,Misc, arrived El Paso 9.35 P.M., C/14,sealed"
with, Lock and Trunk and, U.S.C.,M.O., rear end no door;
rear overhang. Cov. Gd. to, Between C.A.S 11th and M.
Mulligan, 5:15 A.M. C/15, sound seal protection.
G.S.W.
5.30 P.M."

"Telegram:
Time Fld 4.10 PM
El Paso, 2/23/1907.
Al24 Arr. 5.35 P.M. 11175 Misc New O to SF arrived Ft. W
Alton 9.35 P.M. Left-Seals R USC L USC Front end USC
NO NO NO
Rear end no door---C over rest;;Ft. Worth Gerard 5:15 A M.11
C.A.S 11th--M.Mulligan. F. .Lassiter."

On December 27, 1907, six Chinese were apprehended in a sealed freight car, loaded with sheep, at Yuma, Arizona, upon arrival from the El Paso office, where it was discovered, during the customary inspection, that the seal was broken, that these Chinese had secreted themselves

Acting upon this information received by wire at Yuma, the Chinese were found in the car at Santa Barbara in the Yuma yards, and were detained by the Inspector in charge upon its arrival at that point, and the car, sealed by a Special Customs Officer at El Paso, was found to have been opened within the last two miles by means of the side door, the location of all of which cars has been reported to the Yuma office exclusively, through which point they are routed to pass.

Acknowledged orally before leaving Washington, it is almost impossible, at the same time, to take out to prevent the Chinese from crossing the Rio Grande at this point, and the only manner in which this traffic can be sup-

V2218/14

V2212/16

This is true, but the general principle of change is the same and the final result.

I think the angle A should be done at once in order

of the outlying stations at [illegible] stationed for the purpose of inspecting herds, in order that he may confer with them as to the best and most successful means of performing their work; in addition to which the moral effect of his presence would be invaluable, not only to this service, but to the officials in charge to [illegible] the original prosecution will be entrusted.

Respectfully submitted,

Richard H Taylor.

RHT/GCW Inspector.

52 212/2 PART VI

SCREENED
By FKL Date 9/6/89

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52032/2

July 29, 1909.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

The Department of Justice has forwarded to this Department a bill in favor of Dr. A. H. Butler of El Paso, Texas, in the sum of $25. for medical treatment to and operation performed upon one Theodore Villegas, during the period from July 24th to July 31, 1908.

It is stated that this person was wounded through being shot by an immigration officer when being placed under arrest, and the Bureau would like to have a full statement of the facts, and a report as to the correctness of this bill, so that payment of the same may be authorized or such other action taken as the facts may justify.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe,

Commissioner-General.

MLF

52212/2 July 29, 1909.

The Honorable,

The Attorney-General.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, No. 147593/1, inclosing an account in favor of Dr. A. H. Butler of El Paso, Texas, in the sum of $25.00, covering medical attention to one Theodora Villescas, who is reported by the United States Marshal at San Antonio as having been injured by the immigration officer who placed the man under arrest. A report of the circumstances will be obtained from the immigration officers at El Paso, so that it may be determined whether the account in question may be settled from an appropriation under the control of this Department.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

~~(Signed) Charles Nagel~~

ACTING Secretary.

DLF

RECEIVED
JUL 24 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

July 23, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JUL 24 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

The Secretary of Commerce & Labor,

Sir:

I have the honor to inclose herewith an account of Dr. A. H. Butler, of El Paso, Texas, amounting to $25.00 for medical attention rendered to one Theodora Villescas.

This bill was sent to me by United States Marshal Eugene Nolte, of San Antonio, Texas. The Marshal says in his letter that this prisoner is a Mexican, and was suffering from a gun shot wound when placed under arrest; supposed to have been inflicted by Immigration officers at El Paso.

The warrant for the Mexican's arrest was issued on complaint made by Immigration officers at El Paso, and on hearing before the United States Commissioner there the defendant was discharged.

It would appear under the circumstances that the account is not one which is properly payable by this Department.

Very respectfully,

Attorney General.

(Inclosure)

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 8/18.

OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
ROOM 522, COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILL.

July 7th, 1909.

MAILING & FILE DIVISION
JUL 1909
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to report that on July 2nd, District Judge Landis sentenced Robert W. Stevenson, W. H. Clark and John Heltzel to six months imprisonment in the Chicago House of Correction.

These are the three white men who were indicted for conspiracy in aiding and abetting the unlawful entry of Chinese from Mexico. These men pleaded guilty and testified during the trial for the Government. For this reason, the United States Attorney is satisfied that the sentence imposed is sufficient.

The case against the Chinaman, Bob Leung, who was found guilty by the jury, has not been decided yet as briefs asking for a new trial will be submitted to Judge Landis, Friday, July 9th.

Respectfully,

L. S. Hummon

Chinese Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

1296-C

July 3, 1909.

The Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

S i r :

It is respectfully recommended that authority contained in Departmental letter of May 27th, 1909, No. 52112/2, for expenses incurred by certain officers and employes in the Mexican Border District, including Chinese Interpreter Fung Ming, in proceeding to Chicago, Illinois, in order to attend as witnesses at the trial of Bob Leung, Jose Parra and Carlos Savedra, be amended so as to authorize Interpreter Fung Ming's remaining in Chicago after the conclusion of the trial above referred to, pursuant to the request of the United States Attorney at Chicago, in order to be present at the hearing pending writ of habeas corpus in the cases of Chin Fluey and Hom Thi, 080-134 080-134 and upon the conclusion of the habeas corpus hearing, proceeding at the request of the United States Attorney, at Chicago, to St. Louis, Missouri, in search of Sam Wah, one of the co-conspirators in the Chicago cases, from thence returning to his official station at El Paso, it being necessary for Interpreter Ming to remain at Chicago until June 24th, leaving there at 11:35 p. m. on that date for St.Louis, Missouri, arriving at the

latter place at 7:35 a. m. the 25th, and leaving St. Louis for his official station at 11:02 p. m. on the 27th, and arriving at his official station at 5:50 p. m. June 29th.

Respectfully,

Luther C. Steward
Acting Supervising Inspector.

RST.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 1296-C

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

June 24, 1909.

The Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

S i r :

Referring to my letter of the 23rd instant, in reference to the Chinese conspiracy cases tried at Chicago, I beg to transmit herewith a copy of a communication just received from the United States Attorney at Chicago.

It will be noted that the said United States Attorney has already been in communication with District Attorney Boynton, with the view of having the two Mexicans returned to El Paso for trial, and of course this office will cooperate in every manner possible in the endeavor to bring these persons to justice in the El Paso district, as there can be no doubt of their guilt.

Respectfully,

Supervising Inspector.

RST

Enc. 17491.

(Copy)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS,

826-833 Federal Building

Chicago. June 21, 1909

Hon. F. W. Berkshire,
Supervising Immigrant Inspector,
San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Sir:

I have this day wired you as follows:

"Leung found guilty, Savedra and Parra not guilty but re-arrested to answer El Paso indictment. Am holding Johnson and Ming here to assist,"

I have also wired United States Attorney Boynton for a certified copy of the El Paso indictment against Parra and Savedra and have caused their arrest here to answer it. The case was set by Commissioner Foote for Friday, ten o'clock. I am holding Ming and Johnson here both for this case and for the deportation cases pending under habeas corpus cases here.

The verdict of the jury finding Parra and Savedra not guilty can be reconciled only by the fact that they were not connected with personal knowledge of the bringing into the city of Chicago of the Chinese persons from Mexico. This leaves open the question of whether or not they are guilty of bringing Chinese persons from Mexico into El Paso. Fortunately in order that justive may not be defeated, the indictments are still pending in the El Paso district and I have already communicated with United States Attorney Boynton offering him my co-operation yo bring about a conviction of Parra and Savedra there in El Paso. I assume that this will be his wish and that you will co-operate in this respect. Certainly Parra and Savedra should not be allowed to escape, in view of the strong evidence against them.

I trust that Mr. Johnson's absence here will not unduly inconvenience you. It seems imperative that he be here until the Chinese deportation cases from Alamogordo are disposed of, which I think will be within two or three days.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Edwin W. Sims,

RST United States Attorney.

NO. 120-C 6/24, 1909

REQUESTS AUTHORITY

FOR EXPENSE OF $ 12.80 ON 5/10-31/09

FOR meals ACCOUNT CASE OF

Fong Duey alias Ching Jeung

SEE FILE NO. 51977-[illegible]4

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

[illegible]/2-VI June 29, 1909.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

As recommended in your letter of the 23nd instant, No. 1363, authority is hereby granted covering the aggregate expenditure of $83.50, in payment to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co., for transportation used by Inspector James G. Door on the dates indicated, beginning with October 31, 1908 and ending January 5, 1909, in connection with his efforts to obtain evidence to be used against Conductor Maynard, who was convicted and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment in the Santa Fe Penitentiary, this officer being the Government's principal witness in the prosecution.

The above item is payable from the appropriation, "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act."

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.
Acting Commissioner-General.

Approved:

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

Assistant Secretary.

M:BIF

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 1296-C

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

June 23, 1909.

The Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

S i r :

Referring to previous correspondence, in reference to the indictment in Chicago, Illinois, of Bob Leung, Jose Parra, Carlos Savedra, Robert W. Stephenson, Jack W. Hetzel, H. W. Clark and two Chinese persons, residents of Chicago, charged with conspiring to violate Section 11 of the act approved September 13, 1888, in connection with which cases the writer was subpoenaed to Chicago to give testimony relating to the prosecution of the said persons, I desire to say that I left San Antonio on the 6th instant and reported in Chicago on June 8th, remaining in attendance at court until excused by the District Attorney, which occurred late on June 17th, and I returned at once to my official station, arriving here early on the morning of the 20th instant.

Upon my arrival at Chicago, I was informed that Stephenson, Hetzel and Clark had entered a plea of guilty, and that one of the Chinese residents of Chicago indicted with them had forfeited his bond, while the other had not been apprehended. This, of course, necessitated the trial of three of the defendants, namely, Leung, Parra and Savedra.

JUN 29 1909
FORMALLY ACKNOWLEDGED

The cases of the three defendants were called and the trial proceeded on June 9th. The defendants vigorously fought the cases, but the Assistant United States Attorney, who prosecuted the cases, was tireless in his efforts, and since my return to San Antonio I have been informed by telegram that Bob Leung was found guilty of the charge of conspiracy, while the two Mexicans were found not guilty. They were immediately arrested in Chicago with the view of returning them to El Paso, in order that they may answer to an indictment now pending at that place, charging them with aiding and abetting the illegal entry of Chinese.

I have no doubt the jury considered that the Mexicans were not sufficiently connected with the conspiracy case to justify it in bringing in a verdict of guilty, although I feel satisfied they were connected with the conspiracy case, yet the evidence was not as conclusive as it might have been. I feel confident of convicting them on the charge of aiding and abetting, as it is a clear case, in my judgment.

This office is gratified at the outcome of the Chicago cases, as the same are of great interest to this district and we have spent considerable time in assisting in the prosecution.

I presume the Inspector in Charge at Chicago will give full details of the case, as he was in attendance at

court all of the time, although the special agent of the Department of Justice apparently handled the cases.

Respectfully,

F.W. Berkshire
Supervising Inspector.

RST

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 1363-C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

June 22, 1909.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In connection with the preparation of the case United States versus Hiland D. Maynard et al, which, as the Bureau will recall, resulted in the conviction of Maynard and his sentence to eighteen months' imprisonment in the Santa Fe (New Mexico) Penitentiary, Inspector James G. Boor, stationed at San Marcial, New Mexico, who was the Government's principal witness in this prosecution, made frequent trips with Conductor Maynard over portions of the A., T. & S. F. Railway with a view to securing evidence to be later used against Maynard, and, in order not to arouse suspicion, accepted the offer of Conductor Maynard to carry him free of charge on the said trips.

As this transportation was used by Inspector Boor solely for the purpose of obtaining evidence in the prosecution at that time in preparation, it is felt that the railway company should be reimbursed for travel taken by this officer and, ac-

cordingly, an itemized list of trips made by Inspector Boor, with the regular tariff rate for the distance traveled, has been prepared and is embodied herein as follows:

1908			
Oct.	31.	Left San Marcial, N. M., at 8:12 A. M. on passenger train No. 9 for Las Cruces, New Mexico. Round-trip fare	$ 7.75
Nov.	6.	Left San Marcial for El Paso, Texas;	
"	7.	returned to San Marcial. Round-trip fare	11.80
Nov.	23.	Left San Marcial for Socorro, New	
"	24.	Mexico; returned to San Marcial. Round-trip fare	1.90
"	29.	San Marcial to Belen, New Mexico	2.95
"	30.	Belen to Las Cruces, New Mexico	7.25
Dec.	1.	Las Cruces to San Marcial, N. M.	4.30
"	3.	San Marcial, N. M., to El Paso, Tex.,	
"	4.	El Paso, Tex., to San Marcial, N. M. Round-trip fare	11.80
"	8.	San Marcial to Albuquerque, N. M.	
"	9.	Albuquerque to San Marcial, N. M. Round-trip fare	7.40
"	18.	San Marcial to Las Cruces, N. M.	4.30
"	19.	Las Cruces to Albuquerque, N. M.	8.40
"	21.	Albuquerque to San Marcial, N. M.	4.10
"	29.	San Marcial to Socorro, N. M.	1.05
1909			
Jan.	1.	San Antonio to Socorro, N. M.	.30
"	3.	Las Cruces to Belen, N. M.	7.25
"	5.	Belen to San Marcial, N. M.	2.95
			$83.50

It is, therefore, respectfully recommended that authority be granted for the reimbursement of $83.50 to the A., T. & S. F. Railway Company, same being a proper charge against the appropriation "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act"; voucher to be rendered in the name of the Railway Company on Form 573-B.

Respectfully,

F. O. Berkshire

WRC

Supervising Inspector.

No. 8/18.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
ROOM 522, COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILL.

June 22nd, 1909.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to report that on June 21st a verdict was rendered in the United States District Court in the case of United States vs Robert W. Stevenson et al.; finding the defendant, Bob Leung, guilty; and the defendants, Carlos Savedra and Jose Para, not guilty; of the charge of conspiracy to aid and abet the unlawful entry of Chinese persons from Mexico into the United States. The three defendants, Robert W. Stevenson, Jack Heltzel and W. H. Clark, pleaded guilty when arraigned. The defendant, Chin Yin Quai left Chicago a few days before he was to be arraigned and his bond of $2,500.00 was forfeited. The defendant, Sam Wah, alias Leung Goon, left Chicago before the indictment was returned and we have been unable to learn anything as to his whereabouts.

This indictment was reported to the Bureau in my letter of March 18th, 1909, No. 8/18, and is largely the result of information furnished by Severt Fredricksen to whom a reqard of $50.00 was ~~paid~~ in accordance with Bureau letter of February 16th, 1909, No. 52212/2. In working up the case at this end as well as at El Paso, a great deal of credit is due to the Special Agents of the Department of Justice with whom I have been in touch since the information was first obtained.

FOR JUN 29 1909
ACKNOWLEDGED

The case against the two Mexicans, Para and Savedra was rather weak as far as the conspiracy charge is concerned and immediately upon their discharge they were arrested on a warrant based upon an indictment returned at El Paso for aiding and abetting the entry of the two Chinese with whom they were arrested.

I am satisfied that the result of this prosecution will be of material assistance to the Bureau and the Officers in charge of the Mexican frontier in their work of suppressing Chinese smuggling from Mexico into the United States.

Respectfully,

L. T. Hunnum

Chinese Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52213/2

June 22, 1909.

Chinese Inspector in Charge,

Immigration Service,

Chicago, Ill.

Sir:

As requested in your letter of the 15th instant, No. 8/18, authority is hereby granted for the payment of $1.25 to Alex. J. W. Copelin, of Chicago, for furnishing, on June 12th, nine copies of the photograph of Chin Yin Quai, who forfeited his bond while under indictment for conspiracy in aiding and abetting the unlawful entry of Chinese from Mexico, and is now a fugitive from justice, said photographs, which were taken under an exigency of the service which would not permit of the delay incident to advertising, having been secured for the purpose of transmitting them to the different ports through which this man might depart for China.

Appropriation: "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act", voucher to be rendered on Form 573-B.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

Approved:

(Signed) Cyrenby McHarg.

Assistant Secretary.

EFH

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Telephone Harrison 319

CHICAGO, JUN 12 1909

Mr Plummer 577 Room, Nat. Bank Bldg.

To **ALEX. J. W. COPELIN,** Dr.

Commercial and Landscape Photographer

308-310-312-314-316 Dearborn Street

CHICAGO

To 9 PHOTOGRAPHS $ 1 25

Paid

No Discount on this Bill

No. 8/18

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IMMIGRATION SERVICE

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OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
ROOM 822, COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILL.

June 15th, 1909.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

Will you please grant me authority to pay the inclosed bill of Alex J. W. Copelin amounting to $1.25 for nine photographs taken June 12th, 1909?

These photographs are copies of a photograph of the Chinaman, CHIN YIN QUAI, who forfeited his bond while under indictment for conspiracy in aiding and abetting the unlawful entry of Chinese from Mexico and is now a fugitive from justice. I desire these photographs so as to send them to the different ports through which this man might depart for China.

These photographs were taken under an exigency of the service which would not permit of the delay incident to advertising.

Respectfully,

L T Hunnicutt

Chinese Inspector in Charge.

Inc.

8107

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2 June 22, 1909.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

Acknowledgment is made of the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, No. 821/1-C, referring to Bureau letter of May 25, 1909, No. 52212/2, granting authority for Inspector George J. Harris to pay Fong Suey the sum of $15.00, for furnishing information to the immigration office at El Paso, in regard to the smuggling of Chinese, and obtaining a certificate of residence, which item was to be incorporated in the personal expense account of Inspector Harris, in which you state that you are now in receipt of a communication from the officer named, wherein he advises that he is not in a position, financially, to reimburse Fong Suey in the sum specified.

In view of the above, and as it is now found practicable to render this charge on miscellaneous voucher, Bureau letter above mentioned is hereby amended so as to provide for the rendering of the item in question on voucher Form 573-B.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

Approved:

(Signed) Oscar S. McMurg.

FFH Assistant Secretary.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 821/1-C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

June 10, 1909.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to Department letter, dated May 25th, 1909, No. 52212/2, granting authority for Inspector George J. Harris, to pay Fong Suey the sum of $15.00 for furnishing information to the immigration office at El Paso, in regard to the smuggling of Chinese, which item was to be incorporated in the personal account of Inspector Harris, I beg to advise that this office is now in receipt of a communication from the officer named, wherein he states that he is not in a position, financially, to re-imburse Fong Suey in the sum specified.

In view of the foregoing it is respectfully requested that the Department authority, under date of May 25th, above referred to, be amended so as to authorize the payment of the account in question on miscellaneous voucher form 573-B, in which account will also be included the item of $50.00 authorized in Department letter, dated June 4th, No. 52212/2, which amount is to be rendered by the payee, Fong Suey, on a voucher in the regular manner.

Respectfully,

Luther C Steward

BK

Acting Supervising Inspector.

5221/2

FOR SMUGGLING CHINESE.

Judge Landis Hears How They Were Brought In From Mexico.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Complicated and carefully planned methods for smuggling Chinese into the United States with the collusion of railroad men were described in Judge Landis's court to-day by Assistant District Attorney Seward S. Shirer.

He told of a [illegible] beyond the Mexican border where the Chinese were penned during a brief schooling in how to evade the immigration inspectors, of the silent crossing of the Rio Grande under cover of night, of the boosting of the hapless Orientals over the high fence into the railroad yards at El Paso, Tex., where they were caught by trainmen, wrapped in blankets and concealed aboard through cars in clothes closets and iceboxes.

In Chicago, according to Mr. Shirer, receipts were given by Clark street Chinese merchants for the Chinamen delivered, which were then cashed at the rate of $50 a head in the restaurant of a Chinaman in El Paso.

The men on trial charged with conspiracy to break the United States immigration laws are Bob Leung of El Paso, a Chinaman, and Carlos Savedra and José Parra, two Mexicans, alleged to have escorted contraband Chinamen over the border. Sam Wah and Chin Yin Quai, Chicago Chinese, were indicted, but Wah has never been apprehended, and Quai, who is out on $2,500 bail, cannot be found.

Robert W. Stevenson, W. H. Clark and John Heltzel, three railroad employees also indicted, pleaded guilty and will turn State's evidence.

N.Y. Sun
June 10 '09

No. 8/18.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE.
ROOM 522, COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILL.

June 16th, 1909.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I inclose herewith bill of Alex J. W. Copelin, which was inadvertently omitted from my letter of June 15th, 1909, No. 8/18.

Respectfully,

L. J. Hummer

Chinese Inspector in Charge.

Inc.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 1363-C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

June 4, 1909.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further reference to the case United States versus Hiland D. Maynard, in which the defendant was recently convicted at the Las Cruces (New Mexico) term of court on the charge of bribery and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, I beg to advise that this office is just in receipt of information to the effect that the defendant has withdrawn his appeal and will serve his sentence.

Respectfully,
F. W. Berkshire
Supervising Inspector.

WRC

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 1226-C

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

June 4, 1909.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

K

S i r :

I beg to advise the Bureau that the writer was served with a subpoena on the 1st instant to appear as a witness in Chicago in the case of Robert W. Stephenson et al., which has been definitely set for trial at that place on June 8th. In accordance with authority contained in Departmental letter of May 27th, No. 52212/2, I will leave my official station for Chicago on Sunday, the 6th instant, which will enable me to reach that place during the morning of June 8th.

I am advised by the District Attorney that he will use every endeavor not to delay me in Chicago longer than is absolutely necessary, and I hope to return to my official station during the latter part of the coming week.

Respectfully,

F W Berkshire
Supervising Inspector.

RST

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52,212/2. June 4th, 1909.

Supervising Inspector,
Immigration Service,
San Antonio, Texas.

S i r :

As recommended in your letter of the 27th ultimo, No. 830-C, authority is hereby granted covering an expenditure of $2.95 in payment to H. A. Williams, Deputy Surveyor and Inspector of Customs, Kansas City, Missouri, for expenses incurred by him in connection with breaking seals on bonded M.K. & T. freight car No. 16795 at Topeka, Kansas, on December 3rd, 1908, which service was performed by request of the Inspector in Charge at El Paso, Texas, said expenditure being itemized as follows:

Railroad fare, Kansas City to Topeka, Kansas.....	$1.35
" " , Topeka to Kansas City, Mo.,.....	1.35
Dinner at Topeka, Kansas.....	.25
TOTAL.....	$2.95

The above expenditure is payable from the appropriation "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act", and, in order that settlement may be facilitated, a copy of this letter has been attached to the voucher submitted.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

Approved:

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

Assistant Secretary.

JFC

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52,212/2.

June 4th, 1909.

Supervising Inspector,
Immigration Service,
San Antonio, Texas.

S i r :

As recommended in your letter of the 27th ultimo, No. 830-C, authority is hereby granted for an expenditure of $3.65 in payment to Benjamin Warner, Deputy Surveyor and Inspector of Customs, Kansas City, Missouri, covering the reimbursement of expenses incurred by him in connection with breaking seals on banded M.K. & T. freight car No. 16795 at Topeka, Kansas, on November 27th, 1908, which service was performed by request of Inspector in Charge at El Paso, Texas, said expenditure being itemized as follows:

Street car fare to Union Depot, Kansas City,	$.05
Railroad fare Kansas City to Topeka, Kansas	1.35
Street car fare to C.R.I. & P. depot, Topeka	.05
Dinner at Topeka, Kansas	.35
Street car fare to U.S. Marshal's office at Topeka, Kan.	.05
Supper at Topeka, Kansas	.35
Street car fare to C.R.I. & P. depot, Topeka	.05
Railroad fare, Topeka to Kansas City, Mo.	1.35
Street car fare depot to Customs House, Kansas City	.05
TOTAL	$3.65

The above expenditure is payable from the appropriation "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act", and to facilitate settlement a copy of this letter has been attached to the voucher submitted.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

Approved:

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

Assistant Secretary.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

June 4, 1909.

52212/2

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of the 18th ultimo, No.821/1-C, you are advised that the circumstances of the case of Fong Suey have been given careful consideration.

You are hereby directed to proceed with the procurement of an order for his deportation to China in such a manner as to cause him as little inconvenience or embarrassment as possible. He should be held and maintained at the detention station in El Paso until the day before the date set for the departure of a party of Chinese for San Francisco, an understanding to be had that he will waive his right of appeal and proceed with such party without protest. If he can be of further service, as a witness or otherwise, by being held and comfortably but safely maintained in the El Paso station, and is perfectly willing to do so, there is no objection to that course being followed for a reasonable time.

You are also authorized to pay to the said Fong Suey the sum of $50. as remuneration for valuable information furnished, voucher

for said amount to be rendered by him in regular manner, payable from the appropriation for "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act."

It is noted that the Inspector in Charge at El Paso intimates that the information which led the smugglers to suspect Fong Suey may have been given out by someone connected with the Immigration Service, and it is desired that this feature of the matter be given careful attention as it is evident that a plan working to the material advantage of the Government has been frustrated by someone, and if that party is connected with the service he should be brought to account.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.
Commissioner-General.

Approved:

Acting Secretary.

AWP/CAS

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington June 3, 1909.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 52212/2

Memorandum for THE ACTING SECRETARY:

The attached papers relate in particular to an embarrassing situation in which the officers at El Paso find themselves because of unforeseen circumstances arising out of the case of one Fong Suey. This Chinaman was arrested and deported some time since and later returned to Juarez, Mexico, where he was met and recognized by one of the inspectors. He is of great intelligence, and finding himself recognized told the officer frankly that he had come back to Juarez for the purpose of being smuggled in. Out of this there grow up an arrangement under which Fong Suey furnished the Immigration officers with considerable information of value regarding the operations of the smugglers on the Mexican side, and his willingness to do this was cultivated with good effect. The smugglers have now ascertained that Fong Suey has been spying upon them and have run him out of Juarez and threaten to kill him if he returns. He took refuge in the immigration station at El Paso and is being cared for there.

Fong Suey is not entitled to enter this country, and, of course, if arrested and taken before a United States Commissioner would be promptly ordered deported as he has frankly told the officers that he has no claim of American birth or other claim to advance. He is so badly frightened that he would prefer to be deported rather than to go back into Mexico.

I suggest, as the most equitable solution of the matter possible, that in arranging for Fong Suey's deportation the matter be handled in such a way as to avoid his incarceration in jail, he to be held and maintained in the immigration station and not brought to trial until the day before a party of deportees is to be moved from El Paso to San Francisco, and by waiving his right to appeal (if he so elects as he doubtless would), any additional delay to be avoided; also that there be authorized as a reward for his assistance to the officers the payment of a sufficient amount of cash to maintain him until he can take up some occupation in his native land -- say $50. Of course, the statement of the Inspector in Charge, that Fong Suey's predicament is due to information having been given out by some one connected with the immigration office, should be made the subject of careful investigation and the Supervising Inspector will be advised to that effect.

Approved
Oct

AWP/CAS

Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor

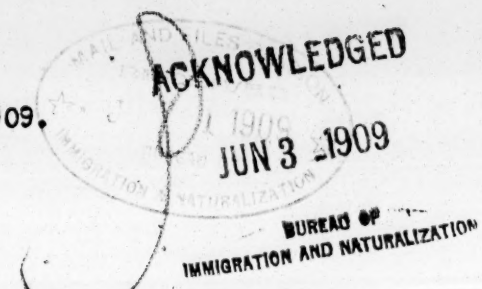
53212/2

TELEGRAM

VIA WESTERN UNION

4WU JN C 15 Paid Govt

San Antonio, Texas., May 29, 1909.



Immigration Bureau,

Washington, D. C.,

Reply Bureau telegram twenty-eighth, Fong Suey, did not register.

Bershire.

850am, May 30, 1909.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52812/2. May 28, 1909.

James G. Boor,

Chinese Inspector,

El Paso, Texas.

(Through Supervising Inspector,

San Antonio, Texas.)

Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of a report from the Supervising Inspector regarding the recently tried bribery case against Conductor Maynard in which you were the chief witness for the prosecution. It is noted with satisfaction that, notwithstanding the fact that you were subjected to a most rigorous and trying cross-examination, you were able to so deport yourself thereunder as to produce a proper impression upon the Court and jury, and that this fact is believed by the Supervising Inspector to be largely responsible for the conviction which ensued, by enabling the prosecution to place the facts before the jury in a clear and convincing manner.

The Bureau feels that you should be highly complimented in this connection and is glad to avail itself of this opportunity to do so.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

AWP/ARW

52212/2. May 28, 1909.

Immigration Service,
San Antonio, Texas.

Your number eight twenty-one line one, was Fong Suey registered and where.

KEEFE.

Attest:

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe,
Commissioner-General.

AHF/ARW

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

B

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 830-C

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

May 27, 1909.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

S i r :

In compliance with instructions contained in Bureau lettter of the 24th instant, No. 52212/4, I respectfully recommend that authority be granted covering an expenditure of $2.95, in payment to H. A. Williams, Deputy Surveyor and Inspector of Customs, at Kansas City, Missouri, for expenses incurred by him in connection with breaking seals on bonded M.K.& T. freight car No. 16795 at Topeka, Kansas, on December 3, 1908, which service was performed by request of the Inspector in Charge at El Paso, Texas, the account being itemized as follows:

See that fee for copy

Railroad fare Kansas City to Topeka, Kan.,	1.35
" " Topeka to Kansas City, Kan.,	1.35
Dinner at Topeka, Kansas,	.25
	$2.95

OWB

Voucher covering the payment of this account was forwarded to the Bureau by this office for settlement under date of April 26th last.

ACKNOWLEDGED
RST JUN 4 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

Respectfully,
Fw Berkshire
Supervising Inspector.

B

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 830-C

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

May 27, 1909.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

S-i r :

In compliance with request contained in Bureau letter of the 24th instant, No. 52212/4, I respectfully recommend that authority be granted for an expenditure of $3.65, in payment to Benjamin Warner, Deputy Surveyor and Inspector of Customs, Kansas City, Missouri, covering the reimbursement of expenses incurred by him in connection with breaking seals on bonded M.K.& T. freight car No.16795 at Topeka, Kansas, on November 27, 1908, which service was performed by request of Inspector in Charge at El Paso, Texas, the account being itemized as follows:

See Mar file for Copy

Street car fare to Union Depot, Kansas City,	.05
Railroad fare Kansas City to Topeka, Kansas,	1.35
Street car fare to C.R.I.& P. depot, Topeka,	.05
Dinnerat Topeka, Kansas,	.35
Street car fare to U. S. Marshal's office, at Topeka, Kansas,	.05
Supper at Topeka, Kansas,	.35
Street car fare to C.R.I.& P. depot, Topeka,	.05
Railroad fare Topeka to Kansas City, Mo.,	1.35
Street car fare depot to Customs House, Kansas City,	.05
	$3.65

ACKNOWLEDGED

JUN 4 1909

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Voucher covering the payment of this account was forwarded to the Bureau by this office for settlement under date of April 26th last.

Respectfully,

Supervising Inspector.

RST

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52,212/2.

May 27th, 1909.

Supervising Inspector,
Immigration Service,
San Antonio, Texas.

S i r :

The Bureau is in receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, No. 1296-C, quoting the contents of a letter received from the District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, regarding the removal proceedings instituted in your district against Robert W. Stephenson, Bob Leung, Jose Parra, Carlos Saavedra, Jack W. Metzel and W. H. Clark, in which he states that Interpreter Fung Ming, Inspector W. W. Johnson, Watchman Robert A. Johnson, Inspector Joseph W. Wallis and yourself will be needed as witnesses at the trial which will probably be reached the latter part of this month or early in June.

In view of the fact that the employees of this service cannot have their expenses paid on subpoenas, authority is hereby granted covering the expenses incurred by the persons above referred to in proceedings to Chicago, Illinois, upon the receipt of advices from the District Attorney as to the date that the case will be tried, payable from the appropriation "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act".

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

Approved:

(Signed) Oxnard McHarg.

Assistant Secretary.

M-JFC

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 1296-C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

May 18, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAY 20 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

S i r :

Referring to my letter of the 8th instant, reporting the various actions taken in the removal proceedings instituted in this district against Robert W. Stephenson, Bob Leung, Jose Parra, Carlos Savedra, Jack Hetzel and W. H. Clark, with the view of having said persons taken to Chicago to answer an indictment in that district charging them with conspiring to violate the Chinese Exclusion Act: I beg to state this office is informed that each of the persons named, with the exception of Bob Leung and possibly Jack Hetzel, will not further resist the removal proceedings, and, with the two exceptions noted, the persons named will be taken to Chicago for trial.

The District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois advises me as follows:

> "It now seems very probable that we will go to trial within two or three weeks on the cases of the defendants who have been removed and who have not appealed. I shall esteem it a favor if you will keep in touch with the witnesses

"from your El Paso office who will be needed here at the trial, so that in case the trial is reached during this month, or the early part of June, they will be in readiness to proceed to Chicago. I refer particularly to Fung Ming, the two Johnsons and Mr. Wallis. You will be needed as a witness on several important points, and I will keep you advised as to the probable date of the trial."

It will be noted from the above quotation that the United States Attorney at Chicago desires several officers as witnesses at the time these cases are tried, and as he indicates that the said trials may be had within a few weeks, and in view of the fact that the employes of this service cannot have their expenses paid on subpoenas, I would request that authority be granted authorizing expenses of Fung Ming, Inspector W. M. Johnson, Watchman Robert A. Johnson, Inspector Joseph H. Wallis and myself, incident to a visit to Chicago to appear as witnesses in the above styled cases, it being understood, of course, that the officers named will proceed to Chicago at such time as they may be advised by the District Attorney, that their presence at that place is necessary in connection with these cases. The expenses to be incurred are properly chargeable against the appropriation, "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act."

Respectfully,

ACKNOWLEDGED

MAY 27 1909

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

Fred Burkhart

Supervising Inspector.

RST

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2

May 25, 1909.

Supervising Inspector;

Immigration Service,

San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

Acknowledgment is made of your letter of the 10th instant, No. 821/1-C, reporting that one Fong Suey of Juarez, Mexico, has been for some time furnishing information to the immigration officers at El Paso in regard to the smuggling of Chinese, and was requested to obtain a certificate of residence, of which a number were reported as being fraudulently issued by Chinese in Mexico, such certificate having been procured by him at a cost of $15, which was the amount originally agreed upon.

In order that faith may be kept with this Chinaman, whose information has been valuable to the service, authority is hereby granted for Inspector George J. Harris to pay to Fong Suey the sum of $15 for the information and certificate furnished, said amount being payable from the appropriation "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act."

This method of payment through Inspector Harris is authorized in view of the fact that it will be impracticable to have a voucher submitted in the name of the payee, although a receipt of the latter should be incorporated in the account of the officer mentioned.

Respectfully,

Approved:

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor.
Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

No. 52212/2 May 24,1909.

Mr. Larned:

It seems to me that authority should be granted for the payment of $15. to Fong Suey for valuable information furnished, if it is possible to observe the request contained in Mr. Berkshire's letter of May 10th that the payment be authorized as a personal expenditure by the Inspector in Charge at El Paso.

Mr. Berkshire's letters of May 8th and 9th are exceedingly interesting, and I think should be brought to Mr. Keefe's personal attention if he has not already seen them.

Chief, Law Division.

AWP/CAS

No. 204
Ed. 5-4-08—500,000

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

52212/2 May 19, 1909.

Disbursing Clerk,

Department of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

The Bureau returns herewith, for cancellation, Government Transportation Request No. 37595, with coupon bearing same number, received from the Supervising Inspector, San Antonio, Texas, issued in the name of Inspector Thomas Topping for the purpose of the said officer's proceeding to Deming, New Mexico, to locate a witness in the case of the United States V. H. D. Maynard, it having been learned before transportation was secured upon said request that the witness in question was not located in Deming, and the trip in question was therefore not necessary.

Respectfully,

(signed) F. H. Larned.

Inc. 9006. Assistant Commissioner-General.

EFH

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2 May 19, 1909.

Chinese Inspector in Charge,

Immigration Service,

Chicago, Ill.

Sir:

As requested in your letter of the 11th instant, No. 8/18, authority is hereby granted for the payment of $1.75 to Alex. J. W. Copelin of Chicago, for furnishing nine copies of the photograph of the Chinese person Leung Goon, alias Leon Gung, who has been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago for aiding and abetting the unlawful entry of Chinese via El Paso, and left Chicago before the indictment was returned, such copies having been secured under an exigency of the service which would not admit of the delay incident to advertising, for the purpose of sending them to the different ports through which it was thought this man might possibly go to China.

Appropriation: "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act".

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe

Commissioner-General.

Approved:

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

Assistant Secretary.

EFH

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

53212/6

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

No. 821/1-C. May 18, 1909.

ACKNOWLEDGED
JUN 3 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

S i r :

Referring to my letter of the 10th instant, in regard to Chinese informant, Fong Suey, a resident of Juarez, Mexico, who has for some time past been furnishing the El Paso office with considerable very valuable information relating to smuggling operations in that vicinity, I desire to say that I am in receipt of a communication (copy of which is enclosed) from the Inspector in Charge at El Paso, to the effect that the persons interested in the illegal traffic of Chinese at El Paso commenced persecuting Fong Suey to such an extent that he sought refuge and asked for protection in our station at El Paso.

The Inspector in Charge presents the case to me for solution, stating very plainly that he is at a loss to know what to do. While this person has rendered the El Paso district very valuable services, yet, as I have previously advised the Inspector in Charge, there is no way under the law that I know of by which we might afford this person the protection of the laws of this country, as he

is clearly and unquestionably a Chinese laborer and not entitled to admission to the United States, he having failed to secure a laborer's return certificate when he left this country in the first instance.

Personally I deeply sympathize with this Chinaman, as I am confident he has honestly and conscientiously endeavored to assist us in our work at El Paso, but through some means the smuggling interests have discovered that he has been imparting information to this Service, and if there are any means by which he could be protected, I would recommend that such means be adopted; but it seems to me there is no legal way of affording him protection. It appears to me it will be necessary to direct his return to Mexico and when this is done, doubtless Fong Suey will be afraid to return to the interior of Mexico, and he will probably take the other alternative and endeavor to effect a surreptitious entry into this country. If this should be done, he will doubtless be apprehended and his deportation ordered. I am not at this time instructing the Inspector in Charge at El Paso to follow this course, but submit the matter to the Bureau before taking this action. Should the Bureau feel that it has the authority to grant this person any kind of immunity, or that it can suggest any plan

other than the one above referred to, I would request advices accordingly.

In my letter of the 10th instant, I referred to certificate of residence No. 2650 and stated that same had been returned to El Paso, as it was thought that the case of Fong Suey might be further complicated if this certificate was forwarded to the Bureau for cancellation. Fong Suey now claims that the original certificate belongs to some Chinaman in New York and that he has no further interest in the same, consequently I am forwarding said certificate herewith at this time for cancellation.

Respectfully,

F.W. Berkshire
Supervising Inspector.

Enc. 17324.

RST.

(Copy)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

Office of Inspector in Charge

El Paso, Tex.

No. 1589. May 12, 1909.

Supervising Inspector,
Immigration Service,
San Antonio, Texas.

S i r :

In further reference to the subject of my letter of May 8th, No. 1589, I have to advise you that Fong Suey came to this office on the morning of the 10th instant and reported that it would be impossible for him to remain longer in Juarez, Mexico, that he had been forced to leave the town on Sunday previous and had spent the day at a Chinese ranch somewhere in the neighborhood of that city; that the resident Chinamen of Juarez seemed determined that he should not remain in Juarez, and has instigated a systematic persecution of him in various ways; that he was not allowed to stop at any Chinese place in that city, and if he appeared at the depot in Juarez, he was immediately set upon by Chinese smugglers, who would knock his hat from his head and subject him to all manner of indignities, and had threatened to have him killed unless he left the city at once. Since that time Fong Suey has remained at this office and is here at this time. Neither the Chinamen of Juarez, Mexico, or El Paso are aware of his presence at this station, and it is understood that the smugglers of El Paso are endeavoring to determine his present whereabouts.

Fong Suey has about thirty dollars Mexican money at the present time; in addition to this, this office is indebted to him in the sum of fifteen dollars gold for the altered certificate of residence which was secured from Mar Shew, of Juarez, Mexico, through him (Fong Suey), the said certificate having been forwarded to you with my communication of May 8th, of even number herewith. In reference to the second certificate, issued in the name of Wah Kee, bearing a substituted photograph, also the work of Mar Shew, I have to advise you that Fong Suey is indifferent concerning the same. He has no intention of returning to Mexico,

and does not again expect to meet his friend Wah Kee, and apparently will be satisfied if he secures payment for the certificate prepared for him personally by Mar Shew. He states that the certificate issued in the name of Wah Kee is the property of a Chinese person residing somewhere near New York City; that the certificate was sent to Juarez, Mexico, to his friend with the understanding that the photograph should be removed and one of the friend attached, in order to enable the friend to use this certificate in gaining admission to this country. After such entrance to the United States had been obtained, it was the purpose of the parties involved in this scheme to return the certificate through the mails to Mar Shew, of Juarez, that the old and original photograph might be replaced and the certificate thereafter returned to its rightful owner in New York.

This being true, if you deem it the proper thing to do, I would respectfully suggest that the certificate in question be forwarded to the Bureau for cancellation, accompanied by such data relative to the case as will enable the Bureau to act intelligently in the event the person to whom the same was originally issued should apply for a duplicate.

At the present time Fong Suey is somewhat of a "white elephant" on the hands of this office. He states that he will be satisfied with whatever disposition may be made of him; that if it is thought best, he is willing to be deported to China, but that under no circumstances can he afford to take the risk of returning to Mexico. I am free to confess myself at a loss to offer any suggestion as to what might be a fair and appropriate disposition of this case. You of course understand that Fong Suey has furnished valuable information to this office since his return to Juarez from Hong Kong; that he has acted his part in good faith; that the discovery of his connection with this office is in nowise his fault; that if his statements are true, the information was given out by some one connected with this Service to the Chinese smugglers of El Paso. It is felt that this office is directly responsible for his unfortunate predicament, and I certainly do not feel disposed to turn him adrift at this time without some effort being made to secure to him at least a reasonable degree of personal safety. The matter is submitted to you in the hope that you will be able to offer some solution of the problem that will enable us to do our duty by this unfortunate Chinaman.

Respectfully,

(Signed) George J. Harris,
Inspector in Charge.

RST

No. 9/18.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
OFFICE OF CHIEF IMMIGRANT INSPECTOR
CHICAGO, ILL.

May 11th, 1909.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAY 13 1909
BUREAU OF

Sir:-

Will you please grant me letter of authority to pay the inclosed bill for $1.75 of Alex J. W. Copelin for making nine copies of the photograph of the Chinaman, LEUNG GOON, alias LEON GUNG, who has been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury of Chicago for aiding and abetting the unlawful entry of Chinese via El Paso, and who left Chicago before the indictment was returned?

I had these copies made in order to send to the different ports through which I thought this man might possibly go to China as I heard he was about to leave for China.

This work was performed under an exigency of the service which would not admit of the delay incident to advertising.

Respectfully,

L. T. Hermann

Chinese Inspector in Charge.

19.

Telephone Harrison 319

CHICAGO, MAY 6 1909

M R J Plummer

Empire Drafting

To **ALEX. J. W. COPELIN,** Dr.

Commercial and Landscape Photographer

308-310-312-314-316 Dearborn Street

CHICAGO

To 9 PHOTOGRAPHS $1.75

No Discount on this Bill

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

No. 821/1-C

May 10, 1909.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

ACKNOWLEDGED,
MAY 25 1909
Bureau of Immigration

Sir:

I beg to advise the Bureau that for some time past we have had a Chinese informant by the name of Fong Suey, who is a resident of Juarez, Mexico, who has, from time to time, given the officers at El Paso very valuable information in reference to the plans of the Chinese smugglers in and about El Paso. This is the same person whose deportation to China was reported in our letter of May 6, 1908. It appears that Fong Suey, after his return to China, proceeded again to Mexico through Canada, passing in-transit through Malone, New York, and out of the United States at New York City, and from there to Mexico City, from which place he later went to Juarez. His presence there was discovered by one of our officers, and after becoming convinced that he could not successfully evade the inspecting officers in this district, he apparently decided to give us the benefit of all information he might secure.

I am of the impression that Inspector Taylor furnished the Bureau with a copy of the report made by Inspector Wallis, which contained the substance of the first information imparted to the El Paso office by Fong Suey. Inspector Wallis'

report was, of course, supplied this office, as well as all subsequent reports containing the substance of the interviews with Fong Suey, and the information he has furnished has been quite interesting and valuable toward frustrating the plans of the smugglers. Fong Suey, of course, worked in a confidential capacity, and whenever he had information to impart an interview was arranged by telephone.

During the time that Fong Suey was giving the El Paso office confidential information he informed us that one Mar Shew, a resident of Juarez, was substituting photographs on certificates of residence, and had made the proposition to him, Fong Suey, to furnish him with a certificate of residence, upon which his photograph would be placed, the certificate to be furnished for $15.00 Gold. In order to have the actual demonstration that photographs were changed, the Inspector in Charge at El Paso instructed FongSuey to purchase a certificate from Mar Shew, with the understanding that he would be reimbursed in the amount expended. On the 6th instant Fong Suey appeared at the El Paso office in a very excited frame of mind, claiming that through some means the smugglers at Juarez had ascertained that he was giving our officers information.

I enclose a copy of a report submitted to this office by the Inspector in Charge which contains the result of the interview.

X ctf 50295 cancelled - HLP

I also enclose certificate No. 50295 referred to in X the report to which certificate is attached a good likeness of Fong Suey, and for which he is supposed to have paid the sum of $15.00 Gold. While it is not likely that we will ever be able to secure any further information from Fong Suey, yet, it would seem, in view of the good that he has done, he should not be compelled to lose the $15.00, and as a matter of fact he will not, as myself and the officers interested at El Paso will make good to him the amount. However, it seems to me that this is a proper expense against our appropriation, for which the Government should pay, and if the Bureau agrees with me I would request that authority be granted to pay the amount. The only way it can be done at this time, as it follows as a matter of course, the account could not be vouchered to Fong Suey, would be to have Inspector Harris pay the same, taking his receipt therefor, and include the amount in his personal expense voucher.

The other certificate, No. 2650, referred to in the enclosed report is being returned to the El Paso office with instructions to hold the same unless it should become necessary to return it to Fong Suey in order to protect him against the smugglers, and in case it should become necessary for this purpose to return it to Fong Suey to so mark it as to identify it at any future time.

X ctf 50295 cancelled - HLP

The other items of information given by Fong Suey, and as discussed in the copy of letter enclosed, will be given the proper attention, and the results accomplised therefrom will be promptly and fully reported to the Bureau.

Certificate of residence enclosed herewith should, of course, be cancelled.

Respectfully,

F.W. Berkshire

Supervising Inspector.

RK
Incl. No. 5936

San Antonio

No. 1589.

May 8, 1909.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

I beg to advise now that Fong Suey visited this office on the 6th instant immediately following Tung Ming's return from Roswell, N. M., and stated that it would be necessary for him to leave Juarez, Mexico as soon as he could possibly arrange to do so. He stated that information had been secured by the Chinese smugglers of Juarez to the effect that he was connected in some way with the officers at this station and was furnishing information daily over the telephone and otherwise relative to the movements of the smugglers. When questioned as to how this information was secured by the smugglers he replied that some officer connected with this service had reported the matter to Wong Aloy who in turn had furnished the information to Har Been and that individual had visited Juarez and posted the smugglers on that side. Fong Suey was questioned very closely with a view to determining if possible the officer in this service who had given the information to Wong Aloy. However, he was only able to state that Wong Aloy had made the statement that he had a number of good friends among the officers at this station and that one of them had informed him

that Fong Suey was connected with the office and was furnishing information which lead to the apprehension of Chinamen who had been smuggled from Juarez into the United States at this port. As a result of this discovery the Chinese Free Masons of Juarez, Mexico, held a meeting and requested Fong Suey to be present and make a statement as to the reliability of the report circulated against him. Of course nothing remained for this unfortunate Chinaman to do but to attend the meeting and deny the charges brought against him. This he reports he did, but it seems his denial was not accepted in good faith by the smugglers. At this time he is not allowed to enter any one of the Chinese places in Juarez, being absolutely distrusted by the parties engaged in the smuggling business in that city. He is without funds and is therefore unable to leave Juarez at the present time, although he has been urgently advised to do so by one or two of his friends in that town who still apparently have faith in him.

It is needless to state that this office, of course, has no idea as to which one, if any, officer stationed at this station furnished the information as alleged to Fong Aloy. However, it is believed that the same could not have been disclosed in any other manner in as much as the information was carried from the American side of the river to Juarez, Mexico, by Mar Seen, one of the most persistent of the Chinese smugglers of El Paso. It is known to this office that Fong Suey was exceedingly cautious on each and every occasion when he visited this station from Juarez and it is not believed that the fact that he has personally appeared at this office is known now

to the smugglers on the American or Mexican side of the river. At the time of his visit to this station as above referred to Fong Suey was apparently very much excited and ill at ease. It is understood that a reward of three hundred dollars has been offered by the El Paso smugglers and one hundred by the smugglers of Juarez for reliable or direct evidence that will show the guilt of Fong Suey to the charge brought against him, and it is believed that if evidence should be furnished, whether reliable or unreliable, it will not be safe for him to remain in Juarez. He is at present, however, in that city and was advised before leaving this office on the 6th instant to return there, but that if any demonstration should occur which would lead him to believe that he was in grave danger at any time he should at once report to this office, where he would be duly protected until such time as arrangements might be made to get him out of reach of those who wish to do him harm.

While here on the 6th instant he furnished information to the effect that twenty five or thirty resident Chinese smugglers of Juarez had left for Vera Cruz to meet a steamer due to arrive there about this time and upon which it is understood some four or five hundred Chinese persons will be landed direct from Hong Kong. These smugglers have gone there for the purpose of vieing with each other for clients who wish to smuggle into the United States at this port. It is understood that the steamship to arrive at Vera Cruz is being operated in connection with the National Lines of Mexico, which would indicate that few, if any, of the Chinese applicants for admission at the port of Vera Cruz, will be denied.

In addition to the above I beg to advise you that on the 6th instant Fong Suey stated that he had received from Mar Shew of Juarez, the certificate of residence which that individual had agreed to provide him with; that the certificate was at the time in his trunk in Juarez. Before leaving this station he agreed to mail the same to this office on the following day and on this date the certificated referred to, together with another prepared by the same indivudual was received through the mails from Fong Suey by Interpreter Fung Ming. For your information and examination the certificates referred to are inclosed herewith. To an unpracticed eye they might serve the purpose for thish they were intended, but to one who has experience in the examination and handling of certificates of residence the fat that they have been provided with new photographs would be instantly observed. The certificates in question, Nos. 50295 and 2650, in the names Lee Henry and Wah Kee respectively, were made at the instance of Fong Suey and his friend, the name of the friend being at present unknown to this office. In transmitting these certificates to this office Fong Suey states that his friend has left Juarez for Torreon, Mexico, in search of work. Before departing from Juarez he requested Fong Suey to keep the certificate for him until he should return. At the time the certificates were delivered to Fong Suey Mar Shew requested that they be not used until a month or two later, as conditions on the border at the present time were very unsatisfactory. He further stated to Fong Suey that altered papers of the kind in question had been passed to the number of twenty or thirty within the last year. He also re-

quested Fong Suey not to say where he secured the paper, but to claim that it was given him by a friend if he should be questioned. Mar Shew was paid thirty dollars Mexican money each for the certificates herewith inclosed. You will recall that Fong Suey placed an order with Mar Shew for a certificate of this character at the suggestion of the service at this station and with the understanding that the certificate was being secured for this office and that he would be reimbursed for the outlay. It is respectfully requested that you advise me whether or not it would be possible for you to secure from the Department authority for the payment of fifteen dollars for this paper. You will understand, of course, that the amount paid by Fong Suey will be immediately refunded to him by certain officers in this service at El Paso, and if it is possible I believe that the officers concerned should not have to stand this expense.

With regard to the certificate No. 2650, issued in the name Wah Kee, no understanding was had with Fong Suey in connection therewith. However, I am not in favor of releasing it and if you deem it proper I would respectfully suggest that arrangements may be made for retaining it and hving it canceled by the Bureau. Of course you will realize that Fong Suey would be called upon by his friend for the certificate in question and that it would be necessary for him to make some explanation as to what disposition he made of it. Should he not be in a position to refund to his friend alias Wah Kee the amount of money Wah Kee had invested in the certificate it would strengthen the suspicion of the Chinese smugglers against Fong Suey and render his presence in Mexico all the more dangerous.

You will recall that an altered certificate similar to the two inclosed herewith was presented at this station sometime since by a Chinese person who was subsequently arrested and ordered deported, the photograph of the person arrested having been only recently placed upon the certificate. This would indicate to my mind that some person, possibly an American, is working in connection with Mar Shew of Juarez, Mexico, and that certificates are being made up in this manner wherever a Chinaman has the price and is willing to take the risk involved in presenting and claiming an altered certificate..

This office will await an expression of opinion from you in connection with this matter with great interest, and it is hoped that you may suggest some plan of action whereby it will be possible for this service to take steps which would lead to the identity andpunishment of those who are engaged in this work.

Respectfully,

(Signed) George J. Harris,

Inspector in Charge.

JHH/RD
Incl. 5204

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

No. 1363-C. May 9th, 1909.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAY 15 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

S i r :

Respectfully referring to previous correspondence in reference to the attempt made by one Hiland D. Maynard, a conductor on the Santa Fe Railway, to bribe Inspector James G. Boor, in connection with which it was evident several persons were involved, I desire to review the case, as briefly as possible, in one letter on the subject, and beg to submit the following:

At the beginning of the spring term of the Federal court at Las Cruces, which convened on April 5th, there was presented to the grand jury evidence secured through the efforts of the officers in this district concerning the operations of Maynard, Green, Miller and Mar Chew, with reference to their traffice in the smuggling and passing of contraband Chinese into the United States. At our suggestion to the United States Attorney, a great number of witnesses, who appeared to us to have some knowledge of the conditions, were subpoenaed, even though in some instances the actual knowledge of some of the witnesses appeared to be slight; yet this course was fully justified, as subsequent

events indicated.

At the conclusion of the investigation made by the grand jury, the following indictments were returned:

April 7th, against Hiland D. Maynard, on the charge of bribery, in violation of Sections 5450 and 5451 R.S.U.S.,

April 8th, against Hiland D. Maynard, Lon Miller, Mar Chew, Wesley B. Green and G. M. Scott, charging them with conspiracy, in violation of Section 5440 R.S.U.S.

April 8th, against Hiland D. Maynard and Edward M. Fink, on the charge of conspiracy, as above,

April 8th, against Edward M. Fink, charging him with aiding and abetting the unlawful entry of Chinese, in violation of Section 11 of the Act of July 5th, 1884, as amended,

April 26th, against Carl Fred Grapengeter, charging him with perjury, in violation of Section 5392 R.S.U.S., he having testified falsely as a witness in behalf of the defendant, Maynard, in the bribery case.

Certified copies of the indictments against Fink, Scott and Mar Chew were sent from Las Cruces to El Paso, and complaints sworn thereon for the apprehension of the persons named at El Paso. These persons fought removal proceedings before the United States Commissioner at El Paso, who ordered their removal, whereupon the case was presented to Judge Maxey, of the District Court for the Western District of Texas, who ordered the cases remanded to the Commissioner for the taking of additional testimony, on which that officer is still engaged. It is generally understood that Fink has

fled to Mexico, and will forfeit his bond of $2,000, given to appear before the Commissioner at El Paso in the removal proceedings, although at this time his case has not been called.

Inspector Green was arrested at Las Cruces shortly after the indictment was returned against him, as were also Maynard and Miller, they having already appeared at that place in furtherance of their appearance bond. The three last named defendants entered a plea of not guilty.

The bribery case against Hiland D. Maynard was called before Judge Parker, of the United States District Court for the Third Judicial District of New Mexico, on April 15th. Inspector Boor was, of course, the principal witness for the Government, and it is a pleasure for me to say that he made and excellent showing, notwithstanding the fact that he was subjected to a most rigid cross-examination for a continuous period of two days and one night. After the Government rested in this case, the defense placed on the stand Carl F. Grapengeter, who apparently perjured himself, for which he was promptly indicted. This case finally went to the jury at three o'clock on the after-noon of April 26th, and, after being out about two hours, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. On May 1st Maynard was brought into court and a sentence of eighteen months in the penitentiary

at Santa Fe; was imposed, also that he pay a fine of $150, and the costs of prosecution, he to remain in jail until such fine and costs are paid.

In connection with this case, it is reported that there was a touching scene in the court-room at the time sentence was passed, as the Judge, the District Attorney, as well as counsel for the defense, had been personally acquainted with Maynard for a considerable period, which fact made the disagreeable duty of the court doubly hard to perform. The Judge stated that, so far as Maynard was personally concerned, he felt disposed to give him a very light sentence, but the court further stated that his case was not an isolated one, but, on the contrary, only one of a number of offenses committed by the defendant and others, therefore, for the protection of society and in order to put a stop to the wholesale illegal importation of contraband Chinese, he felt that he should make an example of this offender that might be heeded by others.

The defendant, by his attorneys, gave notice of appeal, and the court fixed the appeal bond at $2,000.

At the beginning of the trial, Lon Miller, one of the defendants in the conspiracy case and Maynard's former porter, was sworn as a witness for the defense; subsequently, it seems, he became angered at Maynard, and communicated with the District Attorney, saying he desired to make a statement. After being cautioned several times that such statement as

he might make would be used against him, he declared that the testimony of Inspector Boor was true, and that he, Miller, was implicated as charged, as was also Maynard, Mar Chew, Fink, Scott and one Ira E. Kennedy. On May 1st, shortly before sentence was pronounced in the Maynard bribery case, Miller sent for the United States Attorney and indicated a desire to make a further confession, claiming that he did not care to wait in jail in Las Cruces until the fall term of court and then probably be required to serve an additional sentence in the penitentiary. He was again advised that, if he desired to make a statement voluntarily, it would be received, but that no promise of immunity would be extended him. He made a further statement at that time corroborating that formerly made by him, and, in addition, implicated in the conspiracy cases one F. O. Wilds, who has long been suspected of being engaged in the Chinese smuggling business; also one Charlie Wadlington, another conductor on the Santa Fe, as well as a Mexican who piloted the Chinamen from Juarez or El Paso to White Spur, where they were loaded on Maynard's train. As a result of this further confession, it is expected that other indictments will be found on conspiracy charges at the meeting of the grand jury next fall. After receiving the second confession from Miller, he changed his plea of not guilty to that of guilty, and the court imposed a sentence in his case of eleven months in

jail, and to pay the costs of his prosecution or remain in jail until same were paid.

Miller's confession materially strengthens the case, particularly against Mar Chew, of El Paso, whom we are very anxious to convict, as it is believed he is one of the prime movers in the smuggling business at El Paso.

The importance of the conviction in the Maynard case, in my judgment, cannot be over-estimated. It is certainly the result of a long and hard struggle at El Paso between the officers of our service, in the interests of law and order, as against those who thrive and prosper from ruthless violations of the law, and I certainly believe this conviction will have a far-reaching effect in the way of deterring future offenders. The allied forces of the smugglers seemed to realize that the losing of the Maynard case meant the beginning of the end, and the intentfon seemed to be to win by fair means if possible, by foul means if necessary.

I am informed that it was apparent that considerable "Chinese" money seemed to be circulating at Las Cruces, and this report became so strong that Judge Parker discharged the entire panel of jurymen, comprising the general venire, with the exception of one man, upon information received by him that some of them had been improperly approached. A new panel was drawn and kept under close surveillance.

It is stated that the Maynard bribery case was one of the hardest fought in the history of criminal prosecution in New Mexico, and, for the successful outcome of the bribery case, great credit is due the prosecuting attorneys, who were tireless in their efforts in presenting the case to the jury. Credit is also due Inspector Boor, and, while I had previously stated that I had considerable doubt whether he would stand the ordeal through which I knew he would have to pass, I wish to say at this time, in my judgment, there are comparatively few who could have stood the gruelling he received at the hands of the defendant's attorneys, and, if the Bureau would care to do it, I would request that it cause a letter to be written to Inspector Boor showing him that his services are appreciated.

It is to be regretted that the conspiracy cases could not have been tried at this term of court, but on account of the fact that the Maynard bribery case was so long drawn out, the court could not give additional time to the Government, owing to a very large criminal docket pending in the Territorial court.

Respectfully,

F.W. Berkshire

Supervising Inspector.

DSK.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

. 1296-C. May 8, 1909.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
• Washington, D. C.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAY 13 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

S i r :

Respectfully referring to the case of Robert W. Stephenson et al., indicted in Chicago on the charge of violating the Chinese Exclusion Act (Bureau File No.52212/2), it is thought that this office can give the details of the proceedings in this district more satisfactorily than could the Inspector in Charge at Chicago, on account of the fact that removal proceedings in this case have been pending in this district for a period of about one month.

It will be recalled that the Special Agents of the Department of Justice located at Chicago secured confessions from Yanner and Bees, as a result of which indictments were found in Chicago against three persons in that city, whose names I do not have, also Robert W. Stephenson, Bob Leung, Jose Parra, Carlos Savedra, Jack Hetzel and W. H. Clark, all of El Paso. A special agent of the Chicago office visited El Paso in connection with these cases, and when the indictments were returned in Chicago, certified copies were furnished this

special agent, and with the assistance of our office at El Paso, Hetzel and Clark were arrested in New Mexico, while the other four persons named were arrested in El Paso. One of the Assistant United States Attorneys, Mr. Shirer, came to this district to assist in conducting removal proceedings.

The cases of Clark and Hetzel, in New Mexico, were first called, and Clark admitted his identity and accepted an order of removal to Chicago, while in the case of Hetzel it was necessary to introduce additional evidence. The District Court sitting at Alamogordo ordered the removal of Clark and Hetzel to Chicago, but the attorneys representing the latter filed an application for a writ of habeas corpus, which was subsequently denied by the Court at Las Cruces. The attorneys claim they expect to appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico from the decision of the District Court in the habeas corpus proceedings.

Prior to the calling of the Chicago removal cases in El Paso before the Commissioner for hearing, the cases of Mar Chew et al., for removal to New Mexico (which cases have been previously discussed) had been heard and the Commissioner found probable cause, but when the Mar Chew case was certified ~~in~~ to the District Court for the purpose of having the order for removal signed, it will be recalled that the Judge remanded the case

with instructions to take all testimony tendered. When the Chicago cases were finally called before the Commissioner, the same procedure as in the Mar Chew case was followed. This order made it necessary for the Government to practically try its case before the Commissioner, but at the conclusion of the hearing the Commissioner found probable cause and certified the records to the District Court at Austin, at which place argument was presented under date of April 29th. The Court took the matter under advisement and on the 3rd instant ordered the four persons who are now in custody at El Paso removed to Chicago for trial, holding that there was probable cause, that the defendants were identified, and that the court in the Northern District of Illinois had jurisdiction.

The removal proceedings in these cases were most bitterly contested, and the attorneys representing Bob Leung applied for a writ of habeas corpus from the decision of the District Court, which writ was denied on the 6th instant, and an appeal has been allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States .

I am informed by the District Attorney that Stephenson has not decided as yet whether he will appeal to the Supreme Court, though considering the matter, but he must determine the question very shortly. The two Mexicans will not appeal.

It will be recalled that Parra and Savedra were arrested in El Paso for aiding and abetting in the illegal entry of two Chinamen and that they were held to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury. While a nominal bond was exacted for their appearance in the smuggling case, which they could not give, and so far as I know they could not secure the services of an attorney, yet when they were brought into court upon removal proceedings, they were each represented by an attorney. It is quite evident that Bob Leung, the Chinaman, is the one person of the number above referred to who is least desirous of going to Chicago for trial, and it is believed that if he were not involved, none of the others would have resisted removal in the first instance.

The Assistant United States Attorney, of Chicago, who is now here, advises me that he expects to urge upon the District Attorney of Chicago the necessity for having these cases advanced on the Supreme Court calendar, when the same finally reach that court. I certainly hope he may be successful in the matter, and would urgently ask the Department to render any assistance possible in having the cases advanced, in order that the trials may be had in Chicago next fall. I firmly believe that when the cases are brought to trial, convictions will follow, as the evidence secured in that place through the confessions of Yanner and Bees is very strong, and much of it dovetails with evidence we had secured in

and about El Paso, which, of course, has been supplied to the Assistant District Attorney.

Respectfully,

Fw Buckshire

Supervising Inspector.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2 May 7, 1909.

The Honorable,

The Attorney-General.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, No. 145123/12, advising of the receipt of a telegram from Mr. W. H. H. Llewellyn of Las Cruces, New Mexico, who has been appointed to assist Mr. Cooley in the conduct of the case at Las Cruces, stating that the first case, which was that of Conductor Maynard of the Santa Fe Railway, ended on the 26th ultimo by the jury returning a verdict of guilty.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

Acting Secretary.

H-BLF
DEM

WRH-EBM

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER.

Cor/f

145123-12

Department of Justice,
Washington.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
MAY 3 - 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

May 1, 1909.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
BUREAU OF
RECEIVED
MAY - 1909
MAIL AND FILES DIVISION

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

Referring to previous correspondence in relation to the cases arising out of the smuggling of certain Chinese across the Mexican border, I beg to advise you that I am in receipt of a telegram from Mr. W. H. H. Llewellyn, of Las Cruces, New Mexico, who was appointed to assist Mr. Cooley in the conduct of the case at Las Cruces, stating that the first case, which was that of Conductor Maynard of the Santa Fe Railway, ended on the 26th instant by the jury returning a verdict of guilty, United States Attorney Leahy also participating in the trial.

Respectfully,

Robert Ellis

Acting Attorney General.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
MAY 3- 1909
IMMIGRATION.
DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Dept.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

No. 1401/4. 212/2 May 5, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAY 15 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I beg to transmit herewith for cancellation government transportation request No.37595, with coupon bearing same number, issued in the name of Inspector Thomas Topping for the purpose of the said officer's proceeding to Deming, New Mexico, to locate a witness in the case of the United States versus H. D. Maynard, it having been learned before transportation was secured on the said request that the witness in question was not located in Deming, and the trip in question was therefore not necessary.

Respectfully,

F. W. Berkshire
Supervising Inspector.

RWS
Enc #5284.

Crossed to Pan Am. Transpn Co

Return to Disk clerk

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

No. 984-C. May 1st, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAY 5 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of Bureau letter of the 27th ultimo, No. 52212/2, enclosing copy of a communication addressed to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury under date of the 21st ultimo, giving the names of Customs Inspectors who have been assigned to Big Springs, Texas, Tucumcari and San Marcial, New Mexico, for the purpose of assisting our officers in opening freight cars in search of contraband Chinese.

Respectfully,

Luther C. Steward
Act. Supervising Inspector.

WRC

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

No. 1363-C. April 27, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAY 1 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to previous correspondence relating to the attempt made by one H. D. Maynard, to bribe Inspector James G. Boor, I desire to say that I am just in receipt of a telegram from the Inspector in Charge at El Paso, to the effect that Maynard was convicted on this charge by a jury at Las Cruces, New Mexico, on the 26th instant. The sentence has not as yet been imposed. The details connected with this case will be fully discussed later, as soon as various other cases which are now pending in the New Mexico district are disposed of.

Respectfully,

F. W. Berkshire
Supervising Inspector.

EAD

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

58213/2. April 27, 1909.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

The Bureau acknowledges receipt of your several letters of April 10th (two), 16th and 18th, regarding the criminal and removal proceedings now pending in your District, the contents of which have been carefully noted.

There is inclosed a copy of a letter dated the 21st instant, received from the Treasury Department regarding the stationing of customs officers at Big Springs, Tucumcari and San Marcial to break seals in the assistance of your officers charged with the duty of apprehending smuggled Chinese.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

AWP/ARW.

Incl. No. 3040.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52312/2. April 27, 1909.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant (59619-T), in which you state that Customs inspectors have been stationed at Big Springs, Texas, and Tucumcari and San Marcial, New Mexico, to remove customs seals from cars arriving from Mexico in order to facilitate a search by immigrant inspectors for contraband Chinese.

Please accept the thanks of this Department for the action mentioned.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

Acting Secretary.

Hon. Franklin MacVeagh,

Secretary of the Treasury.

AWP/ARW

DIVISION OF CUSTOMS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

59619
T

April 21, 1909.

APR 23 1909

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
APR 23 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of December 9th, last, relative to the stationing at certain points in Texas and New Mexico of customs inspectors to remove customs seals from cars arriving from Mexico to facilitate a search by the inspectors of your Department for contraband Chinese, I have the honor to advise you that Sterling Price has been assigned to Big Springs, Tex., Charles E. Cerwinka to Tucumcari, N.M. and Fletcher E. Maxwell to San Marcial.

Respectfully,

No inclosure.

Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
APR 22 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52812/2 April 24th, 1909.

Chinese Inspector in Charge,

Immigration Service,

Chicago, Ill.

S i r :

As requested in your communication of the 13th instant, No. 8/18, the Bureau has had made a photographic copy of the photograph on certificate of residence number 126399, and incloses herewith six (6) copies of the same.

Respectfully,

(signed) F. H. Larned

Assistant Commissioner-General.

Incl. 5915
P-MAL

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

52212/2 April 22nd, 1909.

James K. Taylor, Esq.,
Supervising Architect,
Treasury Department.

S i r :

Referring to the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury dated December 28th, 1904, (miscellaneous), I beg to request that photographic copies be made of the photograph on certificate of residence number 126399, seven (7) copies of the same to be furnished.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

P-MAL

No. 8/18.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

212/2

OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
CHICAGO, ILL.

April 13th, 1909.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Department of Commerce and Labor,

Washington, D. C.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
APR 15 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Sir:-

Would you please send me a photograph of the photograph attached to certificate of residence No. 126399 issued at Philadelphia April 17th, 1894 to LEON SUNG?

This is the Chinaman who was indicted under the name of Leung Goon, alias Sam Wah, as one of the men implicated in the conspiracy of bringing Chinamen in through El Paso. This Chinaman has disappeared and I desire the photograph as an aid to identify him.

Respectfully,

L. S. Hawkins

Chinese Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No.1363-C.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
EL PASO, TEX.
April 18,1909.

212/2

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
APR 23 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Hon.commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my letter of the 16th instant,reporting the action of the District Judge in remanding the case of Mar Chew, et al,to the Commissioner to take further testimony in connection with the application to have such persons removed to New Mexico for trial,I beg to quote the order below as it is thought the same will be of interest to the Bureau and give it a good idea of some of the difficulties which are confronting us in the prosecution of these cases,as such order certainly gives the defendants ample opportunity to fully inquire into our case,which it seems evident it is intended to do as all witnesses who appeared before the grand jury at Las Cruces have been subpoenaed to appear before the Commissioner at this place on behalf of the defense:

"United States of America
vs
Mar Chew.

Be it remembered that of this the 15th day of April,1909,came on to be heard the application of the defendant,Mar Chew,to remand this cause to the Commissioner before whom these proceedings were instituted for the purpose of taking further testimony herein and the court having heard said application and being fully advised in the premises is of the opinion that said application should be granted. It is therefore the order of this court that the proceeding be remanded to the Commissioner,George

B.Oliver,with instructions to take all such testimony as may be tendered herein by either the Government or the defendant,and transcribe the same and file it with the United States Judge for the Western District of Texas at Austin, Texas,on April 29th,1909,together with his certificate ~~xf~~ as t probable cause or want of probable cause herein. In such hearing he shall take all testimony tendered noting the objection of either party thereto. Provided however that on said hearing no witness shall be required to disclose any proceedings of the grand jury and no witness shall be compelled to give testimony tending to incriminate himself.

During the pendency of said proceedings the defendant may be admitted to bail in the sum of two thousand dollars, the bond to be approved by said Commissioner."

This oredr of sourse applies in all removal proceedings which are now pending in this district which includes the Chicago cases. It is safe to predict at this time that the cases of Mar Chew,G.M.Scott and Ed.M.Fink will not be brought to trial at the present term of court now in session at Las Cruces,but I am informed by Mr Cooley that it is the intention to proceed with the trial of Maynard,Miller and Green just as soon as the bribery case against Maynard,which is now on trial,has been disposed of.

I might add that Mr.Cooley is being kept fully advised of happenings in these cases at this place.

Respectfully,

J.B. Burkhart

Supervising Inspector.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
EL PASO, TEX.

No. 1363-C

April 16, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
APR 23 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Respectfully referring to my letter of the 10th instant reporting the indictment at Las Cruces, N. M., of Hiland D. Maynord, Lon Miller, Wesley B. Green, G. M. Scott, Ed. M. Fink, and Mar Chew, I beg to state that as previously advised the three last named persons were taken into custody at El Paso and the defendants are strenuously resisting removal from this district. The removal proceedings in the cases of Mar Chew and G. M. Scott was called before the United States Commissioner at this place on the evening of the 12th instant and the hearing continued a part of the 13th. On the 14th instant the Commissioner rendered his decision and ordered their removal to Las Cruces. On the 15th the order of removal was presented to the District Judge for signature, but the attorneys for the defense made an application to have the case remanded to the commissioner on the ground that the commissioner had excluded testimony which he should properly have admitted on behalf of the defendants. After rather lengthy discussions of the law points involved between the attorneys for the defense and the Government the Court made the statement from the bench to the effect that this was the first contested removal case which

had ever come before him during his judicial career, covering a period of about twenty years, and that he desired to fully inform himself as to the procedure and in order that the facts might all be before him he directed that the case be remanded to the commissioner with instructions to the commissioner to take all testimony presented by either the Government or the defense and for the commissioner to note objections and exceptions and he, the Judge, would pass upon the evidence when the case was presented to him ,and he further directed that a transcript of the evidence be taken and certified to him at Austin, Texas, not later than April 29th, at which time he will hear the attorneys for both sides and will decide whether or not he will issue the removal order. Of course the order remanding the case contained a proviso that any witness who might be called before the commissioner should not disclose any of the proceedings before the grand jury, nor should any such witness be required to give evidence which might tend to incriminate such witness. While Mr. Cooley and District Attorney Boynton contended that under the decisions of the Supreme Court it was not in any sense necessary for the Government to present to the commissioner, ~~xxx xxxxx~~, only sufficient evidence to establish the identity of the defendants as the persons who were indicted at Las Cruces, yet the court seemed to be desirous of having all information on the subject in order that he might carefully look into the facts and law with a view of definitely settling the question. The order of the court would seem to force the Government to some extent to expose its evidence, as the defendants' attorneys have sub-

poenaed as witnesses in its case all the witnesses who appeared before the grand jury at Las Cruces, hence it will be seen that with the opportunity afforded them to ask questions of most any character which can only be objected to by the Government and not ruled out by the commissioner opens the way to question our witnesses on any subject the defense may see fit.

The commissioner will begin to take further testimony during the early part of next week and I anticipate that Assistant Attorney General Cooley will be present, as I am of course keeping him fully advised in reference to proceedings at this place.

Concerning the bribery case against Maynord, which I stated in my previous communication was to have been called for trial at Las Cruces on the 12th instant, I desire to say that on that date sufficient facts were presented to the trial judge to satisfy him that the defendants or some one interested in their behalf, had been tampering with the petit jurors, and I am unofficially advised that at least half of the panel of twenty-four had apparently been "fixed". As a result of the information furnished to the court the Judge discharged the entire panel and ordered a new one for Wednesday, the 14th. I am informed by Inspector Harris, who is now in Las Cruces, that they expected to begin to draw the trial jury yesterday afternoon. I am not advised as yet whether they are now proceeding with the trial at Las Cruces.

Every technical point in the proceedings here is being resorted to by the attorneys representing the persons whom we desire to remove from this district and there is no doubt that these removals will be resisted so long as there is any

ground whatever upon which to resist. The attorneys have already indicated that, in the event the order of removal is finally signed by the District Court, that an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. I feel confident, however, that eventually the removal proceedings will be successfull , yet the same will be attended undoubtedly with the greatest possible delay.

Respectfully,

F. W. Berkoding
Supervising Inspector.

FWB/RD

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 110/C

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
EL PASO, TEX.

April 10, 1909.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
APR 15 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Sir:

Respectfully referring to Bureau letter of the 10th ultimo, No. 52212/2, in which it was stated that the proposition to defer final action of the charges against Inspector W. B. Green until after the court convened in April with the understanding that I would submit a further recommendation in the matter, I desire to say that as Inspector Green was indicted on the 8th instant upon the charge of conspiring with H. D. Maynord, et al. to violate section 11 of the Act of May 5th, 1882, as amended by the Act of July, 1884, it seems to me there is no necessity for further deferring action on the charges which have been preferred against him and to which he has submitted a reply. I may state in this connection that I saw Inspector Green in El Paso on the 4th instant, previous to the meeting of the grand jury in Las Cruces and he still stated he had nothing to say to justify his action in refusing to answer questions I propounded to him on January 17th. Regardless of the outcome of the criminal prosecution in his case I feel convinced of his guilt and that the only reason for his refusal to answer questions was to avoid giving testimony which he doubtless considered would incriminate himself. Therefore,

in my judgment, it is advisable that immediate steps should be taken with the view of dismissing him from the service.

Respectfully,

F.W. Berresheim

FWB/RD

Supervising Inspector.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
APR 15 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
EL PASO, TEX.

No. 1363.

April 10, 1909.

Commissioner General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
APR 15 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Sir:

Referring to previous correspondence in reference to the attempted bribery of Inspector James G. Boor which was made by Conductor Maynord during October last, Bureau file No. 52212/2, I beg to report that the facts relating to this case and all the details incident thereto were presented to the Federal grand jury at Las Cruces, N. M. during the present week and that body on the 8th instant returned indictments against the following persons: Hiland D. Maynord, for attempting to bribe a Government officer and he was also indicted upon two separate counts for conspiracy with others to aid and abet the illegal entry of Chinese in violation of section 11 of the Act of May 5th, 1882, as amended by the Act of July, 1884; Lon Miller was indicted on a charge of conspiracy under the same section as Conductor Maynord; Wesley B. Green wasl also indicted on the same charge of conspiracy; G. M. Scott was also indicted on the same charge of conspiracy; Ed M. Fink was indicted on two separate counts on the charge of conspiracy to violate the section above referred to; Mar Chew was also indicted on the charge of conspiracy to violate the same section. All of the persons named have been taken into custody and three of them

are now in Las Cruces, while the other three, Mar Chew, Ed M. Fink and G. M. Scott, were apprehended in El Paso and proceedings are now under way to have them removed to New Mexico for trial. With the exception of Mar Chew it is not likely that any great effort will be made to fight the removal from this district, but in his case the attorneys have stated that they expect to take his case to the Supreme Court and if possible prevent his removal from this district.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
DEC 1 1920
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Assistant Attorney General Cooley is here today and he feels confident that he will eventually be removed to New (Mar Chew) Mexico for trial and I might state in this connection that he expressed the opinion that we have very good cases against the persons above referred to and he has every reason to believe that the results will be very satisfactory.

The bribery case against Maynord will be called for trial on the 12th instant and if possible the other cases will be called immediately after disposal of the first case against Maynord.

The Bureau will be promptly advised of developements in these cases at such time as the final results are known.

Respectfully,

F. W. Berkshire

FWB/RD

Supervising Inspector.

52212/2 Part VIII

SCREENED
By EXL Date 9/6/89

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2 July 8, 1910.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

El Paso, Texas.

Sir:

The contents of your letter of the 1st instant, No. 821/1-C, have been noted with deep interest. As the information conveyed to you by Fong Suey is in a large degree confirmatory of advices that that had reached the Bureau through other channels, it is believed to be substantially true.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe

Commissioner-General.

AWP-H

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
EL PASO, TEX.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 821/1 C.

July 1, 1910.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

S i r :

Reference being made to previous correspondence relating to Chinese person Fong Suey, Bureau file No. 52212/2, there is enclosed herewith a copy of a letter translated by Interpreter Fung Ming, which was received by the Interpreter named from Fong Suey, of Torreon, Mexico, on the 27th ultimo.

The Bureau is wholly familiar with the circumstances surrounding the case of the Chinese named, and will recall the necessity for his departure from Juarez, Mexico to the interior of the Republic.

Having been treated with fairness and consideration by the officers of this Service at El Paso, he naturally feels grateful to them, and has repeatedly demonstrated his gratitude since going to the interior of Mexico by furnishing information of more or less importance in letters addressed by him to the official interpreter at this Station.

Having no motive for desiring to mislead the officers at El Paso, such information as he has furnished from time to time has been given full credence, and in no instance has in-

formation given by him been found to be incorrect or unreliable. The letter recently received from him, therefore, is of considerable interest, by reason of the fact that it contains information that has already to some extent been verified.

The Bureau's attention is called especially to the penultimate paragraph of the letter referred to, in which the writer states that several thousand men have been smuggled into the United States through Ensenada, and that a great many have gone there lately and are at the present time awaiting an opportunity to get into the United States.

It will also be noted in said paragraph that Yee Fook Jung and Yee Sheck Wah have opened a place at that point for smuggling Chinese. The persons named have heretofore operated exclusively from Juarez, Mexico and have been the most active and successful Chinese smugglers on the Border during the past two years. The fact that they have opened a branch house at Ensenada would seem to bear out the information contained in the last paragraph of Fong Suey's letter, in which he states that he has heard that it is difficult to get new men into the United States by El Paso at the present time. This office is in position to endorse the latter statement, and feels no hesitancy in asserting most positively that it is at the present time difficult for the smugglers to successfully evade the officers at this Port, and, as a result,

very few young Chinese laborers are arriving in Juarez, Mexico.

Heretofore American smugglers operating in conjunction with the Chinese smugglers of Juarez were very active in their efforts to smuggle the class of Chinese referred to in sealed freight cars from El Paso into the interior of the United States, and in some instances, perhaps, were successful in their efforts; however, at this time it is believed that attempts of this character are few, and it is not believed that success has been met with by them in any instance during the past six months.

Chinese holding valid certificates of residence who departed from the United States without having complied with the Exclusion laws are unquestionably re-entering the country over the Mexican Border. In some instances evidence has been secured showing conclusively that entry had been effected unlawfully, and in such instances the Chinese concerned have been deported; however, great difficulty is experienced in securing evidence necessary to warrant deportation, and, therefore, a vast majority of certificate Chinese are successful in re-entering the country in the manner stated.

The statements contained in Fong Suey's letter are further corroborated by virtue of the fact that very many former active American smugglers have permanently departed from Juarez, Mexico, and those remaining are believed to be

turning their attention more to the smuggling of opium than Chinese, and it is safe to say that the conditions generally relating to Chinese smuggling at this Port have greatly improved during the past six months.

Respectfully,

F W Buckler
Supervising Inspector.

DCK

Inc. 11903.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
EL PASO, TEX.

82 1/16
~~1585~~/C

June 27th, 1910.

Supervising Inspector,

El Paso, Texas.

Sir:

I give below a translation of a letter received by me on the 27th instant, from Fong Suey, of Torreon, Mexico, the same for your information and file:

Woo Ming,

Dear Sir:

On this date I have forwarded to you by Wells Fargo Express, $180.00 in Mexican currency with which you may purchase me a Hong Kong draft and have the same forwarded to me so that I can inclose my letter with it, and oblige.

The smugglers in Juarez, Mex. are talking of becoming citizens of Mexico. Those who have already secured their papers are as follows: Yee Fook Jung, Yee Ming Wah, Yee Sheck Wah, Yee Yin Wah, Woo Ha Wah and Woo Dew Wah, and there are others who will become citizens soon . Their reasons for wishing to become citizens is that in case they should be arrested for smuggling they could not be returned to China, and further that some of them will be used as guides in bringing the Chinese across the river in the place of Mexicans.

Woo Kun Hing has opened a hop joint in Juarez and is also engaged in the smuggling business; watch out for him. It is understood there have been several thousand men smuggled into the United States through Ensenada and there have been a great many gone out there lately and are awaiting an opportunity to get into the United States. Yee Fook Jung and Yee Sheck Wah have opened up a place at that point for smuggling Chinese.

I have heard that it is hard to get new men into El Paso, unless they have a certificate in their possession; and that you are so hard to get in with, and are too strict. It is entirely different from the time when Wong Aloy was there, They ~~cannot~~ smuggle in with any kind of a paper at ~~the present~~ That time. They are trying to find a person who is well acquainted with you and have him induce you to join the smugglers in the smuggling business. They came to me and asked me if I knew you; I told them that I was a Sou Woey man and lived close to the Hock Sun district and spoke the same dialect as you, but I didn't think my word would be worth much to you, etc.. Outside of this there is not much news. Best wishes to you.

Yours,

Yuig Teung (Fong Suey)

5/19. (American date 6/24/10.)

Fong Yuig Teung
Chinese Interpreter

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 21772

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
EL PASO, TEXAS.

March 21, 1910.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

En Route from Chicago to El Paso I stopped at Alamogordo, New Mexico, March 10th, for the purpose of investigating information contained in a letter dated "Alamogordo, N. M., Dec. 18, 1909," addressed "Hon. Ormsby McHarg, New York, N. Y.", and signed "John R. De Mier," relative to the manner in which Chinese cases are handled at Alamogordo and Las Cruces and suggesting that he be employed to investigate the matter, together with copy of an anonymous communication received by "one of our prominent citizens."

Upon my arrival in Alamogordo I called upon Honorable Alford W. Cooley, District Judge, C. P. Downs, Clerk, United States District Court, Sixth District, and the Post-Master, for information regarding De Mier's standing in the community and his possible motive, if any, in connection with the matter under investigation. I was informed by each of these gentlemen that

FORMALLY ACKNOWLEDGED
MAR 2 1 1910

De Mier is looked upon as a harmless agitator; one who makes a practice of filing complaints against, and criticising the action of, Federal officials in the Territory, without any foundation therefor. Judge Cooley further stated that the anonymous letter in question was received by James A. Baird, County Treasurer at Alamogordo, who subsequently turned it over to United States Attorney Leahy, stating that it was doubtless sent him by mistake.

I then called upon Mr. De Mier, who corroborated Judge Cooley's statement relative to the receipt and surrender of the anonymous letter by Baird. When pressed for facts covering the substance of his letter to Mr. McHarg, De Mier was unable to furnish anything tangible and suggested that he introduce me to Baird, which he did, and the matter was fully discussed. They both denounced Special Assistant to the Attorney General, W. H. H. Llewellyn, apparently for personal reasons, and intimated that the anonymous letter was intended for that gentleman, without being able, however, to furnish a reason therefor; nor were they able to furnish any concrete information which would tend to show dereliction on the part of either United States Attorney Leahy or Mr. Llewellyn in connection with the prosecution of Chinese cases, although they were given every opportunity to do so and assured that their statements would be treated as confidential.

In connection with this matter, it is well to note that at the trial of Maynard et al, which took place at Las Cruces, New Mexico, last April, agents of the Department of Justice discovered that the jury had been "fixed," which fact they reported to Judge Parker and the panel was discharged. At that time Baird was in Las Cruces and his presence there was viewed with suspicion by the prosecuting officers.

I am informed that Mr.Leahy has obtained certain confidential confessions in connection with this matter, which he will disclose at the proper time. Such being the case, I do not consider it proper to proceed further with this investigation, especially in view of the fact that our Service is more than pleased with the manner in which Chinese cases are handled by Mr.Leahy and Mr.Llewellyn.

The letters in question are herewith returned with the suggestion that, in my opinion, the Bureau need not give itself any further concern regarding the matter.

Respectfully,

Richard H. Taylor
Immigrant Inspector

RHC

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2 March 21st, 1910.

Inspector in Charge,
Immigration Service,
Chicago, Ill.

S i r :

The Bureau acknowledges the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, No. 2158, reporting the order of deportation in the case of the Chinese person Bob Leung, the notice of appeal and his release on $500 cash bond.

The certified copy of the transit record received with your above-mentioned letter is herewith returned. From a comparison of the photograph on said record with the one on the duplicate certificate of residence 29142, the Bureau is of opinion that they are of the same person. If the original certificate, No. 29142, could be forwarded to the Bureau, it could be easily determined whether a substitution of the picture had been made. Even if the original certificate is genuine as the Chinaman entered the United States from Mexico in transit and left via San Francisco, he forfeited his right to the certificate or residence in the country, as he has in some way returned unlawfully.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. [illegible]

Assistant Commissioner-General.

Incl. #963
P-L

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
ROOM 522, COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILL.

2/12/2

March 11, 1910.

No. 2138.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

S i r :

I have the honor to report that Bob Leung, a Chinese laborer, arrested at Chicago, Ill., February 10, 1910, was ordered deported by U. S. Commissioner Foote this day. Notice of appeal was filed, and Bob Leung was released upon a $500 cash bond.

In this connection I beg to say that the defendant produced a certificate of residence, No. 29142, issued in the district of Texas in the name Yee Lung. The photograph attached thereto was apparently that of the defendant, but bore evidence of having been substituted for the picture originally affixed to the paper.

I inclose, herewith, certified copy of the transit record of the defendant, to which his photograph is attached, which it is desired be compared with the duplicate of certificate of residence No. 29142, to see whether the photographs are those of the same person.

The inclosed transit record should be returned when it has served its purpose.

Respectfully,

C. Rentz

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

D.A.P.
File 2158.

(Dept.No. 52212/2.)

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
ROOM 522, COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILL.

March 1, 1910.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

S i r :

The Chinese person Bob Leung referred to in our letter of December 10, 1909, was released from jail yesterday, 28th ultimo, having completed his sentence for conspiracy. Immediately after his release he was arrested upon a warrant issued by U. S. Commissioner Foote upon complaint of Inspector Plummer on December 9th,1909.

Cash bail of $500.00 was furnished yesterday afternoon to insure his appearance before Commissioner Foote on Friday, March 10, 1910, at 2:00 o'clock P.M.

Respectfully,

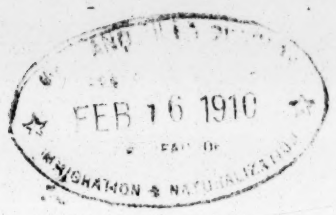
P. F. Frutis

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 52212/2

February 15, 1910.



Mr. Cable:

You will recall having handed me some time ago a letter which had been referred to you by Mr. McHarg, addressed to him by Mr.John R. De Mier, of Alamogordo, New Mexico, and with which there was inclosed a copy of an anonymous communication received by a friend of Mr. De Mier's and said to relate to the Chinese smuggling cases now pending in New Mexico and El Paso.

It has not yet been possible to take action concerning this matter, but it is my purpose to place the papers in the hands of Special Inspector Taylor so that he can look into it when he visits El Paso at some time in the not far distant future.

Respectfully,

AWP-Ø

Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2 February 15, 1910.

Mr. Cable:

You will recall having handed me some time ago a letter which had been referred to you by Mr. McHarg, addressed to him by Mr. John H. De Mier, of Alamogordo, New Mexico, and with which there was inclosed a copy of an anonymous communication received by a friend of Mr. De Mier's and said to relate to the Chinese smuggling cases now pending in New Mexico and El Paso.

It has not yet been possible to take action concerning this matter, but it is my purpose to place the papers in the hands of Special Inspector Taylor so that he can look into it when he visits El Paso at some time in the not far distant future.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

AWP-β Commissioner-General.

Papers above mentioned delivered to Mr. Taylor, A.W.P.

Alamogordo N Mx Dec 18th 1909

Hon Ormsby McHarg
New York NY

Dear Mr McHarg.

I am enclosing Jou copy of an anonymous letter received here by one of our prominent citizens and one who like myself are fighting the Gang. He and I who are somewhat posted on affairs, can we think interpret this very clearly. This letter was intended for a high up official in the employ of uncle Sam, and means he was fixed in the Chinese cases in Court here and at Las Cruces. A notorious jury fixer was here from Las Cruces at the both the spring and fall term of the U S Court.

There is a great deal of talk about the way these Chinese cases were handled. I wish Jou would place the copy I send Jou before Secy Wright. If he would place me on this case I believe I can successfully land some high officials with the threads of certain information I possess, I think I can turn the matter down to a successful issue. I can also produce evidence against Oliver M. Carr who was tried & acquitted on one charge smuggling at the Spring term, and had a mistrial at the term in November. I can produce a clear case against him, But I cant say any thing about those that were tried, & freed by same prosecutors

I see Jerry Lacey bro of Dave is in Washington looking for David J Dealings disappointment as U.S. atty. We dont want any more of the Rough Riders. He and Llewellyn are the two responsible ones for the condition that

exist today. Both [redacted] are kept [redacted] by going to Washington to hold the Gang in affair and no matter how serious our charges and Representations were to Pres't Roosvelt they convinced him continually we were all crazy and a set of liars. Andrews told after Lahey was made U S atty and Jim got the two Llewellyns scalps that he had the fight of his life with Jim to save Lahey. so I hope Jim have not forgotten ich, and will do what Jim can to stop his reappointment. All the old Gang are in again. The Mayor is not only Prosecuting atty again but is a Ope prosecuter in the dept of Justice, While Morgan & his son & late surveyor Seul is his assistant. If Secy Nagle wants results he will insist on a change. The way these Chinese Smuggling Cases are being handled sheik very much unfavorable Comment.

I hope Jim may see Jim may Clear to Send Secy Nagle the Copy I send Jim. Evidently my friend got the wrong letter. But one thing is Certain the other party we suspect. got the word for he was in El Paso on time as requested. I believe if I Could be put on this Case I Can get at the meat of it in short time.

My big Copper mine is developing in a Bonanza and opening up enormously rich bodies that will net me 30 dollars per ton. I will get my tram way in by march first and be in shape with a Gasoline Traction outfit to put 30 tons a day on the cars. I think I have the best Copper mine in the whole Southwest-wishing Jim a Merry Christmas and a Happy new Jear I am

Sincerely Yours

Jack DeMier

An Outsider I think is only one that can get at bottom of this Immigration smuggling prosecution. Matters not look right.

(copy)

El Paso Texas, Dec. 15th 1909.

Friend:-

I do not know how to begin, but I must get this news to you some way. All has been discovered. Colonel must have leaked. They know how much he gave you before you went over there, and what you went for. I think every S- B is trying to save himself. If you come on the train Tuesday or Wenesday I will meet you. Dont write or telegraph to any one. IMPORTANT.

Your friend,

xxxxxxxxxxx

Rec'd. Dec. 15/09.

Envelope postmarked: "El Paso Tex. Dec. 14, 5 P.M. 1909.

Alamogordo, New Mex.

(Private)

No. 2158.-C

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

2/2
2

FORMALLY ACKNOWLEDGED

DEC 16 1909

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
ROOM 522, COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILL.

December 10th, 1909.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION RECEIVED DEC 13 1909 BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Sir:-

I have the honor to report that on yesterday, December 9th, a complaint was sworn out before U. S. Commissioner Mark A. Foote, by Chinese Inspector L. T. Plummer charging BOB LUNG with being unlawfully in the United States.

This is the Chinaman who was convicted with R. W. Stevenson for conspiracy in aiding and abetting the unlawful entry of Chinese through El Paso, Texas. From correspondence with the Supervising Inspector of Immigration at El Paso, it is learned that this man was formerly a restaurant keeper there and that he was admitted in bond at El Paso, Texas November 12th, 1902 as a laborer from Mexico, destined to Hong Kong, and that he departed November 25th, 1902 for Hong Kong from the port of San Francisco.

A certified copy of the descriptive list upon which he departed through in bond has been furnished this office by the Supervising Inspector at El Paso, and the proceedings against him at this time are made at his request.

Inasmuch as this Chinaman is in jail serving sentence, and will not be released until some time in February, the warrant will not be served upon him until he is released. The warrant, however, is now in the hands of the U. S. Marshal now.

Respectfully,

L.T.P/C

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

53213/3

November 19, 1909.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

El Paso, Texas.

Sir:

In response to your letter of the 5th instant, No. 1296 C, the Bureau returns the papers transmitted therewith, same having been certified under the seal of the Department.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Assistant Commissioner-General.

Inc. (Certifial papers).

EFH

Department of Commerce and Labor

No. 52212/2
El Paso

Washington, D. C., November 19th, *1909.*

I hereby certify *that the annexed is a true copy of the original* duplicate descriptive list number 23, issued on November 12, 1902, by N. G. Buchoz, Deputy Collector of Customs at El Paso, Texas, to the Chinese person Bob Lung, who was granted the privilege of transit through the United States, and the original certificate of F. W. Berkshire, Supervising Inspector, El Paso, Texas, dated November 5, 1909, in relation to same, said Supervising Inspector being the authorized custodian of the document at the present time. on file in the

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General of Immigration.
(OFFICIAL TITLE.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

I hereby certify *that* - - - - - Danl. J. Keefe - - - - - - - - - - -

who signed the foregoing certificate, is now, and was at the time of signing,

- - - - - - - - Commissioner-General of Immigration - - - - - - - - - - - -

and that full faith and credit should be given his certification as such.

In witness whereof, *I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the Department of Commerce and Labor to be affixed this* - -19th- - - *day of* November, - - - - - *one thousand nine hundred and* nine. - - - -

(Signed) Charles Earl

Acting *Secretary of Commerce and Labor.*

11—1920

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER.

WRH

Department of Justice,
Washington.

WRH-CAL

145123-49

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
NOV 22 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

November 18, 1909.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, with enclosure, in regard to the results obtained by Mr. David J. Leahy, the United States Attorney at Las Vegas, New Mexico, in prosecutions for violations of the Chinese exclusion laws. I have today advised the United States Attorney of your appreciation of his services and the gratification which this Department feels in the matter.

Respectfully,

Wade H. Ellis

Attorney General.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2. November 16, 1909.

The Honorable

The Attorney General.

Sir:

I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a communication dated November 6th, received from the Supervising Inspector of the Immigration Service on the Mexican Border, El Paso, Texas, in which he reports results attained in connection with a number of important prosecutions for violations of the Chinese-exclusion laws in Western Texas and New Mexico.

Your particular attention is directed to the last paragraph of his letter, in which he describes the able manner in which United States Attorney D. J. Leahy, of East Las Vegas, N. M., has handled the prosecutions. The Department feels that your attention should be directed to its high appreciation of Mr. Leahy's services in this connection.

Respectfully,

(Signed) CHARLES EARL,
Acting Secretary.

Inclosure No. 4419.
AWP/ARW.

52212/2.

OFFICIAL COPY respectfully furnished the Supervising Inspector, Immigration Service, El Paso, Texas, in reply to his letter of November 6th, No. 1363/C.

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.
Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EL PASO, TEXAS.

No. 1363/C

November 6, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
NOV 12 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Hon. Commissioner General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further reference to the subject presented in letter from this office dated October 12th last, of even number herewith, it is desired to inform the Bureau that warrants have been issued by the United States Commissioner at El Paso based upon indictments returned by the Federal grand jury at Las Cruces, New Mexico, on the 7th ultimo, in respect to parties indicted who reside in El Paso. Warrants have been served upon Colonel Lewis and Lar Chew of El Paso and they have furnished bond in the sum of five thousand dollars each for their appearance before United States Commissioner Geo. B. Oliver of this city. Warrants have also been served upon John A. Osborn, and W. J. Patterson, at Albuquerque, New Mexico. Each of the last named parties was released on bond in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance at the next term of the Federal court at Las Cruces. Warrants have not been served in respect to F. O. Wiles, Yee Yet, Yee Gin and Tom Kate alias Yee Jew Jung. The first named is supposed to be in Mexico; the whereabouts of Yee Yet and Yee Gin are at present unknown; Tom Kate alias Yee Jew Jung is believed to be in China.

The indictment of Ira E. Kennedy, John A. Osborn, Colonel Lewis, W. J. Patterson, F. O. Wiles, Yee Yet, Yee Gin and Tom Kate alias Yee Jew Jung was secured through the testimony of Hiland D. Maynard, Lon Miller and G. M. Scott. The first named was formerly employed as brakeman on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, while Osborn was, and is, running as Pullman conductor over the same road. Colonel Lewis has been running as train conductor on the eastern division of the El Paso and Southwestern Railway for many years; is said to have induced Maynard, Miller, Green and many others to engage in Chinese smuggling; has been looked upon as a leader and advisor by many so engaged on account of his supposed superior judgment and hitherto high social standing in the community; is a thirty-second degree Mason and prominent in the councils of that order.

W. J. Patterson is a liveryman of Albuquerque, New Mexico, and attached himself to the conspiracy by receiving contraband Chinese from Maynard's train four miles south of Albuquerque, into a covered wagon, driving them around the town and placing them upon an east-bound train four or five miles east of Albuquerque. Patterson was so employed in connection with the conspiracy after Ex-Inspector Green, stationed at Albuquerque, became alarmed and discontinued the practice of passing Chinese for Maynard, et al.

F. O. Wiles was connected with the conspiracy in the capacity of guide; he was usually aboard the train(in a Pullman car)upon which contraband Chinese were secreted, and upon passing the last inspection point took charge of them, provided

them with proper transportation and otherwise aided them in reaching their final destination.

Yee Yet, Yee Gin and Tom Kate alias Yee Jew Jung were implicated in the conspiracy in that they furnished the Chinese and money.

The fact that new indictments were returned as to Maynard, Scott and Mar Chew was necessary in order to complete cases against other conspirators, it being noted that the indictments referred to were returned by a jury other than the one by which the last named parties were originally indicted.

Yee Yet , Yee Gin and Tom Kate alias Yee Jew Jung may never be brought to trial, as it is more than likely that they will leave the United States permanently. In that event it will be gratifying to this office to be rid of three of the most active smugglers that ever operated in El Paso.

Ira E. Kennedy is supposed to be residing in Kansas, and an effort will be made to locate and arrest him.

Ed M. Fink and F. O. Wiles, connected with this conspiracy, are supposed to be in the Republic of Mexico, and Major W. H. H. Llewellyn, Assistant Attorney General, is hopeful of having them returned to the United States for trial.

In this connection the Bureau's attention is called to the fact that United States Attorney D. J. Leahy, of East Las Vegas, New Mexico, deserves great credit for the manner in which he has handled this case, as well also, as other similar cases at Alamogordo and Roswell, New Mexico. He has proved himself to be an able and tireless prosecuting officer and has accomplished more, perhaps, than any other man in the effort to

enforce the Chinese exclusion law on the Mexican border. He has at all times manifested hearty willingness to assist the service at El Paso in every legitimate way to uncover and bring to trial, parties connected with Chinese smuggling, and it is very gratifying to note the success which has attended his efforts. In some instances, it has been necessary for him to discharge entire juries and draw new ones, in order that justice might not be defeated. He prosecutes without fear or favor and his ability is second only to his splendid integrity. It is therefore respectfully suggested, in order that he may know his services are appreciated, that a letter be addressed to him by the Department commending him for good work, and if it is considered proper, that a similar letter be addressed to the Department of Justice relating to the very satisfactory manner in which he has handled our cases.

Respectfully,

F.W. Berkshire
Supervising Inspector.

RD

No. 8/18.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
ROOM 822, COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILL.

November 9th, 1909.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1909

Sir:-

I have just been informed by the U. S. District Attorney that BOB LUNG who was granted a new trial by Judge Landis in the case of conspiracy for smuggling Chinese through El Paso, Texas, pleaded guilty October 4th and was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the County Jail, the term to expire February 28th. In sentencing this defendant, Judge Landis took into consideration the fact that he had been held in jail for several months, being unable to furnish bond. The result of the first trial in this case was reported to the Bureau in my letter of June 22nd, No. 8/18, and the case is the subject of Bureau file No. 52212/2.

The case was set for hearing on new trial on September 30th, but owing to the congested condition of the court docket at that time, it was put over, and shortly afterwards, the Chinaman's attorney made arrangements for him to plead guilty. The Assistant U.S. Attorney who had charge of the case told me that he then went into the Harwood case and entirely forgot to notify me that the BOB LUNG case had been disposed of.

Respectfully,

Lorenzo T. Hammer
Inspector in Charge.

Noted Amt

WBC

Filed

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

No. 1296/C

EL PASO, TEXAS,

November 5, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
NOV 12 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Hon. Commissioner General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Respectfully referring to Bureau letter dated October 11th, 1909, number 52212/2, there is transmitted herewith, duly certified, duplicate transit descriptive list number 23 covering Bob Lung, who was granted the privilege of transit through the United States via the port of San Francisco to Hong Kong, China, at this port on November 12, 1902. It is requested that the record be properly certified by the Bureau and returned to this office, when it will be forwarded to the Inspector in Charge at Chicago, to be used in the contemplated trial of the person referred to on the charge of his being unlawfully in the United States, at the expiration of his jail sentence in Chicago.

Respectfully,

F.W. Berkshire

Supervising Inspector.

KD
Inc.28295

19

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No. 144-C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

November 4, 1909.

RECORDS AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
NOV - 8 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

The Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Respectfully referring to previous correspondence in reference to the case of Mar Chew, a Chinese restaurant keeper of El Paso, Texas, who was indicted at Las Cruces, New Mexico, during the April term of court upon the charge of conspiring with others to violate the Chinese exclusion act, and in which case removal proceedings have been pending since last spring at El Paso, I beg to state that all the evidence for the Government and the defendant was submitted to the district judge during the recent term of court at this place, and under date of October 20, last, the court held that the evidence was insufficient to cause the removal of the said person to New Mexico from this jurisdiction and, accordingly, released Mar Chew from custody.

This case was presented to the court by Major Llewellyn and, while it was appreciated that the evidence presented in the removal proceedings to connect Mar Chew with the conspiracy

case was not as strong as it might have been, yet it was deemed inadvisable by the Government's attorney to present certain evidence which it has and which it purposes to use at the trial should Mar Chew be removed to the New Mexico jurisdiction. In view of the fact that Mar Chew, together with a number of others, was indicted upon another charge during a recent term of court at Las Cruces, Major Llewellyn deemed it preferable to institute an entirely new removal proceedings, based upon the new indictment, and he confidently believes that we will be more successful upon the next occasion, and if so, Mar Chew can be tried under both indictments. This office is advised that a warrant based upon the new indictment will be secured in this district very shortly and Mar Chew again taken in custody. After a full discussion of the matter with Major Llewellyn, this office is inclined to believe that the course adopted in this case by him was a proper one, as it would have been necessary to disclose certain evidence we have in our possession, but which it is decidedly preferable to hold until such time as the case is brought to trial. The formal indictment of Mar Chew and others, which was recently secured, has been reported to the Bureau, and the details relating to same are being put in the form of a report by this office and will be forwarded shortly.

It is to be regretted that we were not successful in securing the removal of Mar Chew at this time, but it is confidently believed we will eventually have him removed to the New Mexico jurisdiction, and when we do it certainly appears that the evidence now in our possession is sufficient to cause his conviction.

Respectfully,

W. R. Burnside

Supervising Inspector.

WRC

L.L.R

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 1065/C

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
El Paso, Texas,
October 26, 1909.

RECEIVED
NOV -8 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Hon. Commissioner General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The Bureau is advised that the case of Wong You, Bureau number 52212/2, pending in theUnited States District Court for the Western District of Texas, at El Paso, on appeal from an order of deportation, was affirmed by said court on the 8th instant.

Certificate of residence number 103178, presented by appellant, will be withdrawn from the files of the district court and forwarded to the Bureau for cancellation as soon as practicable.

Respectfully,

Supervising Inspector.

RD

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2 October 22, 1909.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

El Paso, Texas.

Sir:

The Bureau is gratified at the contents of your letter of the 12th instant, No.1363-C, and will be glad to receive a further report as to the reasons for reindicting Maynard, Scott, and Mar Chew.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

MWB

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
EL PASO, TEX.

No. 1363/C 2/2/2

October 12, 1909.

Hon. Commissioner General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

CENTRAL FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
OCT 15 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Sir:

Referring to previous correspondence relative to the conspiracy cases of H. D. Maynard, et al, in which indictments were returned at Las Cruces, New Mexico, in April last, it is desired to inform the Bureau that additional indictments were returned by the same court on the 7th instant against Hiland D.Maynard, Ira E. Kennedy, John A. Osborn, G. M. Scott, Colonel Lewis, W. J. Patterson, F. O. Wiles, Yee Yet or Yat, Tom Kate alias Yee Jew Jung, Yee Gin and Mar Chew. It will be noted that Hiland D. Maynard, G. M. Scott and Mar Chew were reindicted.

This office has not as yet been advised by the United States Attorney why this action was necessary. Indictments were secured against the other parties named through confessions made by the principle conspirators(Maynard and Miller) who entered pleas of guilty.

In this connection it is desired to inform the Bureau that former Chinese Inspector W. B. Green, who was indicted in connection with this case at the April term of the Federal grand jury at Las Cruces, entered a plea of guilty on the 4th

instant and was sentenced by Judge Parker the same day to serve one year and one day in the penitentiary at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

All of the individuals indicted at the term of court just closed, in connection with this case, with the exception of Ira E. Kennedy and John A. Osborn, reside in El Paso and it is presumed that removal proceedings will be instituted in each case at such time as complaints may be filed before the commissioner and warrants secured at El Paso. Such action will be under the immediate direction of United States Attorney D. J. Leahy, of Las Vegas, New Mexico.

With reference to the case of Carl Grappengater, who testified before the federal grand jury and in the trial of Hiland D. Maynard, charged with bribery, who was indicted on a charge of perjury, it is desired to inform the Bureau that a plea of guilty was entered by the attorneys for Grappengater on the 6th instant and he was sentenced to one year and one day in the penitentiary at Santa Fe and fined four hundred dollars and costs, the penitentiary sentence being remitted by the judge.

The Bureau will be promptly advised in detail concerning all matters in relation to these cases as soon as the facts are obtained by this office.

Respectfully,

Luther C. Steward

RD Acting Supervising Inspector.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2 October 11, 1909.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

El Paso, Texas.

Sir:

The Bureau is gratified to learn from your letter of the 5th instant, No.1296-C, that Bob Leung has entered a plea of guilty in the District Court at Chicago to the charge of having smuggled Chinese into the United States.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

AWP-S

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 1296-C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

October 5, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
OCT 9 - 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

The Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further reference to the case United States versus Bob Leung, Bureau File No. 52212/2, this office desires to report the receipt of a telegram from the United States Attorney at Chicago to the effect that the defendant, Bob Leung, entered a plea of guilty before Judge Landis on the 4th instant and was sentenced to the Cook County Jail for a term ending February 28, 1910.

Respectfully,

Luther C Steward
Act. Supervising Inspector.

WRC

ACKNOWLEDGED
OCT 11, 1909
Bureau of Immigration.

DIVISION OF APPOINTMENTS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

2 1 2 / 2

September 25, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK RECEIVED SEP 27 1909 DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION RECEIVED SEP 28 1909 BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 17th instant, in the matter of the request of this Department that your Department reimburse the compensation of the two Inspectors appointed for the purpose of breaking seals on U. S. bonded cars at El Paso to ascertain whether Chinamen were secreted therein, I have the honor to advise you that the Collector at El Paso has been informed that the compensation of these officers will be a charge against the appropriation to defray the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.

Respectfully,

Acting Secretary.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52,712/2 September 22, 1909.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

The Bureau incloses a copy of a letter dated the 14th instant, which it has received in response to a communication furnishing a copy of your letter of September 1st, No. 1363-C, to the Department of Justice.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

AWP/L

Incl. #8225

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER.

10764

Department of Justice,
Washington.

145123-35

F.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
SEP 16 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

September 14, 1909.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor,

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th instant, enclosing a copy of a letter received by you from F. W. Berkshire, Supervising Inspector of Immigration at San Antonio, Texas, relative to the assignment of two Special Agents of this Department to investigate the jury in the conspiracy cases against Miland D. Maynard, et al, which are to be tried at the coming October term of court.

In reply I beg to advise you that the matter in question will be taken up with the United States Attorney for the District of New Mexico.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
SEP 21 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Respectfully,

Boyd W. Bowers

Attorney General.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
SEP 16 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No. 53212/2 September 17, 1909.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Treasury,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant (Division of Appointments), in which you state that under date of September 2nd your attention was called by the Collector of Customs at El Paso, Texas, to the fact that two foot inspectors had been appointed and located at points designated by this Department for the purpose of breaking seals on United States bonded cars to ascertain whether Chinamen were secreted therein, and in which you request that this Department "reimburse the Treasury Department for this service so that proper credit may be given the appropriation 'Expenses Collecting the Revenue from Customs.'"

The above matter was first brought to the attention of the Treasury Department by this Department's communication of September 30, 1908, with which there was inclosed a copy of a report from the Supervising Inspector of the Immigration Service on the Mexican border showing that smugglers, engaged in securing

the unlawful entry of Chinese laborers, had been compelled by the strict watch kept on their operations to resort to placing Chinese in bonded cars with the purpose of removing them from the border territory into the interior of the country. In that letter the suggestion was made that certain immigration inspectors stationed along the Mexican border might be designated to act as customs officers with the object of empowering them to break seals for the one purpose of searching for contraband Chinese. Under date of October 30, 1908, this Department again wrote you quoting from a supplemental report and renewing the request for the designation of certain immigrant officials as customs officers for the purpose mentioned. It also appears from the files of this Department that early in November, 1908, the subject was discussed orally with former Secretary Cortelyou.

On November 14th, Mr. Cortelyou wrote this Department that he did not believe it would be "good administration to have the same individual act as an officer of two branches of the Government;" but that if this Department would send him a list of the places where the service in question was needed customs inspectors would be stationed at such points with a view to full cooperation in the enforcement of the laws directed against the entry of Chinese. On December 9th, a letter was written the Treasury Department naming the places at which it was deemed essential the seals of bonded cars should be broken.

At no place in this correspondence is there any statement that the expenses incident to the arrangement suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury as an alternative to that suggested by this Department was to be paid from the immigration appropriation. It was supposed that the customs officials designated for the purpose would perform that duty in a wholly incidental manner in connection with the enforcement of the customs laws and that their salaries and expenses would be paid from the appropriation "Expenses Collecting the Revenue from Customs." I cannot find that any of the officials of this Department who took part in bringing about the arrangement had any other understanding of the subject, and before taking any action on your letter write to inquire whether there has not been some mistake in so regarding the matter in your Department.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

Acting Secretary.

AWP/GAS

DIVISION OF APPOINTMENTS

DEPARTMENT
E SECRETARY
NGTON

September 9, 1909.

ACKNOWLEDGED
SEP 16 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

Under date of the 2nd instant, the Department's attention was called by the Collector of Customs at El Paso, Tex., to the fact that two foot inspectors had been appointed and located at such points as the Department of Commerce and Labor deemed expedient, for the purpose of breaking the seals of U. S. bonded cars to ascertain if such cars contained chinamen, and advising that three hundred cars have been inspected with practically no results.

Your Department is respectfully requested to reimburse the Treasury Department for this service so that proper credit may be given the appropriation "Expenses Collecting the Revenue from Customs."

Respectfully,

Acting Secretary.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52012/2-52259/1-E. September 14, 1907.

Commissioner of Immigration,

New Orleans, La.

Sir:

The Bureau transmits herewith a copy of a letter dated the 6th instant, from the Supervising Inspector, San Antonio, Texas, regarding communication received by Chinese Inspector Fung Hing from Fong Suey in Mexico, regarding alleged departure of a number of Chinese for your port with the ultimate intention of securing surreptitious entry. Although the data given in the inclosed letter is somewhat vague, it may enable you to make an investigation in the premises. The Bureau should be kept advised of any developments.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Assistant-Commissioner-General.

Inc. 6159.
E-CEB

OFFICIAL COPY respectfully furnished Supervising Inspector, El Paso, Texas, reference being had to his letter of the 6th instant.

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Assistant Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor

Please take this matter up with New Orl under #52229-1E - making an extra copy for file

52212

2

herewith

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
SEP 14 1908
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

No. 204
Ed. 5-4-08—500,000

Department of Commerce and Labor.
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 821/1

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Sept. 6, 1909.

MAIL AND FILE DIVISION
RECEIVED
SEP 11 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

The Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

S i r :

Referring to previous correspondence relative to informant Fong Suey (Bureau file 52212/2) who was detained for a period at the Immigration station at El Paso, but was finally permitted to proceed to the interior of Mexico, I desire to say that Chinese Interpreter Fung Ming recently received a communication from Fong Suey, in which the said person stated that lately a number of Chinese left Juarez for Salina Cruz (this should probably be Vera Cruz), with the intention of taking a steamer at that point for New Orleans, under a guarantee on the part of the Chinese smugglers in Mexico to safely land them at the place named. He further states that there have been three hundred or more contraband Chinese effect an illegal entry at New Orleans, the period of time, however, not being stated, and that such entry was made possible through the connivance of two Chinese cooks, whose names he gives as Ying Kee and Ing Foong, who are employed by a steamship company, which presumably has a line of steamers to New Orleans, although it is not definitely stated that this is a fact.

copy in 52729/1-E

This is all the information furnished by Fong Suey in regard to this matter, and it is appreciated that same is rather indefinite, but it may be that it will enable the officers at New Orleans to conduct an investigation with the view of determining whether there is any reason to believe that a scheme like this might be possibly practiced.

Respectfully,

F.W. Berkshire

RST

Supervising Inspector.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2. September 10, 1909.

The Honorable

The Attorney General.

S i r :

Referring to your letter of February 25th last (WRH 145123-3), and to other communications regarding certain prosecutions in Federal Districts on the Mexican border, I have the honor to inclose a copy of a communication dated the 1st instant received from the Supervising Inspector of the Immigration Service on said border, and to request that the desire of the United States Attorney for the District of New Mexico, concurred in by said Supervising Inspector, that a sufficient number of Special Agents of your Department be detailed for the purpose of investigating prospective trial jurors prior to the impaneling of the jury, in certain criminal cases now about to be brought, be granted if possible.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

Acting Secretary.

Inclosure No. 8200.
AWP/ARW

Dept.

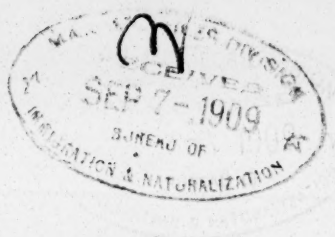
Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 1363-C

212/2

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

September 1, 1909.



The Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

S i r :

Referring to previous correspondence relative to the conspiracy cases against Hiland D. Maynard and others, in which indictments were returned at Las Cruces, New Mexico, in April last, but which were not tried at that term of court, I beg to state I am advised by the United States Attorney that he expects to proceed with the trial of these cases during the term of court which convenes at Las Cruces on October 4th, next. In connection therewith it is desired to call the attention of the Bureau to the necessity for carefully investigating the prospective trial jurors prior to the empaneling of the jury selected to try these cases, as it has been demonstrated that jurors have been tampered with in New Mexico. This being the case, the necessity for protecting our interests in the coming trial is obvious, especially considering the importance of a successful prosecution in these cases to the work in this district.

formally acknowledged
Sept. 11/09.

The United States Attorney advises that he has one special agent of the Department of Justice under his jurisdiction at this time and doubtless such agent will be used in connection with these cases, and he has advised me that he would like to have two other officers assigned to him at the earliest possible date, in order that they may investigate the jury from the time it is first drawn until court convenes. The jurors will soon be drawn and when their names become public, it is almost a foregone conclusion that persons interested in the defense of the individuals under indictment will make preparations to "fix" the jury, and in order to prevent this, it is considered highly important that the jury panel be watched and investigated by a competent officer who has had experience in this class of work.

This office fully concurs in the view as expressed by the District Attorney for New Mexico that he should have two additional men for this purpose. While he may have taken the matter up with his Department, I would urge that the Bureau take such steps as may appear necessary to insure the assignment to the said District Attorney of two special agents of the Department of Justice to his district

and to work under his jurisdiction during the pendency of these trials.

Respectfully,

Fred Berkshire
Supervising Inspector.

RST

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2 August 14, 1909.

The Honorable,

The Attorney-General.

Sir:

I have the honor to make further response to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, No.147593-1, and to return herewith the account of Dr. A. H. Butler, of El Paso, amounting to $25., for medical attention rendered to one Theodora Villoscas, it being reported by the United States Marshal at San Antonio that this party was wounded, supposedly by Immigration officers at El Paso, Texas.

A report of the circumstances surrounding this case has been obtained, from which it would appear that a pistol duel took place between Immigrant Inspector Van V. Curtis and an unknown man during the night of July 24, 1909, the unidentified person mentioned being apparently in charge of a party of contraband Chinese. After an interchange of shots the unknown man escaped. Shortly afterwards, a wounded Mexican was found about half a mile distant from the scene of the shooting, this person proving to be Villoscas, who insisted that he had been shot while in Juarez, Mexico. This man was arrested upon a warrant issued by the United States Commissioner, charging Villoscas with aiding and abetting the illegal entry of Chinese, but the case against him was dismissed for want of evidence.

Nothing has ever been produced to indicate that the man arrested was the identical one who had fired at, and had been fired upon, by Inspector Curtis, and the voucher above referred to is therefore returned herewith, it appearing

that the expense is not properly chargeable to any appropriation under control of this Department.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

Acting Secretary.

Incl. No.6411

FDD

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 1065-C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

August 7, 1909.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Respectfully referring to Bureau letter of the 29th ultimo, No. 52212/2, in which reference is made to the effect that Dr. A. H. Butler, of El Paso, Texas, has submitted a bill in the sum of $25 for medical treatment to and operation performed upon Theodora Villescas during the period from July 24 to July 31, 1908, I beg to state that the Inspector in Charge at El Paso was called upon for a report, giving in detail the circumstances connected with the wounding of Villescas which necessitated medical treatment, and a copy of said report is enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau.

The writer can only add that every effort was made to connect Villescas with the Chinese persons who were arrested by Inspector Curtis on the night the shooting occurred in such a way as to institute successful criminal proceedings against him.

It should be added, however, that Villescas has never made any statement to the effect that Inspector Curtis shot him, doubtless for the reason that same would tend to incriminate him in the unlawful entry of the party of Chinese into the United State

While the service for which a charge of $25 was made was without doubt performed by Dr. Butler, no action to secure authority for same was ever taken, as it was not thought that same was a proper charge against this Service.

Respectfully,

Fred Berkshire

Supervising Inspector.

Enc. 1768

WRC

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
EL PASO, TEX.

No. 2179. August 5, 1909.

Supervising Inspector,
Immigration Service,
San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

Referring to your communication of the 2d instant, inclosing copy of Bureau letter of the 29th ultimo, relative to submission of bill in favor of Dr. A. H. Butler of El Paso, Texas, in the sum of $25.00 for medical treatment to and operation performed upon one Teodoro Villescas, and calling for detailed report covering the request, stating whether or not this is a proper charge against our appropriation, your attention is called to report of Inspector Van V. Curtis under date of July 25, 1908, as follows:

"I have to report to you that on July 24th, I went to the Santa Fe yards about 7.30 p.m. I first went to the upper end of the yards and there met Inspectors Bernard and Gonzales. We all remained together until after the 8 P.. passenger train went out on the S.P. I then left the other inspectors and walked down the track to inspect the freight train which was to leave at 8.15 p.m. When I reached a point opposite the Union Depot I saw the freight train just coming up from the east end of the yards;.I stopped in the shadow of a box car which was standing on a side track and from there I saw six or eight Chinamen and two Mexicans cross the track just in front of the moving train. I ran over to where they were and ordered them to stop, and they immediately scattered and started to run. I caught one of the Chinese by the back of the neck and covered one of the Mexicans with my gun and ordered him to throw up his hands, which he did. I then started with the Chinaman and the Mexican smuggler for the Union Depot. I had the Mexican about five feet in front of me and still had hold of the Chinaman after we had gone about twenty-five yards, the Mexican suddenly turned and fired directly at my head. I immediately returned

the fire and then the Mexican fired at me again. I then fired my last shell at him and he shot at me again, the last shot hitting in the dirt just at my feet. He then disappeared in the dark, going down the railroad yards. I took the Chinaman I had caught and went up to the Union Depot, and from there took him to the detention house at the Santa Fe street bridge. I afterwards learned that the Mexican with whom I had exchanged shots was hit and is now at the police station. Inspectors Bernard and Gonzales afterwards arrested a Mexican whom I identified as the one who made his escape from me when I first sighted the Chinese."

About one-half or three-quarters of an hour following the shooting affray above mentioned, learning that a Mexican had fallen badly wounded in the doorway of an adobe house near the Immigration Station, about one half mile distant from the scene of the shooting, the police authorities were notified by the writer and a patrol wagon sent after the Mexican, who proved to be Villescas, he thereafter being treated by Dr. Butler, the city physician. Warrant was subsequently served on Villescas by the Deputy U. S. Marshal, based on complaint made by this office charging Villescas with aiding and abetting the illegal entry of Chinese, and thereafter Dr. Butler continued the treatment of the prisoner, so I am informed. However, Villescas consistently and persistently denied that he was wounded by Inspector Curtis, as shown by the following extract from report of Inspector Gonzales under date of August 1,1908:

"On the 30th ultimo I again called at the county jail and Mr. Franco informed me he had obtained the following statement from the Mexican (Villescas): That on the night of the 24th of July he met a friend in Juarez named Domingo; that he, Domingo, shot at him while he was standing opposite the refreshment stand of Mariano Ramos, located on the Santa Fé street car line about one hundred yards south of the Santa Fe bridge; that he, Villescas, asked Ramos to lend him two cents to pay

the bridge toll and Ramos pointed to blood spots on his shirt and asked him what was the matter. He replied there was nothing the matter and then crossed the bridge into El Paso."

Further, on the advice of the Assistant U.S.Attorney, Villescas was on Aug. 12-1908 discharged by the United States Commissioner without a hearing.

From the facts stated, to my mind there is no moral obligation resting upon this Service to liquidate the bill submitted. As to the legal aspect of the case, I am not advised.

Respectfully,

(Signed) George J. Harris

Inspector in Charge.

Inc:No.27924.
GJH/GCW

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No.8/18

OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
ROOM 522, COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILL.

August 4 1909.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor
Washington D.C.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
AUG 6 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Sir:-

Refering to my letter of June 22nd No.8/18 reporting the verdict of the jury in the case of U.S.vs Robert Stephenson et als. who were indicted and tried for conspiracy in aiding and abetting the unlawfull entry of Chinese from Mexico, I beg to report that on July 19th Judge Landis granted a new trial to Bob Leong the Chinese defendant who stood trial and the case is set for trial September 30th. It will probably be heard this time before some other Judge. The defendant was held to $5000.bail so he will probably remain in jail until the trial.

The three white men Robert Stephenson, Jack Heltzel, and W.H. Clark who pleaded guilty and became witnesses for the government were sentenced to six months in the county jail.

Respectfully,

Lorenzo T. Plummer

Chinese Inspector in Charge

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 1296-C

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

July 27, 1909.

The Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
AUG 4 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

S i r :

Referring to previous correspondence relative to the trial of the case of Robert W. Stephenson et al., at Chicago, Ill., (Bureau file No. 52212/2), I beg to state that this office is just in receipt of advices to the effect that Judge Landis has granted Bob Leung, one of the defendants, a new trial, basing his decision upon an error in the indictment, and the defendant named is held under bail in the sum of five thousand dollars to appear at the new trial which has been set for September 30th, next.

It is to be regretted that a new trial is necessary in this case, as the evidence already presented would justify a verdict of guilty from the jury. However, the faulty indictment is responsible.

This office will, of course, continue to cooperate with the District Attorney in Chicago, with the view of successfully prosecuting the case when the same is retried.

I might add in this connection that the two Mexicans, Jose Parra and Carlos Savedra, have been returned to El Paso to answer to an indictment at that place upon the charge of aiding and abetting.

Respectfully,

Fw Berkshire

RST Supervising Inspector.

Over

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 821/1

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

July 27, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
AUG 4 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

The Hon. Commissioner-general of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

S i r:

Referring to previous correspondence in the case of FONG SUEY, a Chinese informant at El Paso, who sought refuge in our station, in which case the Bureau, in its letter of June 4th, No. 52212/2, authorized this office to proceed with the procurement of an order for his deportation to China, I beg to state that before taking action with the view of effecting the deportation, Fong Suey perfected an arrangement whereby he could proceed to Torreon, Mexico, and there remain with a relative, and at which point he believed that he would be safe from further persecution. As he expressed a preference to go to Torreon instead of being deported to China, it was considered, under the circumstances, desirable to accede to his request, as he promises to continue to give us information whenever possible to do so; furthermore, it is not believed that it will be possible for him to effect a surreptitious entry into this country, on account of the fact that he is known to so many of our officers.

Noted

Upon receipt of the money which the Department authorized paid to this person, a ticket was purchased from El Paso to Torreon, Mexico, for him, and he proceeded to that place on the 23rd instant.

Respectfully,

Fro. Berkshire

RST Supervising Inspector.

52212/2 PART IIIII

EKL 9/8/89

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

1028/76. May 4, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of Bureau letter of April 29th, No. 52212/2, regarding Bob Leung, alias Yee Lung, who held certificate of residence No. 29142, and who at the time he was deported claimed he had destroyed the certificate. This information will be of value in case he should be apprehended within this district at any time.

Respectfully,

Luther C. Steward
Acting Commissioner.

CM.CT

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
BALTIMORE, MD.

No.1362-C

May 1, 1911

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

Acknowledgment is hereby made of yours of the 29th ultimo, regarding Bob Leung, and the information contained therein has been carefully noted.

Respectfully,

Louis F. Weis
Commissioner

gam

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No. 52212/2.

April 29, 1911.

TO All COMMISSIONERS OF IMMIGRATION
AND
INSPECTORS IN CHARGE.

Sir:

A Chinese person arrested for conspiracy under the name Bob Leung, was convicted and sent to jail. At the time of his arrest he had in his possession certificate of residence No. 29142, issued to him in the name Yee Lung, at El Paso, Texas. Upon the conclusion of his sentence, he was arrested for illegal residence, and when ordered deported and the return of the certificate demanded, claimed that he had torn the certificate up and had thrown it away. It is believed, however, that he has retained the certificate for the purpose of using it, should he succeed in regaining entrance to the United States in some unlawful manner.

Respectfully,

Commissioner-General.

P/SRL.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

No. 52212/2 Washington May 1, 1911.

The Honorable,

The Attorney General.

Sir:

I desire to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, inclosing copy of communication from W. H. H. Llewellyn, Esq., Special Assistant to the Attorney General, reporting that indictments have been returned at El Paso, Texas, against Mar Chow, et al. for conspiracy to smuggle Chinese into the United States.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Benj. S. Cable.

Acting Secretary.

CTH

52212-2 191

GEH-MLC

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER.

CORR. SEC.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

145123-84

April 25, 1911.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I send you herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter of the 20th instant from W. H. H. Llewellyn, Esq., Special Assistant to the Attorney General, reporting that indictments have been returned at El Paso, Texas, against Mar Chew, J. W. Patterson, Hiland Maynard, Yee Yit, Tom Cate and Gee Young, for conspiracy to commit the offense of smuggling Chinese into this country.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General:

Assistant Attorney General.

Enc. 42405

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
FORWARDED TO
APR 26 1911
IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Lac Cruces, N. M.,

April 20th, 1911.

The Attorney General,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to the prosecutions of the UnitedStates versus Mar Chew, et als., pending in the 3rd District of New Mexico, and in the Western District of Texas, charged with smuggling Chinese into the United States, I beg to report:

Complying with your request in your recent communication, I proceeded to El Paso, Texas, caused the witnesses to be summoned and taken before the Grand Jury then in session in El Paso, on attendance at the term of court for the Western District of Texas. The Grand Jury voted an indictment against Mar Chew, J. W. Patterson, Hiland Maynard, Yee Yit, Tom Cate and Gee Young, for conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States, in unlawfully smuggling Chinese. Colonel Lewis, John Osborn, W. O. Scott and Fred O. Wyles, who were implicated, were not included in this indictment, as Wyles, Scott and Osborn will be used as government witness upon the trial of the indictment returned.

The Grand Jury after examining the evidence, concluded that they would not be warranted in returning an

indictment against Lewis, as the offense with which he was charged, was not connected with the transactions upon which the conspiracy indictment returned was based. He was a conductor upon the El Paso & Rock Island R. R. running between El Paso and Tucumcari, N. M., and the overt acts in the indictment returned involve the carrying of Chinamen over the Santa Fe Railroad. On account of the fact of Lewis having a large number of personal friends on the Grand Jury, Mr. Boynton and myself after deliberating upon the situation, decided not to endanger the procuring of the indictment against Mar Chew et al, by insisting upon the indictment against Lewis, and concluded it was better to let the matter go over until the next term of Court when we trust we will have a more favorable jury. The cases against Lewis will still be within the statute of limitations. The conviction of Mar Chew and the other defendants included in the indictment with him is of much more importance to the Government, as Mar Chew is the head and front of the organization engaged in smuggling Chinese from Mexico into the United States. He is quite wealthy, and so far as evaded conviction. I may mention at this time the fact of our repeated efforts to cause his removal from the Western District of Texas to the 3rd Judicial District of New Mexico, and the failure in each instance to accomplish

this end; Judge Maxey declining to issue an order of removal upon the indictments pending in New Mexico. The point upon which the case turned was the question of jurisdiction. I went into this question thoroughly with the court. While in my opinion the Court should have issued the order of removal, yet he declined to do so. As there is no question of the venue being in the Western District of Texas, we will not be confronted with this question when we go to trial upon the indictment now returned at El Paso.

I will follow these cases closely, and keep you advised from time to time.

Respectfully,

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,

Special Asst. to Atty. Gen'l.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 2158.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
ROOM 522, COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILL.

April 18, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to Bureau letter No. 52212/2, of the 15th instant, I beg to say that our notation in regard to certificate of residence No. 29142, now in the possession of Bob Leung, shows that the certificate was issued to Yee Lung. The use of the name Yee Young in my letter of the 6th instant was a typographical error.

In regard to the statement of the Bureau that it desires to be advised whether the Bob Leung who holds said certificate is the same person to whom the certificate was issued, I beg to say that under date of March 11, 1910, this office forwarded to the Bureau a photograph of Bob Leung, attached to a transit record, in order that said photograph might be compared with the photograph upon the duplicate of certificate No. 29142. The Bureau expressed the opinion at that time that the photographs were those of the same person. I believe the photograph upon the certificate to be that of the present holder. In order that the Bureau may be thoroughly

satisfied that the present holder is the same person to whom the certificate was issued, I am forwarding herewith a photograph of Bob Leung taken while he was under arrest on the deportation charge. Kindly return this picture when it has served its purpose, as it is the only one in our files.

Respectfully,

Inspector in Charge.

Incl. 13709.

HDE/O'C.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2.

April 15, 1911.

Inspector in Charge,

Immigration Service,

Chicago, Illinois.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, No. 2158, you are advised that certificate 29142 was issued in the name Yee Lung, not Young. Before issuing a circular letter, the Bureau would like to be advised whether the Bob Leung was the same person to whom certificate 29142 was issued.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Assistant Commissioner-General.

P/SRL.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 2158.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
ROOM 522, COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILL.

April 6, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to Bureau file No. 52212/2, I have the honor to report that an order was entered by Judge Landis, to take effect March 31, 1911, affirming the order of deportation heretofore entered by United States Commissioner Foote in the case of Bob Leung, charged with illegal residence in the United States.

It will be recalled that Bob Leung was convicted of conspiracy to smuggle Chinese into the United States and upon the conclusion of his jail sentence on that charge was arrested on the charge of illegal residence. At the time of his hearing before the commissioner he produced a certificate of residence issued in the name of Yee Young, No. 29142. An effort was made at that time to secure possession of the certificate, but he declined to surrender it because his case had not been finally determined. After the dismissal of his appeal by the United States District Court another effort was made to secure the certificate, but he then claimed that he had torn up the certificate and thrown it away.

Inasmuch as this man is a convicted smuggler and so well acquainted with the methods in vogue on the Mexican border by which illegal entry to the country is secured, I believe that it is his intention to retain this certificate in his possession in order that he may present the same upon his return to this country whenever his status is questioned. On this account, I believe that a circular letter should be issued to all Commissioners and Inspectors in Charge of districts to the effect that certificate of residence No. 29142 has been cancelled and whoever is found in possession of the same should be apprehended as illegally in the United States.

Respectfully,

P. F. Grants
Inspector in Charge.

HDE/O'C.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2 March 18, 1911.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

El Paso, Texas.

Sir:-

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 14th instant, No. 1363-C, the Bureau this day issued telegraphic instructions directing that Inspectors George J. Harris, of Charleston, South Carolina, and James C. Boor, of Detroit, Michigan, proceed to El Paso, Texas, for the purpose of testifying before the grand jury in the case of Mar Chew et al., which is set for April 3rd, 1911. If, for any reason, the case is postponed, the said officers should be promptly notified by telegraph.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

M/FB

L.L.R.

52036-384.
575

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
EL PASO, TEX.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 1363-C

March 14th, 1911.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Reference being made to letter of J. A. Fowler, Acting Attorney-General, dated January 10, 1911, directed to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, stating that the District Attorney for the Western District of Texas had been directed to submit the case of Mar Chew and others to the Grand Jury at the April Term of Court at El Paso, an official copy of which letter was furnished to this office, Bureau file 52213/2, it is desired to say that Assistant United States Attorney Engelking is now preparing to present this case to the Grand Jury at the said term of Court.

53000-578

Mr. Engelking desires that Inspectors George J. Harris of Charleston, South Carolina, and James G. Boor of Detroit, Michigan, be present in El Paso on April 3d to testify in the case. It is requested that arrangements be made for these persons to be in El Paso at the time mentioned.

52036-348

Respectfully,

Geo. Bunching
Supervising Inspector.

MM

GEH/JHJ

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

Department of Justice,
Washington.

145123-76

January 10, 1911.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant in which you concur in the recommendation of the United States Attorney at Waco, Texas, that the cases against Mar Chew and others, charged with a conspiracy to bring into the United States certain Chinese persons not lawfully entitled to enter, should be submitted to the consideration of the Grand Jury at the next term of court at El Paso.

This Department agrees with that conclusion and has directed the District Attorney to proceed accordingly.

Respectfully,

J. A. Fowler

Attorney General.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2.. January 7, 1911.

The Honorable

The Attorney General.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo (WRH 145128-76) transmitting copy of a letter of December 16th from the United States Attorney at Waco, Texas, and of its inclosure, a communication from the Assistant United States Attorney at El Paso, showing that both of said officials concur in the recommendation of Special Assistant Llewellyn that the cases against Mar Chew et al., charged with conspiracy to bring into the United States certain Chinese persons not lawfully entitled to enter, should be submitted to the grand jury at the next term of court at El Paso, convening the first Monday in April.

As it appears from the several reports above mentioned that three attempts to have Mar Chew, who is believed in some respects to be the chief offender and ringleader in the alleged conspiracy, removed into New Mexico for trial under an indictment returned against him and his associates in that jurisdiction, this Department concurs in the belief that every possible effort should be exerted to secure a re-indictment of all the parties by the grand jury at El Paso, so that each of them, including Mar Chew, may be brought to trial.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Benj. S. Cable.

Acting Secretary.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

62213/2 January 7, 1911.

OFFICIAL COPY respedtfully referred to the Supervising Inspector, Immigration Service, El Paso, Texas, for his information.

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

ARW

GEH-ML

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

~~145123-75~~

December 28, 1910.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I send you herewith a copy of a letter of the 16th instant from the United States Attorney at Waco, Texas, and of its enclosure, a communication of the 13th instant from Assistant United States Attorney Engelking of that District.

The District Attorney and his Assistant concur in the recommendation of Special Assistant Llewellyn, in a communication of the 19th ultimo, a copy of which is also herewith enclosed, that the cases against Mar Chew and others, charged with conspiracy to bring into the United States certain Chinese persons not lawfully entitled to enter, should be submitted to the consideration of the Grand Jury at the next term of court at El Paso, which convenes the first Monday in April next.

These defendants are under indictment at Las Cruces, New Mexico, but the Assistant District Attorney states in his letter that the evidence discloses the fact that the conspiracy was entered into at El Paso in a restaurant owned and operated

145125-75

by the defendant Mar Chew and that, as to the first count of the indictment returned in New Mexico, there is no evidence of any overt act committed in that jurisdiction, and an attempt to remove Mar Chew from El Paso to New Mexico for trial has failed.

Before advising the District Attorney whether these cases should be presented to the Grand Jury at El Paso, as he recommends, I shall be pleased to receive any information or suggestions which your Department may desire to offer in this connection.

Respectfully,

J. A. Fowler

Attorney General.

Inclosure 38070.

(COPY)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,
Western District of Texas.

Waco, Texas, December 16,1910.

The Attorney General,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I herewith enclose and forward letter and report addressed you by Assistant United States Attorney Engelking, at El Paso, Texas, of date December 13, 1910, in response to your communication of November 26, 1910, addressed Mr. Engelking, enclosing letter and report of Major W. H. H. Llewellyn, Special Assistant Attorney General in regard to prosecution of cases against Mar Chew, et al.

I have carefully read and considered the correspondence above referred to, and concur in the suggestion that these matters be submitted to consideration of the Grand Jury at the next term of the Court at El Paso, which term convenes the first Monday in April, 1911; with view of securing return of indictment, or indictments, against Mar Chew, et al., and trial of said parties at the El Paso Division. Since return of the indictments at Las Cruces against Mar Chew,et al., referred to in letters of Major Llewellyn and Assistant Engelking, in connection with hearings had before the United States Commissioner at El Paso, seeking to secure removal of Mar Chew to Las Cruces for trial, and presentation of the applica-

tion to Judge Maxey, in the first instance, for issuance of warrant of removal, in the presentation of which application I participated, my office has become informed as to much of the evidence that has been gathered and obtained against Mar Chew et al. in connection with the proceedings instituted at Las Cruces. Such information has come to my office only in the manner referred to, and I am informed that some additional confessions have recently been obtained in New Mexico from co-conspirators and confederates of Mar Chew in the smuggling of Chinese, and that are doubtless included in the matters referred to by Major Llewellyn.

Very respectfully,

Charles A. Boynton,

United States Attorney.

Enclosure.

ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation 52212/ Part VII

Date Dec. 13, 1910

From S. Engelking, Asst. US Attorney

To Attorney General

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

☐ Security-Classified Information

☒ Otherwise Restricted Information

Grand Jury Material — 9/6/95

Authority Date

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION GSA FORM 7117 (2-72)

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

Las Cruces, New Mexico,

November 19, 1910.

The Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I hand you herewith my account as Special Assistant under your authorization of April 20, 1910 (CBS 145123-69), in the prosecution of the cases against Mar Chew et al in New Mexico. This prosecution was based on an indictment returned at the October term of court at Las Cruces, in the Third Judicial District of New Mexico, for conspiracy, in violation of Section 5440, R. S., and included the following named defendants: Hiland D. Maynard, Mar Chew, George W. Scott, Yee Yit, Fred O. Wiles, Tom Kate, alias Yee Ju Jung, Ira E. Kennedy, Colonel Lewis, John A. Osborne, Yee Gin, and W. J. Patterson.

The defendant Maynard, as you may recall, was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. The defendants George W. Scott, Fred O. Wiles, John A. Osborne, W. J. Patterson and Colonel Lewis are under bond to appear on the first day of the next term of court (April 1911). The defendant Tom Kate, alias Yee Ju Jung, is in China. The defendant Yee Yit is in Juarez, Mexico, opposite El Paso, Texas. I have had a number of interviews with him, and he will return and testify against Mar Chew whenever we can bring Mar Chew to trial. Yee Gin, who fled to Mexico with Yee Yit, is now in Chihuahua, Mexico.

My efforts to remove Mar Chew from the Western District of Texas to this jurisdiction for trial have failed. Judge Maxey, of the Western District of Texas, who has twice refused to issue the warrant of removal, and who finally directed the United States Commissioner to sit as a committing magistrate, holds that the evidence is not sufficient as to the question of jurisdiction. On yesterday I finally completed the hearings before United States Commissioner Oliver at El Paso, Texas, and in view of what Judge Maxey has already held, he has released Mar Chew. However, Mar Chew is under bond to appear before the United States Court at El Paso, Texas, and for that reason I did not file an additional complaint charging him with the offence being committed in Texas, thinking that the present bond would perhaps hold him until the next grand jury convenes there.

I would recommend that all these parties be indicted and prosecuted at El Paso, Texas, as there is no question as to the jurisdiction and as to the offences having been committed in the Western District of Texas. Judge Maxey has held in effect and substance, that the jurisdiction is in the Western District of Texas, and that the causes are triable there, and as good jurors can be secured at El Paso, I see no reason why the causes should not be prosecuted there.

Mar Chew is the wealthy Chinaman living at El Paso who has been at the head of the operations of unlawfully bringing Chinese persons into the United States. Of course these prosecutions have cost him many thousands of dollars, and, in my judgment, have checked him in his operations.

Next to Mar Chew in the smuggling of Chinese persons into the United States at El Paso, Texas, is Colonel Lewis, a conductor on the El Paso-Rock Island Railroad system, running out of El Paso. As stated above, he is under bond to appear here at the next April term of court. I have serious doubts of convicting him in this jurisdiction, but believe he can be convicted if indicted at El Paso, Texas. Colonel Lewis came to Las Cruces recently and gave bond for his appearance at the next term of court, sooner than longer resist removal from Texas.

I have been engaged in these matters since the receipt of your letter of April 20th, last, and the time consumed is practically seven months. I have received the daily reports of Special Agent Geck since that time up to the present, and given him instructions from time to time. Aside from the appearance in court, looking up authorities, preparation of papers, examination of witnesses, etc., it has been continuous employment from the time above mentioned. I was assisted by Mr. Engelking, Assistant United States Attorney, in the last hearings in El Paso, and on the 7th instant, he and myself went over the case very carefully amd he fully agrees with my views with reference to securing indictments at El Paso when the grand jury convenes there, and the case will be left in that situation unless you deem it best that a warrant be sworn out before the Uniyed States Commissioner in order that he give additional bail and have the hearing continued until the grand jury meets, and then let the case go direct to the grand jury. I have the location of all witnesses and their

promises that they will appear at El Paso again when notified. This information I will turn over to Mr. Engelking.

I presume that this will terminate my connection with these cases, unless the United States Attorney wishes me to assist him in trying the case of Lewis et al here at the next term of court; but I believe that the indictment should be returned at El Paso, Texas, and ~~that~~ Colonel Lewis and all the other defendants tried there where there can be no question as to the jurisdiction.

Respectfully,

W.H.R.LLEWELLYN,

Special Asst. to the Attorney General.

P.S. The briefs I have prepared, the confessions taken and all papers in my possession relating to these cases I will turn over to the United States Attorney for the Western District of Texas.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52,212/2

December 15, 1910.

The Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

El Paso, Texas.

S i r :

Referring to your letter of the 8th instant, No. 1363-C, relating to the case of Hiland D. Maynard, et al, pending in the Federal Court at Las Cruces, New Mexico, the Bureau expresses regret that one Mar Chu could not be removed to Las Cruces for trial. It is noted that Col. Lewis had previously proceeded to Las Cruces, where he was placed under arrest, and immediately furnished bond in the sum of $2500 for his appearance at the April term of the District Court, 1911. The Bureau should be kept informed as to the results of the proceedings which have been instituted against Col. Lewis.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

B-Mc

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF Supervising Inspector

PORT OF El Paso, Tex.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 1363-C.

December 8th, 1910.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In further reference to the subject matter of letter of this office, dated April 23rd, 1910, bearing above number, in which the Bureau was advised that the case of Hiland D. Maynard, et al, pending in the Federal Court at Las Cruces, New Mexico, was not called for trial at the April term of said Court, on account of the fact that removal proceedings were pending before United States Commissioner George B. Oliver at El Paso with regard to Mar Chu and Col. Lewis, it is desired to state that the removal proceedings referred to were concluded before United States Commissioner George B. Oliver at El Paso on November 17th last, at which time Mar Chu was discharged by the Commissioner on the ground that the Government had failed to produce evidence showing probable cause. Col. Lewis had previously proceeded to Las Cruces, New Mexico, where he was placed under arrest, and immediately furnished bond in the sum of $2500, for his appearance at the April term of the District Court, 1911.

This office regrets the failure to remove the defendant Mar Chu, to Las Cruces for trial, and is inclined to believe that the Commissioner was over technical in weighing the testimony presented before him. No effort was spared to secure an order of removal in this case, and the successful resistance of the defendant may be largely accounted for by reason of his ability to employ the best counsel in El Paso.

In conclusion, it is desired to inform the Bureau that every indication at the present time points to the final disposition of the case against Maynard, et al, at Las Cruces next April.

Respectfully,

Jno. Berkshire

Supervising Inspector.

WAB.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No. 52212/2. December 15, 1910.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Treasury,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to previous correspondence had with the Chief of the Division of Customs (his file No. 59619), relative to the inspection of freight cars bearing United States customs seals in the Mexican border district, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication dated the 5th instant, from the Supervising Inspector of the Immigration Service at El Paso, Texas, clearly setting forth his views with regard to the situation as it exists in his district.

It will be noted that the method of placing Chinese in bonded cars coming from Mexico is somewhat different from that used in the Canadian border district, as the smuggling from Mexico is carried on by means of placing contraband Chinese into the cars without breaking the seals attached to the doors, which makes it a matter of paramount importance that the inspection be made along the various roads leading into the United States from El Paso.

Particular attention is invited to the statement contained in the inclosed letter, regarding the impracticability of detailing customs officers to such points as there might be reason to believe that Chinese had been placed in bonded cars, it being pointed out that

the inspection should be made daily. In this connection, it should be borne in mind that the railway officials of the Texas & Pacific Railway consider that the inspection service is of no value so long as bonded cars are permitted to pass unopened, and the superintendent of the road has indicated that the courtesy extended to the immigration officers to inspect other cars will be withdrawn in the event that bonded cars are not inspected.

If it is considered, on account of the expense involved, that your Department can not see its way clear to authorize the appointment of additional officers at points where there is no regular customs work, it would seem that the only solution of the problem is the adoption of the suggestion of the Supervising Inspector that immigrant inspectors be designated to act as customs officers, without additional compensation, in order that the inspection of all cars may be continued at such inland points as may be required.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Benj. C. Cable.
Acting Secretary.

Inc. 2298.

m/ceb

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
EL PASO, TEX.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 984/1/2-C.

December 7th, 1910.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of Bureau letter of the 3rd instant, No. 52212/2, in further relation to the inspection of freight cars at points outside of El Paso, and in reply thereto, it is desired to state that a reply was submitted to Bureau letter of the 28th ultimo, in relation to the subject in question, on the 5th instant.

Respectfully,

J.W. Berkshire,
Supervising Inspector.

WAB.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2 December 2, 1910.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

El Paso, Texas.

Sir:

In discussing with the Assistant Secretary the question of the surreptitious entry of Chinese into this country by means of freight cars crossing the international boundary, he expressed a desire to have as prompt a reply as possible to Bureau letter of the 28th ultimo, inquiring whether the plan of detailing customs officers upon request to various places would work out satisfactorily and accomplish the desired results.

Respectfully,

(Signed) S. W. Backus

Acting Commissioner-General

D-WW

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
EL PASO, TEX.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 984/1/2-C.

December 5th, 1910.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of Bureau letter of the 28th ultimo, No. 52212/2, in further relation to the inspection by officers of this service of freight cars bearing United States Customs seals at points outside of El Paso, it being noted from said letter that the Treasury Department considers it inadvisable to station customs officers at points where there is no customs business, as the work of merely examining cars under Customs seals is not deemed sufficient to justify the expense involved. In reply, it is desired to call the attention of the Bureau to the fact that the inspection of bonded cars on various roads radiating out of El Paso is an absolute necessity, as has been demonstrated from time to time, to prevent the smuggling of contraband Chinese from Mexico into the interior of the United States. These cars are entered by smugglers without breaking the seals attached to the doors, and after the Chinese have been placed within the car, the door is closed and fastened, the seal remaining intact. This is done is so perfect a manner that it is impossible for any man to discover that it has been

tampered with. This being true, it will readily be seen that this means of shipping contraband Chinese into the United States is most desirable by reason of the additional security afforded by the presence of customs seals upon the cars. Since the inauguration of the system by which all freight cars leaving El Paso are inspected at points on various roads some two or three hundred miles distant from El Paso, the practice of smuggling Chinese by means of such cars has been practically discontinued, and smugglers declare that it is next to impossible to succeed in passing our inspection points with contraband Chinese. It is noted that the Treasury Department comtemplates withdrawing the customs officers stationed at these inspection points, which will of course necessitate passing, by all officers of this service, such cars without inspection, and as soon as this fact becomes known to the smugglers, shipments of contraband Chinese in such cars will be resumed. It will be impossible for our officers to determine whether or not bonded cars passing their station contain contraband Chinese; therefore, the instructions of the Treasury Department to the effect that customs officers may be detailed to these points for the inspection of such cars upon request of this office, would be of no value whatever to this service. Bonded cars are leaving El Paso daily over the various lines of railway for interior points in the United States, any one of which would be liable to contain Chinese, were it not well known that all such cars are inspected after leaving El Paso, and it

would not be reasonable to suppose that the Treasury Department comtemplates detailing its officers day by day from El Paso to these points for the inspection of such cars, and to be effective , it is absolutely necessary that all such cars be inspected,at points covered by officers of this service.at the present time, upon arrival.

A discontinuance of the inspection of bonded cars will render the inspection of other sealed cars entirely useless, and therefore it is urgently necessary for some agreement to be reached with the Treasury Department, whereby bonded cars may be inspected in the future as heretofore. With this in view, it is suggested that if it be possible to do so, officers of this service should be designated to act as customs inspectors without additional compensation. By this means, the services of customs inspectors would not be necessary in connection with the inspection of such cars, as our officers acting in a dual capacity, would be authorized to inspect and reseal such cars. This plan would wholly eliminate the expense to hich the Treasury Department objects, and at the same time, would protect our service by preventing the introduction into the interior of the country of contraband Chinese in large numbers.

It is earnestly hoped that the Bureau will fully realize the importance of freight car inspection on the various roads outside of El Paso, and that it will understand the futility

of inspecting one class of cars and permitting others to go without inspection. During the past two years, numerous parties of Chinese were apprehended in sealed freight cars, bearing both ordinary railway and customs seals. This traffic assumed large proportions, and after experimenting in various ways to prevent the smuggling of Chinese in the manner stated, it was finally decided to inaugurate a system of freight car inspection now in force in this disrcit, and the result has been most gratifying, in fact, it is believed that the smugglers have at last come to realize that it is no longer possible to ship large parties of Chinese by means of freight cars safely through the various inspection points outside of El Paso, and therefore, the introduction of Chinese coolies f from Mexico into the United States at El Paso has been reduced to almost nothing.

In view of the foregoing, the Bureau will readily understand the danger of interfering with this system of inspection at this time, and it is urgently requested that the matter be again presented to the Secretary of the Treasury with the view of designating certain officers of this service to act as customs inspectors in order that the inspection of bonded cars in this district may be continued without expense to the Treasury Department.

Respectfully,

Jas. Brinsmade

Supervising Inspector.

WAB.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

[illegible]/2 November 28, 1910.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

El Paso, Texas.

Sir:

Referring to previous correspondence relative to the inspection of freight cars coming into the United States from Mexico, it has been learned informally that the Treasury Department considers it inadvisable to station customs officers at ports where there is no customs business, as the work of merely examining these cars is not deemed sufficient to justify the expense which would be involved. It is understood that the Treasury Department is issuing instructions to the effect that officers may be detailed to the places in question upon receipt of a request from you. The Bureau believes that this plan may work out satisfactorily and accomplish the desired results, both with respect to preventing the smuggling of Chinese into the United States in the manner indicated, and having the railway officials continue the opening of all cars, as is done at present.

You are requested to keep the Bureau advised in the premises, especially with regard to the point raised in the last ~~paragraph~~ part of your letter dated September 17, 1910, No. 984/1-2, in which it was set forth that the railway companies contemplated discontinuing the practice of opening these cars.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

M-H

Acting Commissioner-General.

1 N 1 2

Department of Commerce and Labor

JHL says write to Secy. of Treas. in re this when Clark heard from on the subject for the Canadian Border.

DEM

No. 203
Ed. 5-20-10—500,000

DEPARTMENT

HE SECRETARY 59619

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Ed. 11-22-1904—500,000)

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DEPARTMENT

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NOV 17 1910
IMMIGRATION

DEPARTMENT

HE SECRETARY 59619

INGTON

vember 14, 1910

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant inquiring further in the matter of the appointment of an inspector at Big Springs and Del Rio, Texas, for the purpose of opening freight cars to permit their inspection for the detection of Chinese being smuggled into this country, and to advise you that the matter is now under consideration and that as soon as a conclusion is reached, you will be promptly advised in the premises.

By direction of the Secretary.

Respectfully,

C P Montgomery

Chief, Division of Customs.

No inclosures

FORWARDED
NOV 17 1910
IMMIGRATION

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No. 52212/2. November 8, 1910.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Treasury,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to letter from this Department, dated September 3rd, with reference to the continuance of the inspection of freight cars at Del Rio and Big Springs, Texas. The statement was made therein that the conditions at Big Springs were in no wise different from those at Del Rio, and that it was believed to be of great importance, in the efforts to prevent the smuggling of Chinese into the country from Mexico, that the inspection of these bonded cars be continued at Big Springs. May I request to be advised as to the conclusion which has been reached by your Department as to this matter?

Respectfully,

Acting Secretary.

D/CEB

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No. 52212/2 October 4, 1910.

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In response to your letter of the 29th ultimo, No. 59619, the Department transmits herewith copy of a letter dated September 17, 1910, received from the Supervising Inspector of the Immigration Service at El Paso, Texas, referred to in Department letter of the 23rd ultimo concerning the inspection of bonded cars at Big Springs, Texas.

The oversight in not forwarding this inclosure with said Department letter is regretted.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Benj. S. Cable.

Acting Secretary.

Inc. 3902.

M-H

DIVISION OF CUSTOMS

13212/2

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

59619

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
SEP 30 1910
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

September 29, 1910

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant relative to the inspection at Big Springs, Texas, of cars containing bonded merchandise for the detection of Chinese smuggled into the United States, and to advise you that the communication from the Supervising Inspector of Immigration Service, at El Paso, Texas, dated September 17, 1910, was not inclosed with your letter.

By direction of the Secretary.

Respectfully,

C P Montgomery

Chief, Division of Customs.

No inclosures

B

Department of Commerce and Labor

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Washington

No. 52,212/2 September 23, 1910.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Treasury,

Washington, D. C.

S i r :

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication from the Supervising Inspector of the Immigration Service at El Paso, Texas, dated September 17, 1910, in further reference to the matter of inspecting bonded cars at Big Springs, Texas. It will be noted by reference to your letter of the 3rd instant, that instructions were issued to the Collector of Customs at Eagle Pass, Texas, to continue the inspection of freight cars at Del Rio, but no mention was made of Big Springs. The Supervising Inspector states in his letter that it is impossible to make the inspection effective, unless it is arranged for at that point also, and suggests as an alternative that the immigration officer stationed there be given authority to open bonded cars for that purpose.

The Department hesitates to again bring this matter to your attention, inasmuch as the same has been made the subject of several previous communications, but it is believed that you will appreciate the position in which it is placed, the circumstances being such as to render it impracticable for the Immigration Service to adequately cope with the situation, unless some arrangements can be made whereby these bonded cars may be inspected. It will be noted from Supervising Inspector Berkshire's letter

No. 52,212/2 September 23, 1910.

Secretary of the Treasury --- 2

that the officials of the Texas and Pacific Railway consider that the inspection service is of no avail so long as bonded cars are permitted to pass unopened, and that the Superintendent of the railroad at Big Springs has intimated that the courtesy of inspecting other cars will be withdrawn, unless the inspection of bonded cars is resumed.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Charles Earl.

Acting Secretary.

M-Mc

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
EL PASO, TEX.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 984/1-2.

Sept. 17, 1910.

The Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In acknowledgment of Bureau letter of the 13th instant, No. 52212/2, wherein it is stated that the Department has received further advices from the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that the Collector of Customs at Eagle Pass, Texas, has been instructed to continue, so far as possible, the inspection of bonded cars at Del Rio, Texas, no reference being made about resuming the practice at Big Springs, Texas, and in which letter the Bureau states it is presumed that it is more desirable to have the cars inspected at one of the above places rather than discontinue the same entirely, this office desires to say that, while, of course, the inspection at Del Rio is of some advantage, it is felt that our train inspection in this district is as strong as its weakest point - and certainly the non-inspection of bonded cars at Big Springs

leaves open for the use of smugglers an avenue which in the past has been used more than any other in this district. This office is confident that there are more railway employees on the Texas and Pacific Railway who are willing to assist Chinese and smugglers in successfully evading our officers than any other line radiating out of El Paso, and any lack of proper inspection of cars on that line sericusly handicaps this service in its efforts at this point to break up the smuggling of Chinese. In order to protect Big Springs, in so far as possible, we are at the present time inspecting such bonded cars as leave El Paso over the Texas and Pacific at this point, such inspection being made through the courtesy of the Collector of Customs at El Paso, as this office has assigned one of its inspectors for duty in the Customs Service in the place of a customs inspector assigned to duty for the benefit of this service. This plan requires the services of two officers where it could be done by one at Big Springs. In addition, this arrangement is not entirely satisfactory, for the reason that Chinese can be load-

ed outside of El Paso in bonded cars and conveyed through Big Springs without detection. It is sincerely hoped that the Department may be able to impress upon the Treasury Department the necessity for the inspection of bonded cars at Big Springs. If it will not assign another officer for duty at that point, the previous recommendation is renewed to have one of our inspectors at Big Springs designated to act as a customs inspector solely for the purpose of examining bonded cars. I know that the railway officials of the Texas and Pacific consider that our inspection service is of no avail so long as the bonded cars are permitted to pass unopened, and the superintendent of that road at Big Springs has thoroughly indicated that unless inspection of bonded cars is resumed he will discontinue the courtesy extended to this service to inspect other cars at that point.

Respectfully,

Jno Berkshire

WRC

Supervising Inspector.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52,212/8 September 13, 1910.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

El Paso, Texas.

S i r :

Referring to previous correspondence had with your office, concerning the matter of breaking the Customs seals on bonded cars at Deal Rio and Big Springs, Texas, the Department has received further advice from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that instructions have been issued by that officer to the Collector of Customs at Eagle Pass, Texas, to continue as far as possible the inspection of freight cars at Del Rio. No reference is made about resuming the practice at Big Springs. It is presumed that it is more desirable to have the cars inspected at one of the above places rather than discontinue the same entirely, as was first decided upon by the Treasury Department.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keef

Commissioner-General.

M-Mc

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No. 52212/2. September 12, 1910.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, D. C.

S i r:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, advising that your Department has issued instructions to the Collector of Customs at Eagle Pass, Texas, to continue as far as possible, with the present force; the inspection of freight cars at Del Rio.

The Department desires to express its thanks for the consideration given this matter, and believes that the action taken by you will enable the immigration authorities to ascertain whether there is any foundation in fact to the rumors, which have been received that Chinese are being concealed in bonded cars and in this mannerillegally introduced into the United States.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Charles Earl.

Acting Secretary.

M/SRL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

September 3, 1910.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of the 30th ultimo advising of the receipt of a telegram from the Supervising Inspector at El Paso, Texas, requesting that on account of persistent rumors that contraband Chinese are evading the Immigration officers through being placed in bonded cars, immediate action be taken with a view of renewing the breaking of Customs seals on bonded cars at Big Springs and Del Rio, Texas, I have the honor to inform you that the Department has instructed the Collector of Customs at Eagle Pass to continue as far as possible, with the present force, the inspection of freight cars at Del Rio.

Respectfully,

Acting Secretary.

The Texas & Pacific Railway Company. Transportation Department

Big Springs, Texas, August 30, 1910

Mr. Frank W. Berkshire,

Supervising Inspection Immigration Service,

El Paso, Texas.

Dear Sir:

We are herewith handing you U.S.C. seal, which was found broken on St.L.I.M.S. car 11048. Your inspector, Mr. Dilworth, informs me that this car carries unmistakable signs of having been occupied by passengers, a class of whom he was unable to determine. It is most evident that this seal was maliciously broken by unknown parties for unknown purposes, as it shows very plainly that it was twisted and worked until the wires were parted.

In regard to your inspection service at this point, would state that we are having from three to twenty bonded cars passing through here daily and while the railroad company is going to considerable trouble and extra labor to facilitate the service of your inspection on non-bonded cars, still I feel that your service is very deficient owing to the fact that you are no longer inspecting cars bearing U.S.C. seals and our extra trouble and labor is in no wise benefiting the immigration service, as the smugglers will use bonded cars for their work instead of taking chances on local seals.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) F. W. Ward,

Civision Superintendent.

(DCK)

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52,212/2 September 8, 1910.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

El Paso, Texas.

S i r :

The Bureau is in receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, in reference to the inspection of bonded cars at Bigs Springs and Del Rio, Texas. The Department is doing all that it is possible to do in this matter, with a view to having the Treasury Department take the necessary steps to have those cars opened and inspected. A communication is this day being addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the matter, in which a recommendation has been made that the inspection be renewed, if only for a limited period of time, in order to ascertain whether the rumors that are coming to your office regarding the alleged smuggling are authentic. As soon as a final decision is received from the Treasury officials, you will be promptly advised.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

M-Mc

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

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OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
EL PASO, TEX.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 984/1.

August 31, 1910.

SEP 6 - 1910

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

S i r :

Referring to my telegram of the 28th instant, urging that some action be taken with the view of arranging to break bonded U. S. Customs seals at Big Springs and Del Rio, Texas, I enclose herewith a copy of a letter just received from Superintendent J. W. Ward, of the T. & P. Ry Co., at Big Springs, Texas, which letter is self-explanatory and plainly shows that he does not consider our inspection satisfactory.

This office feels that if the bonded cars are to be uninspected at Big Springs, we might as well discontinue inspecting any cars, for the reason that it is a well established fact that smugglers will use such cars as are known our officers cannot inspect.

I would again urge that all possible haste be made in arranging for the inspection of bonded cars at the points named.

This car arrived at Big Springs in bad order, and, on account of the Customs seal being twisted off, Inspector Dilworth was able to examine the contents of the car, and he states that

the interior of same bore unmistakable signs that some persons had ridden therein for a considerable distance.

Respectfully,

Fr. Burnshire

Supervising Inspector.

DCK

Inc. 20921

Department of Commerce and Labor

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Washington

No. 52,212/2 September 7, 1910.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Treasury,

Washington, D. C.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, communicating further the conclusion reached in connection with the matter of inspecting bonded cars at Del Rio and Big Springs, Texas.

It is noted that your Department is willing to consider the reestablishment of the practice of opening these cars, if it is found in the near future that circumstances would indicate that contraband Chinese are being brought into the country in that manner. On the 30th ultimo, the same date that your above acknowledged letter was written, the Department addressed a communication to you, giving the text of a telegram from the Supervising Inspector of the Immigration Service at El Paso, Texas, tending to show that Chinese were being placed in bonded cars, and urgently recommending that immediate action be taken with a view of renewing the breaking of customs seals at the places above mentioned. As it is evident that this information was not before you at the time your communication was prepared, the Department would be pleased to receive further information as to the advisability of having cars reopened and inspected for a limited period only, such as might be deemed

No. 52,212/2 September 7, 1910.

The Secretary of the Treasury --- 2

sufficient to ascertain conclusively whether there is any basis in fact for the rumors which have come to the immigration officers at El Paso, Texas.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Benj. S. Cable.

Acting Secretary.

DM

M-Mc

August 30, 1910.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of the 24th instant relative to the recent withdrawal of the Customs Inspectors previously stationed at Del Rio and Big Springs, Texas, for the reason that no Chinese have been found concealed in bonded cars at either of the places mentioned, in which you request that the withdrawal of these men be reconsidered, I have the honor to inform you that in view of the inadequacy of the Customs appropriation for the actual demands of that service, it is found necessary to practice the utmost economy to avoid a large deficiency, and as the employment of Inspectors to unseal and reseal freight cars to enable the Inspectors of your Department to detect any Chinese who might possibly be concealed therein is not an expense directly in the interest of the Customs it is felt that it should be avoided wherever possible. As no Chinese have been found at either Del Rio or Big Springs since the establishment of the service at those places more than two years ago, the Department felt justified in discontinuing the service on the recommendation of its Special Agent. If in the future

there should be reasonable ground for belief that the absence of this service enables contraband Chinese to be brought into this country, the Department will consider its reestablishment.

Respectfully,

R. Platt Andrew

Acting Secretary.

apa

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

SEP 6- 1910

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
EL PASO, TEX.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 1363/C.

September 2, 1910.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

S i r :

Referring to previous correspondence in reference to the cases of Colonel Lewis and Mar Chew, Bureau file No. 52212/2, against whom removal proceedings are pending in the Western District of Texas, I beg to enclose herewith a copy of a letter this day being addressed to the Assistant United States Attorney at El Paso, urging him to take immediate steps to have the said persons removed to Las Cruces for trial.

The Bureau will note that the two persons named were arrested in El Paso in November, 1909, and to date no definite action has been taken to cause their removal to New Mexico.

While this office has made every effort to speedily dispose of the cases, it has so far been unsuccessful, and it is hoped that the communication addressed to the Assistant District Attorney at this point may cause him to take some action. It is felt that if he does not take immediate action the importance of the cases justifies laying the matter before the Department of Justice, with the request that that officer

be requested to direct immediate action.

The Bureau will be advised within reasonable time whether the letter, copy of which is enclosed, results in any effort being made to dispose of the case.

Respectfully,

Jno. Burkshire

Supervising Inspector.

DCK

Inc. 20936

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2 August 30, 1910.

9/15

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Treasury,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The Department is this day in receipt of a telegram from the Supervising Inspector at El Paso, Texas, of which the following is a copy:

"Account persistent rumors that contraband Chinese are evading our officers through being placed in bonded cars urgently recommend that immediate action be taken with the view of renewing breaking customs seals on bonded cars at Big Springs and Del Rio, Texas."

This is the same subject referred to in your communication of the 17th instant, and to which this Department's letter of August 24th was a reply. The matter is commended to your most careful consideration.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Boyd S. Cable

Acting Secretary.

M-WW

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2 August 30, 1910.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

El Paso, Texas.

Sir:

The Bureau has received your telegram of the 28th instant, calling attention to the urgent necessity for renewing breaking customs seals on bonded cars at Big Springs and Del Rio, Texas, on account of the persistent rumors that contraband Chinese are evading your officers. This matter has again been taken up with the Secretary of the Treasury in the hope of having him reconsider his previous decision in regard thereto. As soon as a reply is received from the Treasury Department you will be promptly advised.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe

Commissioner-General.

M-ww

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

2PO C C 44 Paid Night Govt

El Paso, Texas., Aug 28, 1910.

Immigration Bureau,

Washington, D. C.,

Account persistent rumors that contraband Chinese are evading our officers through being placed in bonded cars urgently recommended that immediate action be taken with the view of renewing breaking customs seals on bonded cars at Big Springs and Del Rio, Texas.,

Berkshire.

852am, Aug 29, 1910.

Department of Commerce and Labor

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Washington

No. 52,212/2 August 24, 1910.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Treasury,

Washington, D. C.

S i r :

Acknowledgment is made of the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, advising that the reason for the discontinuance of the services of the Customs Inspectors previously stationed at Del Rio and Big Springs, Texas, is owing to a report made by a special agent of your Department to the effect that no Chinese have been found concealed in bonded cars at either of the places mentioned.

In reply this Department begs to state that although no Chinese have been found in bonded cars passing through the above places during the past year, yet Chinese will promptly avail themselves of this method of smuggling into the United States as soon as it becomes generally known that the services of the Customs Inspectors have been discontinued at these places. Both along the Canadian and Mexican borders Chinese are constantly being found in bonded cars. An examination of the seals of such cars by your officers discloses frequently that the seals have been tampered with, and upon a search, the Chinese are usually found concealed in the cars.

This Department feels that if bonded cars are permitted to pass Del Rio and Big Springs without inspection, it will open an avenue

by which contraband Chinese may leave the Mexican border without detection, and it is considered that the same reasons now exist for having the seals broken as did exist at the time the officers were originally stationed at these points. In other words, this is an effective means to prevent smuggling.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully requested that the withdrawal of the Customs Officers at Big Springs and Del Rio be reconsidered.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Benj. S. Cable.

Acting Secretary.

D-Mc

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

August 17, 1910.

√22/2 2

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
AUG 19 1910
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

Referring to your communication of the 13th instant, relative to the withdrawal of Customs Inspectors stationed at Del Rio and Big Springs, Texas, for the purpose of breaking seals on bonded cars with a view to the prevention of Chinese smuggling into the United States, in which you ask to be advised of the reasons for the discontinuance of the services of the officers previously stationed at the aforesaid places, I have the honor to inform you that the services of the Inspectors at Del Rio and Big Springs were discontinued on the report of a Special Agent of this Department which contained the following statements:

"In regard to Inspectors Childs and Price above referred to, they were specially appointed about a year ago at the request of the Department of Commerce and Labor on the recommendation of certain immigration inspectors, and Mr. Childs was stationed at Del Rio and Mr. Price at Big Springs to open and reseal cars containing bonded merchandise, for the purpose of discovering Chinamen who might be concealed therein, coming from the Pacific Coast and from El Paso. I made special inquiry of the immigration officer at Del Rio and I learned that there had been no Chinamen found concealed in bonded cars either at Del Rio or at Big Springs; that Chinamen had been discovered by immigration officers, concealed in cars which were not bonded. As far as I

8-17-10.

was able to learn there was no evidence that any Chinamen had broken out of bonded cars. A moment's consideration of the system will at once suggest the impracticability of Chinamen attempting to smuggle themselves personally in bonded cars, in view of the difficulties to be encountered when it would be so easy to use the unbonded cars."

Respectfully,

A. Pratt Andrew

Acting Secretary.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52212/2

August 13, 1910.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Treasury,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to previous correspondence concerning the stationing of Customs Inspectors at various points in the southwest to assist the immigration officers in the breaking of the customs seals on bonded cars, with a view to the prevention of Chinese smuggling into the United States, I have the honor to state that this Department is in receipt of informal advice to the effect that the services of the Customs Inspectors at Big Springs and Del Rio, Texas, have been discontinued and the positions at the points names abolished.

While the number of bonded cars passing through the points mentioned is somewhat limited, yet the same reasons for having the seals broken exist at the present time as did exist at the time the matter was originally brought to your attention, and it is the feeling of this Department that if bonded cars are permitted to pass Del Rio and Big Springs without inspection, it opens an avenue by which contraband Chinese may leave the Mexican border without detection, a fact which would soon come

to the attention to those engaged in this business, and would undoubtedly be availed of to the utmost extent.

If the information referred to above is correct, may I request to be advised of the reasons for the discontinuance of the services of the officers previously stationed at the aforesaid places.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Benj. S. Cable.
Acting Secretary.

D:BLF

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Supervising Inspector
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
EL PASO, TEXAS.

No. 984/1. August 5, 1910.

Hon. Commissioner-General, of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

S i r :

Referring to previous correspondence in reference to the necessity for having Customs inspectors stationed at different points in this District to break seals on bonded cars, in order that our officers might properly inspect the same, such correspondence being covered by Bureau file No. 52212/2, I desire to say that this office is just in receipt of advices from the Collector of Customs at Eagle Pass, Texas, to the effect that the services of the Customs inspectors at Big Springs and Del Rio, Texas, who were assigned to duty at the points named for the purpose of breaking seals for our Service, have been discontinued and that the positions at the points named have been abolished.

While the number of bonded cars passing the points named are limited, yet the same reasons for having the seals broken exist at this time as did at the time the matter was originally presented, and it is felt that if bonded cars are permitted to pass Del Rio and Big Springs without inspection it opens

an avenue by which contraband Chinese may leave this District without detection.

It is suggested that the Bureau ascertain from the Treasury Department reason for the discontinuance of the services of the Customs officers at the points named.

Respectfully,

Jno Bencoming

Supervising Inspector.

DCK

52214/1

EKL 9/8/89

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Hall

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
SEATTLE, WASH.

2822/37

Oct.20,1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
OCT 26 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, Wash.

S i r:

Referring to Bureau letter of October 11, 1909, No. 52214/1, I have the honor to report that no developments have occurred with regard to the supposed implication of one Merrill Hughes in a plan to smuggle Chinese from Vancouver, B.C. to Seattle, Washington, since report of January 4th, 1909. As stated at that time Inspector in Charge Prentis of Vancouver kept Mr. Hughes under surveillance for some time but was unable to find that he was a party to the smuggling of Chinese into the United States.

Respectfully,

CF

John H. Sargent.
Acting Commissioner.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52214/1 October 11, 1909.

Commissioner of Immigration,

Seattle, Washington.

Sir:

Referring to the letter of your predecessor, dated January 4th, last, No.2822/37, the Bureau has to request information as to whether any further developments have ever occurred with regard to the supposed implication of one Morrill Hughes in a plan to smuggle Chinese from Vancouver to Seattle.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

AVT-/

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52214/1 January 11, 1909.

Inspector in Charge,

Seattle, Wash.

Sir:

The Bureau acknowledges the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, No.2822/37, with which you inclose a letter dated Vancouver, December 31, from Inspector in Charge Prentis, and a report, dated December 28, made to you by Inspector J. V. Stewart, detailed to Vancouver to continue the investigation described in the first mentioned letter with regard to the supposed implication of one Merrill Hughes in a plan to smuggle Chinese from Vancouver into Seattle.

It is noted that it has not yet been possible to develop any definite information or evidence, but that the matter is to be further investigated and an additional report submitted at some later date. This seems to be the best that can be done under the circumstances of the case.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

AMP-B

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
SEATTLE, WASH.

No. 2822/37

January 4, 1909

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

ACKNOWLEDGED

JAN 11 1909

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

S i r:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Bureau Letter No. 52214/1, dated December 18th,1908, in reference to an interview had with Mr. G.W. Edgar of Kirkland, regarding the plan, of which he is said to have knowledge, for the smuggling of Chinese from Vancouver into the United States.

JAN 9 - 1909

In reply thereto I will most respectfully state that I corresponded with Inspector in Charge P.L. Prentis of Vancouver regarding this matter, giving him the information conveyed to me by Mr. Edgar, and asked him to make such an investigation as he deemed proper. On December 16th I received the following telegram from Inspector in Charge Prentis, to wit: " Conclusive evidence Chinese suspect involved. Immediate need skilled officer unknown here for thorough investigation".

On receipt of this telegram I detailed Chinese Inspector J.V. Stewart to go to Vancouver for this purpose. Inspector Stewart arrived at Vancouver on December 17th and returned to his official station on December 24th. I enclose herewith copy of Inspector Stewart's report.

I also enclose you a copy of letter received from Inspector in

Charge Prentis dated December 31st, which fully explains itself.

Mr. Edgar has not yet gone to Vancouver but he informs me that he will this week.

It would seem from the report of Inspector in Charge Prentis and the report of Inspector Stewart, that the alleged scheme to smuggle Chinese into the United States between the parties referred to has not, and probably will not, materialize for some reason at this time unknown.

On Mr. Edgar's return from Vancouver , and on his reporting to this office , the Bureau will be further advised.

Respectfully,

John St. Sargent

CF

Inspector in Charge.

Enclosures.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52214/1

January 4, 1909.

Inspector in Charge,

Immigration Service,

Seattle, Washington.

Sir:

As recommended in your letter of the 28th ultimo, No. 2822, authority is hereby granted covering the expenses incident to the detail of Inspector J. V. Stewart of your office to proceed to Vancouver, B. C., for the purpose of assisting Inspector Prentis in connection with an investigation of a Chinese case from December 16 to 24, payable from the appropriation "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act." It is noted that it was necessary that an officer be assigned to this investigation who was unknown at Vancouver.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

Approved:

(Signed) Wm. R. Wheeler.

Assistant Secretary.

M-MCM

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

214/1

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
SEATTLE, WASH.

No. 2822. Dec. 28,1908.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I have the honor to report that upon receipt of the following telegram, I detailed Inspector J.V. Stewart, of this office, to proceed to Vancouver, B.C., and there report to Inspector in Charge Prentis:

"Conclusive evidence Chinese suspect involved immediate need skilled officer unknown here for thorough investigation".

Inspector Stewart proceeded to Vancouver and from December 16th to December 24th, was engaged in conjunction with an inspector from the Vancouver office in shadowing a man named Hughes suspected of being engaged in smuggling.

In view of the foregoing this is to request special authority from the Department covering the expenses of Inspector Stewart while on this detail.

JAN 2 - 1909

Respectfully,

John W. Sargent

cf Inspector in Charge.
Hunt.

2822
37

Department of Commerce and Labor
U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
VANCOUVER, B. C.

L O
992

December 31, 1908.

John H. Sargent, Esq.,
Inspector in Charge,
Seattle, Washington.

Sir:

Relative to information which you supplied this office in your letter No. 2822 dated December 11, 1908, concerning an alleged scheme of smuggling Chinese from British Columbia into the United States, I beg, for the purposes of your report to the Bureau, to submit the following summary of the investigation made at this station:
In connection with Vancouver, your information contained reference to the following parties:-

Gilbert or Smith, former proprietor of the Spokane Rooming House on Carrall and Cordova Streets.

Chinese person (name not given) conduction a business in a three or four 'story building near the Great Northern Depot.

L. M. Hughes, or L. M. Merrill, or William Merrill, of 242 or 244 Barnard Street.

Concerning these parties, I have to report as follows:-

GILBERT

An investigation immediately instituted upon the receipt of your letter showed that a man by the name of

Gilbert did infact formerly conduct the Spokane Rooming House at the street address given. He resided there with his family, having vacated the place some time in October, 1908, removing to Seattle, Washington. From a member of a family residing in a building adjoining the Spokane Rooming House, it was learned that the Seattle address of Gilbert was 1528 Third Avenue, a card having been received from Gilbert's son Leo. In response to an inquiry at the Vancouver Police Station, I was informed that Gilbert was not personally known, and that the records of the station did not show anything reflecting against the rooming house during the period it is supposed to have been occupied by Gilbert.

CHINESE PERSON INVOLVED

An attempt to locate the Chinese person alleged to be connected with the scheme was entirely unsuccessful.

HUGHES

At room 3, No. 242 Barnard Street, one L. M. Hughes was located. He has occupied a suite of two rooms at the address given for about three months past. There lives with him a man named A. P. Breeding who appeared to know but little concerning Hughes, and who in fact gave evidence of being quite indifferent concerning the personality of any individual, and apparently considerably below the average in intelligence. The man Hughes was interviewed several times by Inspector C. E. Ebey of this station without the latter revealing his official identity. It was learned that Hughes sometimes allowed himself to be known under the name of Merrill. When

asked to explain this irregularity, Hughes stated that his name was in fact Merrill, that is, Merrill-Hughes; thus failing to entirely clear himself of having used at times the name Merrill as an alias. A careful study of the character of the man was made by Inspector Ebey, from December 12th to December 13th, during which time the officer named had four interviews with Hughes. For several days Hughes went regularly to work at paper-hanging. Subsequently, however, he was employed as shoe-repairing in a nearby shop. He gave evidence of being in somewhat strained circumstances financially. The appearance of Hughes is reported by Inspector Ebey as being indicative of his having lived a rather hard life. He is identified with a religious organization known as "The Church of the Living God", the meetings of which are attended by negroes only, with the exception of Hughes. These negroes, it is believed, are very largely limited to janitors employed in various places about the city. In conversation with Inspector Ebey, Hughes indicated that he could secure alien paper-hangers for work in the United States, and went so far as to suggest a plan of evading the United States law. During a later interview with Hughes, the smuggling of Chinese into the United States was suggested by our officer, and the strongest indication of willingness on the part of Hughes to engage in such violation of law was shown in his assenting to talk about a proposition of that character provided he first could have assurance from a friend to the

effect that his interviewer (our officer) could be trusted. Otherwise Hughes stated he must decline to commit himself. At this stage of the investigation, at my suggestion, Inspector Stewart of the Seattle office was detailed by you to assist. Subsequent developments are embodied in the report submitted by Inspector Stewart. Acting upon the information given by your informant to the effect that Hughes was formerly trustee of a bank at Blaine, Wash., Inspector in Charge Bartlett, at my request, made a careful inquiry, but failed to find anyone having knowledge of a man of Hughes's name or description having ever lived at Blaine.

While this office is of the opinion that Hughes in character is not above being a party to the smuggling scheme as outlined by your informant, I am extremely doubtful whether he has the intelligence to be a leader therein. At any event, I am reasonably certain that at no time during the two weeks' close surveillance, did Hughes associate with Chinese persons; neither is it apparent that he was at any time in conference with white men in connection with a smuggling scheme.

Respectfully,

P. S. Bruntis.

Inspector in Charge.

HLP

2822
3-7

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
SEATTLE, WASH.

December 28,1908.

John H. Sargent,
Inspector in Charge,
Seattle, Wash.

Sir:-

I beg to report that in compliance with your verbal instructions, I proceeded to Vancouver, B.C.,to assist in the investigation of the smuggling of Chinese into the United States by L. M. Hughes and others,whose plans had been divulged to you by one G. W. Edgar of Kirkland, Washington.

On arrival in Vancouver on December 17th, I reported to the Inspector in Charge and conferred with him and Inspector Ebey, who had just submitted a report of his work on the case. In view of the fact that Inspector Ebey had talked with Hughes in regard to the proposition of smuggling Chinese and had an appointment to again confer with him on the night of December 18th,it was decided that I should keep a close but discreet observation of Hughes and his movements, and that an effort would be made to have informer Edgar come from Seattle and obtain more definite information from Hughes by personal interviews. Pending the expected arrival of Edgar, I visited the section surrounding #242 Barnard Street, where Hughes resides, and learned that he had been working as a cobbler for the past two or three months in a shop at #216 Keefer street, owned by a Mr. Culley. The owner of the shop stated that

Merrell Hughes worked for him about all the time, except when Hughes would have a small job of hanging paper, and he also said that he would occasionally send Hughes out to buy second-hand shoes. The statement as to Hughes' occupation is corroborated by the circumstantial evidence of Inspector Ebey having seen a paper-hangers bucket and brushes and also a number of pairs of old shoes in Hughes' room. I saw Hughes working in the shop on December 18th and 19th; on Sunday, the 20th, he went to the Church of the Living God and returning was accompanied to his door by one of the negroes of the congregation, which was small and comprised almost entirely of negroes. On Monday he was out buying up shoes and was busily engaged repairing them on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 22nd and 23rd.

In order to show more clearly the character of the man and his associates I will describe in detail his movements for two consecutive days. On December 22nd he worked at his shoe bench until 6:20 p.m., and on his way to his hovel he stopped at a "5-Cent Coffee House" and was in there about five minutes, then went home and partially changed his clothes. Leaving at 7:20 he went to the "Church of the Living God", but the hall being dark, he walked by the most prominent streets to the large office building at #413 Granville Street, went up two flights of stairs, came down immediately and then went to the Flack office building, went up two flights of stairs, stopped and listened, then came down and went to the "Gospel Meeting Hall", but finding no one there he went back to the Church of the Living God, stopping a few minutes on the way to listen to a street preacher and also to the Salvation Army.

His own place of worship being still dark and closed,he walked the streets until past 9 o-clock and then went home,after stopping again at a waffle and coffee house. The only person he spoke to on the streets during the evening was a penniless looking sailor boy. On December 23rd Hughes worked until 6 o-clock,stopped at the same cheap restaurant on his way home, left there at 7 p.m. and walked rapidly to the Flack building listening on the stairs for a moment; he then went to the Great West Life Assurance Co's office where he joined the negro janitor and another negro, and the three went to the Gospel Meeting Hall and conversed with the negro janitor there for about five minutes; then Hughes and one of the negroes walked to the corner of Cordova and Westminster Ave.,where they talked for fifteen minutes. Hughes then walked up and down on Westminster Avenue in an aimless way until about 8:30; after going into the restaurant again, he went home.

Hughes appears to be about 55 years old,and rather erratic in temperament as indicated by his often suddenly facing about in his walks on the streets. The detectives at police headquarters knew nothing of Hughes. The letter-carrier on that route said he delivered a letter on December 17th from "the States" addressed to one Merrell at #242 Barnard Street; he also stated that he had been on that route six months and that was the first time he remembered of leaving mail at that address for Merrell,which was a new name to him. No other letters came for either Merrell or Hughes to that address while I was in Vancouver.

As informer Edgar had not arrived on December 24th, it was the opinion of Inspector in Charge Prentis and myself that condi-

tions did not require my remaining to continue further observations of Hughes, so I departed for my official station.

From the information acquired as to the character of L. M. Hughes and his associates, and the manner of his living, I can not think that he is receiving any gains from smuggling operations of the magnitude mentioned by informer Edgar. I am also of the opinion that, while Hughes has not the ability to plan or successfully carry out a scheme involving so much detail as the plan proposed in this particular case, he is such a party as could be used by others should they find it expedient to do so.

Respectfully,

John V. Stewart

JVS-CAH. Chinese Inspector.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52214 1 December 18, 1908.

Inspector in Charge,

Seattle, Wash.

Sir:

The Bureau has received and carefully noted the contents of your letter of the 10th instant, No.2822, covering your interview with G. W. Edgar with respect to his alleged knowledge of plans existing for the smuggling of Chinese from Vancouver. It is noted that you have taken steps which ought to result in securing some definite and positive information on the basis of Mr. Edgar's rather rambling statement, and your further report will be awaited with interest.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe,

Commissioner-General.

AWP-$

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
SEATTLE, WASH.

No. 3822. Dec. 10. 1908.

ACKNOWLEDGED
DEC 18 1908
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Bureau Letter No. 52214/1, dated December 3rd, in further reference to the matter of an alleged scheme for smuggling Chinese from British Columbia into the United States, and directing me to submit a detailed report by return mail.

DEC 15 1908

In reply thereto I would most respectfully state that on receipt of Bureau Letter of Oct. 26th, I immediately communicated with Mr. G. W. Edgar of Kirkland, Wash., requesting him to call at this office, which he did on Nov. 4th. I enclose herewith a transcript of the statement taken from him at that time, explaining the smuggling scheme in detail. I have not written the Bureau further for the reason that I was awaiting further report from Mr. Edgar before so doing.

Mr. Edgar wrote me on Nov. 21st to the effect that he had written several letters to Vancouver and had received no reply. He called at the office today and showed me a letter which he received from Vancouver but which does not refer to the smuggling scheme. I am therefore of the opinion that his Vancouver friend has decided not to engage him to look after the work in Seattle, but believe that he has made arrangements with other parties.

I am confirmed in this belief by a report made to me by Inspector Fisher, Jr., sometime ago to the effect that he had heard from one Quinlan, who is running a saloon in Seattle, that a man by the name of Gallagher, who resides in Seattle, and a party whose name I do not now recall and said to reside at Bremerton, Wash., were in a smuggling scheme together with a party in Vancouver, and that a man named Edgar was supposed to be associated with them but that Edgar would no doubt be let out and the Bremerton man substituted in his place. Quinlan stated he had overheard a conversation in his saloon to this effect.

Mr. Edgar stated this afternoon that he was going to Vancouver within a few days to interview his friend and try and find out just what was being done . In addition to what Edgar is doing I have decided to take the matter up with our Vancouver office and also to make whatever investigation can be made in Seattle. The Bureau will be advised of any further action in this matter.

Respectfully,

John H. Sargent,

(Encl.)
JHS-HM.

Inspector in Charge.

Statement of G. W. Edgar before Inspector in Charge Sargent, Seattle, Washington, November 4, 1908.

Q What is your name?
A G. W. Edgar.

Q How old are you?
A Fifty-two years.

Q Where do you reside?
A Kirkland, King County, Washington.

Q How long have you lived in Kirkland?
A About thirteen years, I think.

Q Mr. Edgar, you made a statement to me about a proposed scheme to smuggle Chinese from British Columbia into the United States. Would you please tell me the details of that scheme, the parties connected with it, etc?
A Well, as I told you, I only know one man in connection with it. The man that has been talking to me is L. M. Hughes

Q What is Mr. Hughes' address?
A No. 224 Barnard Street, Vancouver, B. C. I understand that he is going under an assumed name at the present time.

Q Do you know his assumed name?
A Yes, Bell Merrill.

Q Does he get his mail at this address in Vancouver, or does he have a post office box?
A He has moved recently and yesterday before I destroyed those letters I tried to look up the last letter that he sent me. I may be making a mistake in the address because a few days after I talked with you I received another letter and I have not answered any of his letters since I saw you until writing this one yesterday and I am not sure whether that address is right or not. He was located before that on Westminster Avenue, I think, and I think in his last letter he told me that he had secured two rooms and gave me his address. One of the letters I could not find in the envelope and I evidently stuck it in some other envelope and I am not sure whether this address is right or not.

Q How long have you known Mr. Hughes?
A I have known Mr. Hughes about eight years.

Q Did you know him before he went to Vancouver?
A Yes sir.

Q Where did he live prior to that time?
A He last had a shack at the foot of Denny Way in this city.

Q When was that?
A Just before he went to Vancouver, and I think he went there in the month of May, this year. It might have been a little bit earlier.

Q What was his business in Seattle?
A He works at the carpenter's trade but allow me to say that the last work he done in Seattle was for Mr. F. C. Harper, handling brick at the foot of Washington Street. I called on Mr. Happer concerning this in the first place and he referred me to you and told me that he had known you for a number of years.

Q The Harper you refer to is the present Collector of Customs?
A Yes.

Q I think you told me a few days ago that this man had resided in Blaine?
A Yes, formerly he was at Blaine.

Q What business was he in?
A I do not know that I am able to tell you. He was one of the trustees of the Bank of Blaine at one time.

Q Have you seen him recently?
A The last time I saw him was the last week in September.

Q Where was that?
A In Vancouver.

Q Did Mr. Hughes tell you anything about the proposition to smuggle Chinese into the United States?
A I talked with him about it.

Q What did he say?
A He wanted to know if I was willing to take hold of the proposition?

Q In what way?
A He act at this end of the affair in delivering the Chinamen from the Northern Pacific side track in Kirkland into Seattle.

Q Did he tell you what the scheme was, how it was to be arranged to bring these Chinamen from British Columbia into Seattle?
A No, he did not, exactly, and still he gave me to understand that it was so arranged that the risk would not amount to anything. The idea that I grasped from his conversation was that the Chinamen would be brought to Kirkland all in a car, either in a car load of lumber or a closed car and that my part in the matter would be to call and receive those in a moving van.

Q What were you to do with them after receiving them in a moving van?
A They were to be delivered on Washington Street, Seattle.

Q Do you know what place on Washington Street?
A Yes, I think I do, but I might be mistaken. If I am right it is 215. The idea that I got was that it is a Chinese restaurant and that there is a side door in the alley and that it is located between South Second and Third Avenue on Washington.

Q Did he tell you how the Chinese were to be taken from British Columbia to this freight car?

A In a way he did. He said, for instance a car would be loaded with lumber at a station this side of Sumas with destination of that lumber to be Kirkland. This to be loaded on a flat car and a space left by placing timbers at each side, for a number of Chinamen in the center, then lumber placed over it, also stakes at each side. The idea was that the car would never be examined and that no attention would be paid to it when loaded in that way. It impressed me as a very good scheme myself.

Q Did he give you to understand at wha station they were to be placed aboard this car?

A I do not know that he did. I remember distinctly that he mentioned Nooksack station.

Q Did he tell you how they were to be brought out from Vancouver to Nooksack or that station on the Northern Pacific?

A He stated something about the distance from Bird Inlet across the Frazer River and across the bottoms to this station. I think though that he mentioned one or two other stations also, but my impression is that he had something to say about a saw mill and he mentioned some other stations but regarding one of those stations he said there was a saw mill there, whether that was Nooksack or some other, I do not know.

Q Did he give you to understand who was back of the proposition, financing it, etc?

A Yes, by walking down - I am not acquainted with the streets in Vancouver - just almost opposit the Great Northern station -

Q The Chinese Street? Dupont Street?

A This street is the street that runs past the Great Northern Depot in Vancouver and on the opposite side a little South ~~xx xxx~~ is a big Chinese restaurant and it used to be the headquarters of the Chinamen.

Q Do you remember the name of that place?

A I have got the name that he mentioned to me. It was the proprietor of this big joint. He is a restaurant man.. It is near the G.N. depot on the same street but South.

Q Is it on the corner?

A No I think it is in the center of the block. It is quite an imposing building - 3 or 4 stories high. He pointed out that place as the leading Chinese restaurant. Later on he spoke concerning this Chinaman being a well fixed man and able to keep his obligation.

Q Did he say anything as to the number of Chinese that would likely be sent over?

A He stated that he had 100 that wanted to get into Seattle.

Q Were they young Chinese or did he say anything as to the ages?

A No, he did not mention that.

Q When was it that he first told you about this?
A This conversation that I have just mentioned, was either on my last trip or next to my last trip over there, which was a few weeks before that.

Q Did he tell you how this car was to be loaded, who was going to load it, or that the Chinese would probably be placed aboard this car at Nooksack or some other station that was to be selected?
A No sir.

Q Did you understand that any of the trainmen would be interested in the proposition in any way?
A Something that he stated to me caused me to think that some one connected with the railroad, either the Station Agent - I have forgotten what he told me. I believe he mentioned that where there was no agent, the nearest agent has control of that district, for instance, Woodinville has control over the Kirkland affairs, etc. It caused me to think from something that he stated that some one connected with the railroad understood the conditions.

Q Have you had any letters from him since then?
A Yes, since then I have had two or three - since I saw him. The last one was on the 17th, I think, of October.

Q Have you those letters in your possession now?
A I have not.

Q What became of them?
A I burned them up yesterday. I am very sorry now because they would have corroborated my statement.

Q Can you give me the substance of those letters, what they contained along the line of carrying out this proposed scheme?
A In a number of them he remarked that the little money making proposition can be carried out and in a couple of the last ones he stated that he was just waiting to hear from me regarding my position in the matter. No one else but he and myself would understand what he was alluding to. Now I think it proper as long as I have gone into this matter, that I should let you know several things that he stated which caused me to think that a man acting as proprietor of the lodging house where he formerly stopped in Vancouver would be the principal actor in this matter. Now that man was running what is known as the "Spokane Rooming House" on the corner of Carroll and Cordova Streets. Hughes stopped with him until he left there and he left and came to Seattle. He moved his effects and came down here about the first of October.

Q Do you know his name?
A No, I do not. Something causes me to think that his name is Gilbert. That man; so my acquaintance told me, is Mr. Smith, now. Understand now, Mr. Sargent that at the time this conversation took place I never had cause to think that I would ever have occasion to remember it. Possibly he said

in Spokane it was Gilbert and her Smith, but that could be easily ascertained. He shipped a lot of hotel effects, etc. and he must have arrived here in Seattle - I saw him on the street and shook hands with him - on or about the 3rd of October.

Q Is he here now?
A Yes, I suppose he is.

Q Do you know where he is living?
A No, he told me that he was going in business here. I asked him what he was in. He said "The old line", and that he was looking for a lodging house.

Q You have not seen him since?
A No. To be candid with you in the matter, I tried to find him simply because I knew of a lodging house that I understood through another party was for sale and I went to the custom house brokers the day following that and tried to locate this man but I could not give the name, but there was a man by the name of Gilbert that had come from there just about that time. I believe it was on the 4th of October, and he got his goods out about the day before that. His name was Gilbert but I could not say whether that was the man or not.

Q Did he ship his goods through a custom house broker?
A Yes.

Q What was the name of the broker?
A Bush, on the second floor of the Colman Building.

Q You have reason to believe that Gilbert, or this gentleman you refer to, has some connection with this matter?
A Yes, I think he is the party behind the affair.

Q Do you think that any of these Chinamen have been brought over already?
A I could not say. If they have, I have no knowledge of it.

Q This consignment of Chinese was to come on this flat car to Kirkland?
A Yes.

Q Is there a direct line from Sumas into Kirkland?
A Yes, and I want to say that my acquaintance was well enough posted to know the train time. That matter had been looked up because it is the train that usually passes there at 4 o'clock in the morning and he mentioned that it could be so arranged that immediately after the arrival of that train the Chinamen could be taken out of their concealment and brought over to Seattle.

Q Mr. Edgar, you have heard me read over this letter from the Department, dated October 26, 1908, No. 52214/1, signed by F. H. Larned, Acting Commissioner General of Immigration and approved by Wm. R. Wheeler, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor in which the Bureau and

the Secretary have instructed me to make you an offer of the sum of $250.00 to be paid to you upon certain conditions. Is that letter satisfactory to you, if the conditions are complied with?

A I will accept it. I feel as though I had better accept it and give what information I can.

Q Now is there any other information that you have in your possession in connection with this matter that we can work on at this time?

A No, I do not think there is.

Q Should any information come into your possession, you will immediately communicate with me, will you, and keep me fully posted as to the situation so that at the proper time the arrests can be made and the Chinamen apprehended?

A Yes sir, I will.

Q I wish you would endeavor to learn the name of this man that is in Seattle who, you are of the opinion, is going under the name of Gilbert, and get his address if possible. What is the description of this man Gilbert?

A He is quite a large man, about 6 feet. I should judge he is 56 years of age, stout, well built, and I think he has a florid complexion, gray eyes or blue, and a number of gold filled teeth which are very conspicuous, and he is smooth shaven.

Q Is he a married man?

A Yes, he has something in the way of a family. At least there was a woman with some children in a couple of the rooms over there and some of those girls were answering the call bell in that rooming house and I took them to be his girls.

Q Has this gentleman ever called on you at your place of residence in Kirkland?

A No.

Q Has Mr. Hughes?

A Yes, a number of times.

Q When was Mr. Hughes at your place last?

A Early last spring before he went to Vancouver.

Q Did he say anything about bringing over Chinese at that time.

A No.

Q The first he mentioned was along about August?

A I can't say as to that because I did not pay any attention to it at the time. I think it was earlier than August. Something that he said concerning this old man that is running this rooming house, that he is a smooth old duck, etc. caused me to think that he was behind the deal. I called at his place several times and the first time that I called there, I called for Mr. Hughes. He said he was not living there. He had notified me by letter that he was under an assumed name. Then I asked him if there

was a man by the name of Merrill there. He said yes. Those men had been acquainted years before in Spokane and those things put together, you understand, caused me to see that they were shielding each other in a way, and when I saw my acquaintance that evening, he told me about the situation and he said "That is all right, the old man understands the conditions."

Q You don't recall the name of the Chinese firm in Seattle?
A No, but he mentioned to me something like this: Now, he says, how easy it would be for you to get a van and drive down Washington Street, and he mentioned, I think, 215. At one time I was in that vicinity and I just paid attention to that to look the place up. He told me it was a Chinese joint and mentioned something about there being a side entrance and an alley way where a wagon could back up and the Chinamen could hop out directly into the Chinese restaurant. He said there was no risk to run whatever.

Q Did he tell you what was to be paid for each Chinaman safely landed in Seattle?
A Yes, One hundred dollars.

Q Who was to pay that?
A This Vancouver firm as I understand it. I might say in connection with that, that another thing that caused me to think that this hotel man must be in it, was because the majority of his rooms were vacant and he was not doing any business. My acquaintance spoke about that. I said I should think he would break up and he made some remark that if he was depending upon the lodging house business, he would not last a week but he said he had another line of business. When I came to review this whole affair later on in my mind, of course I picked upon the lodging house man as the man.

Q The lodging house man has never talked with you about it?
A No. All that I ever spoke to him about it was when I was looking for my friend and one night he invited me in the office and showed a disposition to be familiar. He said "You are an old acquaintance of Merrill's?" I said yes. He asked me what my business is. I said I was formerly in the mining business and told him I was at present working on door locks and stoves. That was the last time, I think, that I was at his place before he left it. That was the last time I was in Vancouver. Well, he said, I do not know but what I will move to Seattle myself. I remarked to him then that "you will find Seattle pretty hard up just now" and I said "in your line of business it appears the proposition is overdone because rent is terrible high" and then a week or ten days later I was standing on Second Avenue a door or two from Guy's drug store and this man came along and checked up when he saw me and recognized me. I said "I see you got here" and he said "You got here ahead of me." I said have you really moved down?" He said "I am here bag and baggage, I am looking for a lodging house but things are just as you told me." I said "I suppose you will give it up" and he said "No sir". I said "Why don't you go over to Ballard,

there are lots of laboring men over there." He said "I think I will". An acquaintance told me about a lodging house for sale and I said "I will find that man and we will sell it to him and make $25. or $50. each." The next day I came into the city and made an effort to find him. I did not know his name and later in the day I went to the Custom House Broker and could not satisfy myself as to who he was. I was going to address him through the post office. I have never seen the man since.

Q So far as you know, there is no one else connected with it?
A No, as I told you, I have reason to think that some one connected with the Northern Pacific is connected with it because my acquaintance said that $100. or $200. fixes a man every time. My acquaintance over there is hard up. He has a hard scratch making a living as it is. He gave me to understand that the Chinamen would not put up a single dollar until they had been safely brought to Seattle because he said they had been buncoed several times.

Q Then the money was to be paid in Seattle?
A Yes, after the men were delivered.

Q Was it to be delivered to you?
A No, I was not in that. I think he said plainly that an agent of the Chine firm would be here with the money to pay the proper party. Each man would be paid for at the rate of $100.00 a head.

Q Is there anything else that occurs to you Mr. Edgar?
A No, not of any consequence.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52214/1. December 3,1908.

Inspector in Charge,

Immigration Service,

Seattle, Washington.

Sir:

The Bureau is unable to find that any reply has been received or any further information supplied in response to its letter of October 26th, 1908, answering yours of October 16th, No.2822, which had reference to an alleged scheme for smuggling Chinese from British Columbia.

The Bureau should be kept fully informed as to what progress is being made, and you are instructed to submit a detailed report by return mail.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

JSB

52214/1.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

October 26, 1908.

Inspector in Charge,
Immigration Service,
Seattle, Wash.

Sir:

The Bureau acknowledges receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, reporting the conversation had with you by Mr. G. W. Edgar, of Kirkland, Wash., regarding an alleged scheme to smuggle Chinese from British Columbia, and contents have been carefully noted.

It is observed that the plan, as described by Mr. Edgar, is one which would readily lend itself to collusion between parties in this country and parties in Canada, under which the former might reap a benefit from the United States, and the latter a corresponding, or greater, benefit from the Chinese exploited by the smuggling process. Such a contingency is to be guarded against always. The capture of fifty or less Chinese, moreover, cannot be of anything like the benefit to this Department that it would be to capture the smugglers, and send them to the penitentiary for a term of years; their capture is the prime object to be held in view.

With the above by way of preface, you are hereby authorized to offer to G. W. Edgar, as a "payment for valuable information furnished the Government," the sum of $250.00, to be paid to him only on condition that fifty or more Chinamen smuggled into the United States, and at least one of the parties actively engaged in the smuggling, are apprehended as a result

of the information furnished by said Edgar to the Immigration officials, and also on condition that he turn over to you the letters which he claims implicate a certain party in Vancouver, that said letters may be made the basis of an effott to obtain punishment, so far as possible, for said party at the hands of the Canadian authorities interested in such subjects; or the sum of $5.00 for each Chinaman so apprehended as a direct result of information furnished by said Edgar, if the number apprehended should be less than fifty, provided again, that such information leads to the capture of at least one person implicated in the smuggling, and that the letters above mentioned are placed in your possession.

You should direct youf efforts especially to the production of evidence sufficient to indict and convict the smugglers of violation of the Chinese Exclusion and Immigration Laws, or of conspiracy, under Sec. 5440 R. S., to violate such laws, or of both, or of all three.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

Approved:

(Signed) Wm. R. Wheeler.

Assistant Secretary.

AWP/ARW

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
SEATTLE, WASH.

No. 2822. October 16, 1908.

F. H. Larned,

Acting Commissioner-General,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Several reports have been received at this office recently to the effect that from one hundred to five hundred Chinese are now in British Columbia, who desire to come to the United States. More activity has developed along that line in the last six weeks than for several years.

In August, a gasoline launch, the "Ruth D", was chartered in Seattle by one Capt. Baldwin, for the purpose of bringing Chinese to the United States, so it was reported. Our officers worked on this case, together with the officers of the Revenue Cutter Service and of the Special Agents Department for ten days or more, at which time it was learned that the "Ruth D" had been seized by the Canadian officers at Ladysmith, B. C., for violating the Canadian Customs Laws.

52222-1

Seven Chinese were arrested at Sumas last week just after crossing the border; three were arrested at Everett on the 12th instant; and one was arrested in Seattle on the night of the 14th, on arrival from Victoria.

This morning one G. W. Edgar, of Kirkland, which is a suburb of Seattle came to the office, stated that he had some important

information regarding the smuggling of Chinese which he was willing to give the Government officials provided he was protected from arrest and was reasonably compensated in the event that we are able to arrest the Chinese.

He is a man of considerable intelligence, about fifty or fifty-five years of age, and is a farmer in a small way near Kirkland. He stated that he had an invalid wife and eight children to support and that he had experienced much difficulty recently in making a living for them. A few years ago he became involved in some mining trouble and through perjured testimony was sent to the penitentiary for three years.

He stated that he visited Vancouver several times recently on business and that while there a friend had made him a proposition regarding the bringing of Chinese to Seattle. He stated that this man, although a poor man himself, told him that he had good financial backers who were able to carry through the scheme on a large scale; that he had a contract for bringing one hundred Chinese to Seattle and that he expected to send them over fifty at a time; that he did not know all the details of the scheme which would be carried through in British Columbia, but that this man desired him to assist at this end of the line. He stated that he had received several letters from him recently and he showed me seven envelopes postmarked "Vancouver, B. C." and addressed to G. W. Edgar, Kirkland, which he said went into the matter in detail. He then told me that the proposition that was being considered was to bring the Chinese across the border in vehicles of some kind and place them in freight cars, which said

freight cars would be side tracked at a small town near Seattle late at night. He was to secure employment as a driver with one of the moving van companies of the city and was to take the van to the suburb,, ostensibly for the purpose of bringing a load of furniture and was to bring the Chinese during the day-time to Seattle, traveling in an alley in the Chinese quarters of the city and backing the van up to a Chinese store and unloading its freight. The man in Seattle who would assist him in this work was then to collect $100.00 per head from the Chinese concerned and pay him a sum to be agreed upon provided he would agree to become a party to the scheme.

Mr. Edgar stated that he would keep us fully informed and give our officers the necessary information to make the arrest of all parties concerned, provided the department would agree to pay him $250.00, in the event of the arrest of fifty Chinese who were unlawfully in the country as a result of this information, or if a smaller number should be arrested than fifty, the sum of $5.00 per head.

I told him that I could make him no promise of this kind as the Government had some years ago discontinued the giving of rewards, but that I would lay the matter before the Bureau for its consideration.

The Bureau discontinued the paying of rewards for information in Chinese cases partly for the reason, as I understand it, that it caused our officers to make raids on laundries and stores of Chinese thereby causing much complaint. This is a case, however, where the Chinese are not now in the country, but are coming from British Columbia, and no one, not even the Chinese who are here could take

exception to the action of our officers in making the arrests, and the Bureau might consider it advisable to offer a reward in this particular case. At any rate I ~~will~~ lay all of the facts before you for consideration.

From the reports which have been received, there are a large number of Chinese in British Columbia who would like to come to the United States. Mr. Edgar is a man who might be approached on a proposition of this kind owing to his past record. The scheme looks feasible, and I am convinced there is something in it.

Mr. Edgar says that unless he gets a favorable report here he will drop the matter and so advise his friend in Vancouver.

I have advised all of our officers of the reported activity in the smuggling of Chinese and instructed them to be constantly on the alert. I have also notified the Inspector in Charge in Vancouver of the general reports which we have received.

Respectfully,

John H. Sargent,

Inspector in Charge.

JHS-WB

52214/1

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

October 2nd, 1908.

Inspector in Charge,

Immigration Service,

Seattle, Wash.

S i r :

As requested in your letter of the 24th ultimo, No. 2822, explaining the necessity for the detail of Inspector Thos. M. Fisher, Jr., to Victoria, B. C., from September 8th to 11th, 1908, authority is hereby granted covering an expenditure of $25.25 incurred by him in connection therewith, which is payable from the appropriation "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act".

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.
Acting Commissioner-General.

Approved:

Oscar S. Straus.

Secretary.

M
MAL

15

New

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Smuggling

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
SEATTLE, WASH.

No. 2822.

Sept. 24, 1908.

52314

1

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

This office recently received information to the effect that certain parties in this vicinity were negotiating for the purchase of a launch with a view to using same in the smuggling of Chinese from British Columbia. Inspector Thos. M. Fisher, Jr., was detailed to investigate the report, working in conjunction with officers of the Customs and Revenue Services.

It was found that a launch had been purchased by the parties referred to and stocked with supplies, indicating a trip of some extent. On Sept. 7th the boat left Seattle, going North, and in order that we might have advance information in the event that an attempt to smuggle Chinese was made, I directed Inspector Fisher to proceed to Victoria, B. C., on one of the regular passenger boats and locate the launch, if possible, with a view to observing its movements and reporting thereon to this office.

In performing this detail the following expenses, amounting to $25.75, were incurred by Inspector Fisher, and I respectfully recommend that authority for the payment of same be granted, payable from the appropriation "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion

Act":

Sept. 8th, fare on boat from Seattle to Victoria.....$1.00
Sept. 8th, hire of automobile in proceeding from Victoria to Esquimalt and Sydney, B. C., and return.....10.00
Sept. 11th, fare on boat from Victoria to Seattle.....0.75
Sept. 11th, stateroom on boat from Victoria to Seattle.....3.00
Three days' additional compensation in lieu of subsistence, at $3.50 per diem.....10.50

The automobile was hired for the purpose of patrolling the beach between Victoria, Esquimalt, and Sydney, in an endeavor to locate the launch. A horse and buggy could have been obtained for this purpose, but Inspector Fisher arrived at Victoria too late in the afternoon to adopt this mode of conveyance, it being necessary that a search be made in the quickest possible time, and a bargain was therefore made for the use of an automobile for the sum of $10.00.

It will be noted that the fares between Seattle and Victoria, going and returning, are not the same, this being due to the various rates established by the steamship companies. Inspector Fisher secured passage on a different boat when returning to his official station. He left Seattle at 8 a. m. on Sept. 8th and returned at 6:30 a. m. on Sept. 11th.

Respectfully,

John D. Sargent

Inspector in Charge.

HM.

52227/1-QC

SCANNED
By EKL Date 9/8/89

52227-1

July 17, 1911.

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to a letter received by this Department from the Director, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, under date of the 5th instant, I have the honor to advise you that this Department will probably require 100,000 Certificates of Naturalization during the fiscal year 1913, but will require no Chinese Certificates of Identity during that period.

Respectfully,

CHARLES EARL.

Acting Secretary.

Copy;eea.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52227/1-C. July 15th, 1911.

Chief Clerk,

Department of Commerce and Labor.

S i r :

As requested in your memorandum of the 10th instant, there is returned herewith letter from the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, also memorandum from the Chief of the Division of Publications, and I desire to advise you that the Bureau will not require any Chinese Certificates of Identity during the fiscal year 1913.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Assistant Commissioner-General.

Inclosure No. 417.

JJK

52227

Department of Commerce and Labor
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
Washington

July 10, 1911.

Memorandum for Mr. Larned

With the return of the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the memorandum from the Chief of the Division of Publications, kindly advise me how many Chinese Certificates of Identity will probably be required by the Department during the fiscal year 1913.

Chief Clerk.

Enclosure
P-W

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

52227/1-C. July 14th, 1911.

U. S. Commissioner of Immigration,

Montreal, Canada.

S i r :

As requested in your letter of the 10th instant, No. 10875/13, the Bureau forwards under separate cover one hundred envelopes (fifty, each, for Montreal and Winnipeg) for use in issuing certificates of identity to Chinese.

Two hundred of these envelopes will also be sent to Vancouver direct. By error these envelopes were not sent at the time the certificates were forwarded.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Assistant Commissioner-General.

P/JJK

Department of Commerce and Labor

U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
MONTREAL, CANADA

10875/13. 52227/1 July 10, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Will the Bureau kindly advise me whether it has discontinued the use of the heavy linen envelopes, consecutively numbered, which were used to protect certificates of identity issued to Chinese persons who were admitted. If not, I would respectfully request that a supply of said envelopes numbered as follows, be forwarded to the stations named, to correspond with certificates of identity of like numbers, already received at the stations mentioned:

Vancouver, B.C.	5201 to 5400 inclusive.
Winnipeg, Man.	5150 to 5200 inclusive.
Montreal, P.Q.	5101 to 5150 inclusive.

Respectfully,

LO

Commissioner.

Department of Commerce and Labor
U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE

√2227

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
MONTREAL, CANADA

10875/13. July 7, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Concerning the agreement recently entered into between the Department and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, will the Bureau kindly direct what it desires done in the case of a Chinese lawfully admitted to the United States, to whom was issued a Departmental certificate of identity, and who later decides to make another visit to China, and returns through Vancouver, or who makes a visit to Canada and returns through Montreal or Winnipeg. Should an endorsement be placed by the admitting officer at either of the stations named, on the reverse side of the certificate of identity previously issued to the applicant, or should the said certificate be taken up, forwarded to the Bureau for cancelation, and a new one issued. The Bureau will appreciate the fact that not only the officers at the three examining stations named will require this information, but also the inspectors at the various ports of entry along the border, who have been

instructed in detail as to the manner in which Chinese should be checked into the United States at such border ports. It would seem necessary, in order that the border train inspector may act in a lawful manner and in accordance with instructions, that he should have positive evidence of the readmission of a Chinese person of this class.

In order that the Bureau may be fully informed with regard to this matter in general, I beg to inclose herewith copy of a letter under date of June 24th which I sent to the inspectors at each of the border ports where Chinese are permitted to enter the United States after July 1st, said letter giving detailed instructions as to the manner in which Chinese cases are to be handled. There is also inclosed for the Bureau's information copy of a mimeographed form supplied the said border officers, upon which they are to report to the Inspector in Charge at Vancouver the entry of all Chinese at their respective ports, copy of such report being furnished this office.

Respectfully,

John Clark
Commissioner.
a.e.w.

LO

28159

52227/1-C July 11, 1911.

Inspector in Charge,

Immigration Service,

St. Louis, Mo.

Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 6th instant, the Bureau incloses herewith a copy of circular letter of May 31, 1911, No. 52227/1-B, which, through an inadvertence, failed to be sent to you when issued. Please make reply thereto promptly.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

CTH Acting Commissioner-General.

Inc. No. 1266.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52227/1-C July 10, 1911.

Acting Commissioner of Immigration,

San Francisco, Cal.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo (No. 1028/208), the Bureau has to advise you that it sees no objection to permitting Chinese who are the bona fide holders of certificates of identity, issued to them on the ground of citizenship, to depart from and return to the United States on such certificates, appropriate notations to be placed on such certificates by your officers in each instance of departure and return. It is thought, however, that the better plan would be to issue to such Chinese the return certificate prescribed by Rule 16, taking up the certificate of identity until the return of the Chinese involved, when appropriate notation could be made on the back thereof for possible future reference.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

WJP/T

5227-1

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

1028/208. June 30, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In the case of a Chinese who has been admitted as a native and received a certificate of identity and who later desires to make another trip to China, should he surrender his certificate of identity and receive a return certificate on Form 430; or should he be permitted to depart on the certificate of identity, notation being placed thereon covering such departure, and upon his return similar notation being added covering his arrival?

Respectfully,

Luther C. Steward
Acting Commissioner.

JEG.CT

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
1305 CHEMICAL BUILDING
ST. LOUIS, MO.

July 6, 1911.

Comissionr-General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I recently had the pleasure of a brief visit from Inspector in Charge Cullen of Cleveland, and during the incidental discussion of official matters he told me of receiving a circular letter No. 52227/1-B, dated May 31, 1911, addressed to Commissioners and Immigration Inspectors in Charge of Chinese Districts, asking for suggestions regarding rule 19. No copy of this circular was received at this office and, in case it was intended for our consideration, I respectfully ask that a copy be sent me.

Respectfully,

James B. Dunn

Inspector in Charge.

dk

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52227/1 July 5, 1911.

U. S. Commissioner of Immigration,

Montreal, Quebec.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo (10875/13), the Bureau has to state that it desires that the train inspectors shall place on the papers on the basis of which Chinese admitted at Vancouver are checked in at border points, a notation showing the name of the port and the date of ingress, which notation should be signed by the inspectors.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

AWP-H Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor
U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
MONTREAL, CANADA

10875/13. June 30, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Will the Bureau kindly refer to its letter No. 52227/1-C, 52516/33-F, dated June 17th, 1911. In paragraph (1) it is provided that in the case of section 6 applicants, the admitting inspector at Vancouver shall place his endorsement, signature and seal upon the certificate, and that when the holder of the certificate is checked in at the border, the train inspector shall place his signature partly across the subjoined photograph. Paragraph (2) of the said letter states that in all other cases in which documentary evidence is returned to the applicant instead of being retained, the holder is to be checked in at the boundary in the same manner as section 6 applicants.

I should like to be informed whether in cases of this kind the Bureau wishes the train inspector to place on

the certificate his signature alone, or whether it is desired that he also note the name of the port and date of the Chinese person's entry to the United States.

Respectfully,

John H Clark
Commissioner.
asr

LO

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DENVER, COLO.

June 30th, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir;-

In response to Bureau circular letter No. 52227/1-B, of the 31st ultimo, in which the views of this office are requested upon the following points;

(1)" According to your observation and experience has Rule 19 operated advantageously to all concerned? If not,in what respects is it defective, unsatisfactory, or open to the perpetration of fraud? "

(2)" Would the broadening of Rule 19 in such a way as to make it possible for Chinese to obtain the certificate of identity irrespective of whether about to leave the country or not in the interest of good administration as well as advantageous to the Chinese? "

(3) Could the rule be so extended and gradually be effective without the incurment of any considerable expense? If so, how?."

As to (1) there has been no certificates such as are given Chinese under Rule 19 of the Chinese Regulations, shown up in this district, and therefore am unable to state whether it has operated advantageously to all concerned, but am of the opinion, as a large percentage of the admissions at the ports of entry are alleged native born, or sons of domiciled merchants, who are all young,it would be a hard matter in later years to

to distinguish whether they are the rightful holders of said certificates or not.

As to paragraph (2) I am of the opinion that it would not be in the interest of good administration or advantageous unless same is made compulsory by Act of Congress.

As to paragraph (3) The Rule could not be extended without the incurment of considerable expense as the Chinese in this district are very much scattered and very few are of the exempt class.

Respectfully,

Louis Adams

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
MONTREAL, CANADA

10875/13. June 29, 1911.

52227/1

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to Bureau letter of the 10th instant, No. ~~52227-1~~ ~~52585,~~ notifying of the forwarding of certificates of identity to Vancouver by registered mail, I am in receipt of a letter from Inspector in Charge Zurbrick at Vancouver stating that the four books of these certificates were received by him, being numbered

5201 to 5250
5251 to 5300
5301 to 5350
5351 to 5400.

Respectfully,

John H Clark
Commissioner.
azw.

LO

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

1042/12

June 28, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

S i r :

Respectfully referring to Bureau circular letter of the 31st ultimo, No. 52227/1-B, relative to the extension of rule 19 of the Chinese regulations, I would say that I believe my letter of the 19th ultimo on the same subject sets forth my own views on the points desired to be discussed, with the possible exception of the last--that of the means by which the rule might be extended without the incurment of any considerable expense. As to this feature of administration, I have no doubt but that the inauguration of the plan suggested on identical lines with that applying to preinvestigations of departing cases would prove highly successful and involve practically no expense; that is to say, applicants located at or near points where Immigration officers are stationed could make their applications in person at the nearest Immigration office. Applicants at more distant points could either travel at their own expense to the nearest Immigration office or await the coming on other official business of an Inspector.

Convinced as I am of the utility of the plan suggested, I sincerely trust that the Bureau and Department will see the way clear to amend rule 19 so as to materially broaden its scope.

Respectfully,

Luther C. Steward
Acting Commissioner.

LCS/WHT

Department of Commerce and Labor
U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
MONTREAL, CANADA

10573/13. June 24, 1911.

Montreal, Canada.

Sir:

Under an agreement between the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, effective July 1, 1911, all Chinese persons on the C. P. R. steamers landing at Vancouver, B. C., destined for the United States are to be examined and their right to admission determined at Vancouver. In this connection, on July 1st, Sumas, Washington; Portal, North Dakota; Noyes, Minnesota; Detroit, Michigan; Buffalo and Malone, New York; Richford, Vermont, Lovelltown and Vanceboro, Maine, will be designated ports of entry for Chinese. The following instructions should be thoroughly understood and carefully complied with as to the manner in which Chinese should be checked in when entering the United States at a designated border port on the train while en route to their destination.

In order that you may be fully informed regarding the papers in possession of the different classes of Chinese whom you will be required to check in, each class will be

taken up separately:-

1. LABORERS. Chinese laborers domiciled in the United States whose status has been preinvestigated before a trip to their native country, will when returning to the border port of entry be in possession of original return certificate, form 432 (sample inclosed), issued in accordance with rule 13 of the Chinese regulations, upon which paper they have been admitted at Vancouver. This form will bear an appropriate notation written in red ink diagonally across the face of the certificate and signed by the Inspector in Charge at Vancouver, showing that the proper holder of the paper has been given permission to reenter the United States. The border inspector will be required to compare the photograph on the certificate with the Chinese presenting same, satisfying himself that they agree, and the said inspector must in every case take up this certificate and return it to the Vancouver office together with the report hereinafter mentioned. The lifting of the certificate referred to in this class of cases is absolutely necessary.

2. SECTION 6 APPLICANTS. This refers to the exempt classes of Chinese, residents of a foreign country, whose right to admission has been determined at Vancouver. In nearly all cases of this kind the section 6 certificate is surrendered by the applicant at the port of examination, and an engraved Departmental Certificate of Identity is issued, in accordance with Rule 14 of the Chinese regulations. After comparing the photograph on same with the Chinese person presenting it, the said

Certificate of Identity must in every instance be returned by the border train inspector to the applicant to whom it belongs. In the event that an applicant at Vancouver decides not to surrender his Section 6 certificate, an engraved Certificate of Identity could not be issued, and the section 6 certificate, to which is always attached a recent photograph of the applicant, will bear an endorsement under the signature and seal of the admitting officer at Vancouver, placed on the face thereof. If the photograph referred to agrees with the holder, the border inspector should place his signature in ink partly across the photograph, after which the certificate must be returned to the Chinese.

3. EXEMPT CLASS CHINESE. This refers to Chinese other than laborers who reside in the United States and have had their claims preinvestigated and their status prima-facie established under rule 15 of the Chinese regulations, prior to their departure for a visit to China. Upon returning to Vancouver, the admitting officer there will in every case of this kind issue the engraved Departmental Certificate of Identity, under rule 19 of the Chinese regulations, which Certificate, when compared with the holder by the border inspector checking him in, must be returns to the applicant. Certificates of Identity will always bear a recent photograph of the proper holder.

4. NATIVES. In most instances a Chinese claiming birth in the United States has his claim reinvestigated before

departing from the United States, under Rule 16 of the Chinese regulations and after his right to admission has been determined at Vancouver, surrenders to the officers there all documentary evidence and is issued the engraved Departmental Certificate of Identity provided for in rule 19, which when compared with the applicant by the border inspector checking him in, must be returned to said applicant. In some few cases, Chinese claiming to be returning natives of the United States may refuse to surrender to the officers at Vancouver their court orders of discharge or U. S. Commissioners' discharge certificates. In this event the Vancouver office <u>could not</u> issue to such Chinese the engraved Departmental Certificate of Identity, but the admitting inspector there will place an endorsement with signature and seal across the face of such discharge certificate or other documentary evidence, partly covering the photograph thereon. A new photograph of the applicant will be placed on the document by the Vancouver office, unless the one already attached is a good likeness of the applicant as he now appears. When an applicant bearing such a document, properly endorsed as above indicated, enters at one of the border ports, the border inspector should place his signature in ink partly across the photograph, together with the name of the port and date of entry into the United States after which the document should be returned to the applicant.

The above instructions are so worded as to indicate that all Chinese applying for admission to the United States at the Canadian border ports have had their right of admission determined

by the Vancouver office, and without doubt the great majority of Chinese entering at such ports will have been examined at Vancouver. However, the new Chinese regulation, which it is understood will go into effect July 1st, provides also that Chinese residents of Canada, or Chinese residents of the United States who may visit Canada, may apply for admission or readmission to the United States at Montreal, P. Q., or Winnipeg, Man., in addition to Vancouver. In any cases of this kind that may arise, the papers issued will be precisely the same for the respective classes as in the cases examined at Vancouver, and the procedure in handling them at the border will also be the same.

Under no circumstances will it be proper for any inspector to admit at a Canadian border Chinese port of entry a Chinese person not bearing a paper corresponding to one of those described above, upon which appears a correct photographic likeness of the holder and the signature and seal of either the officer in charge at Vancouver or Winnipeg, or the Commissioner here; the only exception being the case of diplomatic or consular officers and their suites, when such officers bear proper credentials, and special advance notice has been received by the border inspector either from the Vancouver office, this office, or the Bureau.

There is inclosed herewith a limited supply of a mimeographed form upon which the border inspector will be required to submit a report to the Inspector in Charge at V

covering every Chinese or party of Chinese admitted at his port, bearing credentials issued by the Vancouver office. This report must be made out in ink and forwarded promptly after each party of Chinese is checked in, a copy being mailed to this office. When Chinese are admitted with papers endorsed by either the Montreal or Winnipeg offices, the same report should be submitted to such office, the address being changed accordingly. The class of the Chinese will be ascertained from the paper he presents and should be placed in the proper column as either: Laborer, Returning Merchant, Returning Student, Section 6 Merchant, Section 6 Student, Section 6 Teacher, Merchant's Wife, Merchant's Child, Native, Native's Wife, and Native's Child; and under the heading, "Kind of Paper", should be put down: "Form 433", "Cert.of Identity No.....", "Section 6 Certificate", "Commissioner's discharge certificate", or "Court order of discharge".

Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, whereby the said company agrees to notify the officer in charge of each border port of entry, a reasonable length of time (say 24 hours or a little less) in advance of the arrival of Chinese persons destined to the United States at such port, the said notification to state the number of Chinese, the date, and number of train upon which they will arrive. This will give the officer ample opportunity to arrange, in whatever way he sees fit, for the proper checking in of the

Chinese. This office should be advised should any case arise wherein Chinese are brought to one of the border ports of entry without reasonable notice having been served on the inspector.

Officers whose duty it will be to put the requirements of this letter into effect will be expected to thoroughly familiarize themselves with the contents of this lett er, and carefully study the Chinese regulations so as to absolutely prevent delay of Chinese passengers at the border. In forming the new agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Department has guaranteed that Chinese passengers will be handled expeditiously, and all officers should be governed accordingly.

Every officer receiving a copy of this letter is directed to acknowledge receipt of same.

Respectfully,

J. Scott Clark
Commissioner.
a.z.w.

LO

Inclosure.

Department of Commerce and Labor

U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF _____

PORT OF _____

_____, 19

Inspector in Charge,
U. S. Immigration Service,
Vancouver, B. C.

Sir:

I have to advise you that the following Chinese persons bearing papers endorsed by your office showing their right to admission, entered the United States at this port today:

Name	Sex	Class	Kind of Paper

Respectfully,

Immigrant Inspector.

Department of Commerce and Labor

Memorandum for 52,227/1

June 23, 1911.

San Francisco submits query re status of servant of Chinese official and propriety and manner of issuing a Certificate of Identity to such a Chinaman.

RE ABOVE, SEE FILE No. 53,266/75

No. 205
Ed. 2-3-11—300,000

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52227/1 June 22, 1911.

Acting Commissioner of Immigration,

San Francisco, Cal.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 13th instant (6242-C), in which you state that you have now pending before you a number of applications for the certificate of identity prescribed by Rule 19 of the Chinese Regulations by applicants at your port (presumably returning domiciled exempts), who claim that their certificates of residence were lost or destroyed during the earthquake-fire disaster of April, 1906, and request an expression of the Bureau's views as to whether or not their allegations concerning the loss of their certificates should be accepted and a certificate of identity issued, you are informed that, until the loss is established, certificates of identity should not issue.

Applicants presenting such a claim should be advised that their proper course would be to file an application with the Bureau for a duplicate certificate of residence, after securing which they would be in a position to prosecute to better advantage their applications for certificates of identity-if they prefer such document to the duplicate certificate of residence, which they could then surrender.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

WJP/F

Commissioner-General.

Official Copy of above referred to Commissioners of Immigration at Montreal, Boston, New Orleans, Seattle, and San Juan, P.R. and to Inspectors in Charge at Portland, Oregon, Honolulu, T.H. San Diego, Cal. Tampa, Fla., and to Chinese Inspector in Charge, 17 State St., New York, N.Y.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

6242-C

June 13,1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

S i r :

In reference to the issuance of certificates of identity to Chinese admitted at this port, I have to advise that we now have applications pending in probably ten cases where applicants claim to have lost their certificates of residence at the time of the San Francisco fire and earthquake of April 18, 1906.

I desire to ascertain from the Bureau whether this allegation may be accepted and a certificate of identity issued, with appropriate report made in each such case to the Bureau, in order that, should application be later made for a duplicate certificate of residence, due cognizance might be taken and the issuance of such duplicate withheld until the surrender of the certificate of identity.

Please advise in the premises, as further action relative to these applications will be withheld pending a reply.

Respectfully,

Luther C. Steward

LCS/WHT

Acting Commissioner.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
HONOLULU, HAWAII

No.1810/C. June 20, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of Bureau circular letter No. 52227/1-B, of May 31, 1911, in the matter of the operation of the provisions of Rule 19, of the Treaty, Laws and Regulations governing the admission of Chinese.

Replying thereto, and in answering,

QUESTION 1,-- I am of opinion that the provisions of Rule 19, have, so far, operated advantageously to all concerned. One defect is noticeable, in that the certificates are only issued in duplicate; the original delivered to the applicant and the duplicate forwarded for the files of the Bureau. If a triplicate were provided for the files of the issuing office, that triplicate might be used to preclude the possibility of fraud. This office has taken the precaution of securing photograph, a discreption and signature in each case, which, in a large measure, answers the purpose of a triplicate. I think, too, that if a certificate were made to provide for the, "protection of said Chinese person so long as his status remains unchanged and he continues to reside in the United States," so as to render a certificate

void and of no value to a person other than a domiciled member of an exempt class, coming to the United States, it would preclude the possibility, in a measure, of them being used in an attempt at fraudulent entry. Of course, such a plan would make it necessary to secure section 6 papers each time a person entered the United States. The officers at ports of entry would be almost powerless in attempting to controvert a statement that a person's status was "unchanged" if he sought admission on the strength of a certificate of identity. In possession of a section 6 paper we would have the vise of our consular representative and know investigation had been made by that official prior to the approval of such papers.

QUESTION 2, -- I am of opinion that, if it should be the intention to issue certificates of identity to all members of the exempt classes, irrespective of whether about to leave the United States or not, it would not be in the interest of the best administration. It might be advantageous to the Chinese, but a Chinese member of an exempt class today may be a laborer tomorrow. The work pertaining to the issuance of certificates to all would be very heavy. Domiciled members of the exempt classes do not need papers while in the United States, and they would only be necessary in the event of a person leaving with the expectation of returning. Papers would

then become a help to the applicant and to the immigration officials. I am fully in sympathy with the position of the Bureau that all Chinese laborers should be registered, but even if the opportunity were offered to the exempt classes, I have doubts if they would, to any great extent, avail themselves of the privilege except as indicated, when leaving the United States for a visit.

QUESTION 3, -- The provisions of Rule 19 could be extended and made effective without any considerable expense, if Chinese laborers were made acquainted with the fact that, on presenting themselves at an immigration office prior to leaving for China, they would be furnished a registered paper which would entitle them to return from China within one year, merely upon proving that they were the rightful owners of the paper. There need be very little expense attached to this plan. The Chinese would willingly provide photographs, and I am of opinion that, in a very short time, allowing say one year to register, a large majority of the Chinese laborers would have availed themselves of an opportunity to visit China and at the same time be registered as legal residents of the United States. There would, of necessity, have to be some provision made for registering Chinese laborers, who live away from Honolulu and in the remote parts of the islands, who did not

care to visit China. The expense of coming to Honolulu would be, to them, quite an item, and a representative of the government should be sent to each island to the purpose of registration. Of course the expense of traveling about the islands in the work of registration would be quite a large item, but it would be impracticable to handle it in any other way.

There has been no occasion, so far, to question the advisibility of rule 19, in so far as it pertains to members of the exempt classes admitted with section 6 papers, but in many instances holders of exempt-class certificates have returned to China to remain, carrying with them their certificates. Many of these persons enter the United States temporarily and with no interest in a certificate once they return to China. What disposition may be made of these certificates of identity is difficult to conjecture, but there is always the possibility of them being used in fraudulent practices.

Respectfully,

RCB/MJM. Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

52227/1-C
52516/22-F

June 17, 1911.

Commissioner of Immigration,

Montreal, Quebec.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 14th instant (10875/13), the Bureau has to state that it is still of opinion that the immigration form of certificate (No. 524) should not be used in any Chinese cases. It is apprehended that very, very few applicants will insist upon retaining their section 6 certificate or commissioner's discharge certificate or other such document when they can obtain in lieu thereof a certificate of identity based upon the same ground as the surrendered document. In such few cases as may arise, it would seem to be altogether practicable to provide for border identification thus:

(1) In the cases of section 6 applicants, indorsement, signature, and seal of the admitting officer at Vancouver to be so placed on the face thereof, to which a recent photograph is always attached, as to insure no substitution or other fraud; and the Chinese holding the paper to be checked in by the train inspector on the border, his signature being placed partly across the subjoined photograph.

(2) In all other cases in which documentary evidence is returned instead of being retained and a certificate of identity issued, a new photograph of the Chinaman to be attached under seal, indorsement, and signature, unless a recent photograph is already a part of the document and can be conveniently written and sealed across; and the holder to be checked in at the boundary in the same manner as the section 6 applicants.

Your suggestion that, if Form 524 is not adapted to the above-mentioned purpose, it will be necessary to have a form of report to be made by the border train inspector to the Vancouver office each time a party of Chinese are checked in, seems to be correct.

With slight modification, the blank form of report which accompanied your letter of June 7, of the above number, can be adapted to the purpose of having border inspectors report to the Vancouver office material details regarding each party of Chinese checked in. Until the practicality of the form has been thoroughly tried out, it is thought best that you shall issue a limited number of mimeographed copies, the matter of its adoption as a regular printed blank to be deferred until later, when such amendments as experience may show to be required can be incorporated.

Answering your letter of the 13th, of the same number, the Bureau has to state that the certificates of identity were sent to Vancouver in accordance with your request.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.
Commissioner-General.

AWP-H

5.2 22?

Department of Commerce and Labor

U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
MONTREAL, CANADA

10875/13. June 14, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Bureau letter of the 10th instant, No. ~~52516/22~~-F, 52585, inclosing two books of certificates of identity, Nos. 5101--5150 and 5151--5200, for the use of the Montreal and Winnipeg offices, respectively. Book No. 5151-5200 will be forwarded to Winnipeg by registered mail, and the other retained here.

Respectfully,

John Clark
Commissioner.

LO

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 220/c

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
CLEVELAND, OHIO

June 15, 1911

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

S i r :

Referring to Bureau circular letter of the 31st ultimo, No.52227/1-B, I answer the categorical questions as follows:

1. This office has had but limited experience with certificates of identity and the operation of Rule 19. General experience in connection with the administration of the laws governing the admission of Chinese has suggested the wisdom and propriety of issuing to Chinese, who have applied for admission and whose applications have been granted after complete examination, some paper or evidence of such due admission and indicating the class to which they belong. There is always the possibility that any paper issued to Chinese will be transferred or hypothecated if it is possible to make it usable by any other Chinaman who could meet the description and photographic resemblance.

2. The broadening of Rule 19 in the manner suggested would undoubtedly be advantageous to the Chinese, but hardly in the interest of good administration. There are a great many Chinese who would be eligible to receive such certificates and thus be tempted to traffic in them if possible. I have always thought that the general re-registration of all the Chinese in the United States, as recommended in the annual reports for 1909-1910, to be the only proper and safe move in the direction contemplated, and that the re-registration should be accomplished by only the most experienced and painstaking Chinese officers, who would see that names were correct, etc.

3. It seems to me that the extension of the rule would not be gradual, but that the moment it became known to Chinese that applications could be made for certificates of identity they would all come forward. It would be far better to wait until Congress authorized the re-registration and cover the whole question at one time. Many complications would thus, I believe, be avoided.

It is but fair to add that, before writing the foregoing views, I secured an expression of opinion from the officers at Cincinnati and Toledo, and their ideas were concurrent with those I entertained before seeking their point of view.

Respectfully,

Geo. R. Cullen

Inspector in Charge
District 10

C T

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SAN JUAN, P. R.

No. 623. June 14, 1911.

Honorable Dan'l J. Keefe,
Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Bureau letter of May 31, 1911, #52227/1-B, with reference to Chinese rules and regulations and wherein directions are contained calling for an expression whether rule 19 is operated advantageously to all concerned, etc.

In this connection, I beg to say as no Chinese case of any character whatsoever has ever come under the observation of the Commissioner at any port in this district, I do not feel competent to discuss the merits or demerits of the proposed new rule.

Respectfully,

Jahcum A. Rice
Commissioner of Immigration.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
EL PASO, TEXAS

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 5023/13.

June 13, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

This is to acknowledge the receipt of Bureau circular letter of the 31st ultimo, No. 52227/1-B, having reference to the advisability or inadvisability of extending the provisions of Rule 19 of the regulations governing the admission of Chinese, and in which circular letter this office is requested to give an expression of opinion upon the following questions?

(1) According to your observation and experience has Rule 19 operated advantageously to all concerned? If not, in what respects is it defective, unsatisfactory, or open to the perpetration of fraud?

(2) Would the broadening of Rule 19 in such a way as to make it possible for Chinese to obtain the certificate of identity irrespective of whether about to leave the country or not be in the interest of good administration as well as advantageous to the Chinese?

(3) Could the rule be so extended and gradually be made effective without the incurment of any considerable expense? If so, how?

In reply to the first question, it is desired to state that, as certificates of identity have not been issued in this district and but few Chinese have appeared therein who have been issued certificates at ports of entry, it is not felt that this office is in a position to state definitely whether the provisions of Rule 19 have operated advantageously to all concerned. The writer, however, has had considerable experience at other than border points and he is of the opinion that said rule, carefully enforced, is a decided advantage to all concerned; and he most heartily endorses the provisions of same for the reason that it will relieve bona fide members of exempt classes from annoyances and at the same time enable officers of this service to quickly and accurately determine the right of the holder thereof to be and remain in the United States. It is believed that if investigating officers at ports of entry carefully and thoroughly inquire into the facts in each case, and exercise due diligence in the preparation of a certificate of identity, fraud cannot be perpetrated to any appreciable extent.

In reply to the second question, it is desired to state that the possibilities of an extension of Rule 19 have been given careful and serious consideration, with the result that this office has finally reached the conclusion that a broaden-

ing of said rule would probably be in the interest of good administration, although there is much to be said for and against it, especially when the fact is considered that a number of the officers who will necessarily be entrusted with the enforcement of the provisions of such rule are not fitted by training and experience to cope with the many schemes which might be practised by unscrupulous Chinese who are naturally desirous of securing a certificate of identity for their protection. On the other hand, a Chinese exempt may now be questioned at a dozen different places while passing directly through this district. It will, therefore, be readily seen that if every Chinese person who has a legal residence in the United States had some paper in his possession which would definitely show his status a quick and easy means of identification would be afforded and at the same time the time necessarily required at present in questioning the individual would be reduced and also the Chinese would be relieved of considerable annoyance. Undoubtedly, there are a considerable number of Chinese residing throughout the United States who have, in years gone by, effected a surreptitious entry into the United States over the land boundary, and unquestionably this class of persons should not be given anything to insure their peaceful residence in this country. It is reasonable to assume that, as this class has doubtless

purchased their way into the country, they will also continue the same tactics and endeavor to supply perjured testimony to establish an exempt status. Should the rule be extended, it seems to me that the utmost care should be exercised to guard against fraud upon the government, and to protect its interest it should be mandatory that any person desirous of filing an application for such certificate of identity should be required to appear in person, together with his witnesses, at an office where there is a regularly employed interpreter and where there are stenographers and inspectors fully equipped to conduct examinations. For instance, in this district applicants should be required to appear at Los Angeles, Tucson or El Paso, making provision, however, for cases wherein it would cause exceptional hardships to travel great distances, as might be possible in a district such as this one, and when the circumstances seem to justify, an interpreter might be sent to a convenient point at a fixed time. In no instances, however, should a certificate of identity be issued except by the officer in charge of a district and then only after a careful review of the testimony presented. If such rule should be extended, this office believes that in the cases of merchants, teachers, students and travelers the character of testimony to show such exempt status should be confined to not less than two white wit-

nesses, together with documentary evidence, to be secured at the port where exempts have been admitted or readmitted to the United States on some previous occasion. In the cases of so-called natives, not less than two witnesses should be required, and others if in the opinion of the examining inspector they are necessary. It follows, as a matter of course, that persons wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of such rule would be required to give full, free and unreserved testimony in respect of their claimed status, and as the Immigration Service would not be bound by technical rules of evidence in force by the court, it should be able to satisfactorily determine whether applicants in fact have the status claimed by them; and if it should be decided that a certificate of identity should not be issued, it is believed that the investigation already conducted would be advantageous to the government in the trial of the case in court, which would follow in practically every instance, as it would certainly be possible to preclude the introduction of any testimony except that produced in connection with the application for the certificate herein referred to.

In reference to the third question, it is believed that the rule could be extended gradually without the incurment of of any considerable expense, so far as this district is concerned. Judging from the character of cases arising in the dis-

trict east of California, and the known Chinese residents thereof, the writer is satisfied the rule could be enforced without additional assistance. In the Southern California District, however, conditions are different, and it is probable that a considerable number of persons would apply for the certificate of identity, and in all probability the services of an additional inspector and two additional stenographers would be necessary, as it is believed that there are several hundred Chinese residing in that district who would be desirous of availing themselves of the privilege contemplated in said rule, although it will be appreciated that any statement made at this time in respect of expenses involved is necessarily problematical.

Respectfully,

F. W. Berkshire
Supervising Inspector.

VRC

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
PORTLAND, OREG.

No. 2418. June 10, 1911.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Replying to the Bureau's letter of the 31st ultimo, No. 52227/1-B, requesting an expression of opinion concerning the proposed issue of certificates of identity to native-born Chinese and those of the exempt classes residing within the country, I beg leave to submit the following:

(1) It is the observation and experience of this office that the provisions of Rule 19 operate with advantage to all concerned.

(2) I believe that the broadening of Rule 19 so as to include all Chinese resident in the United States and not intending to depart therefrom would not be in the interest of good administration although extremely advantageous to some Chinese. A certificate of identity, which is in fact a certificate of admission only, might safely be issued to every Chinese who can point to his lawful entry, the record of such admission being the basis for

the issuance of the certificate. A limitation of time necessarily would have to be placed upon even such a privilege as this, for the reason that many Chinese who have been heretofore lawfully admitted have since that time secured readmission unlawfully.

To issue certificates of identity (or residence) to Chinese whose cases are not of record at ports of entry would effectually open the door to a vast amount of fraud, perjury and misrepresentation, as well as add immensely to the work of the administrative officers in the field and would burden the Bureau with appeals.

The issuance of certificates of identity as at present provided for is based upon an investigation required by law and follows logically upon a conclusive decision which is not subject to review by any court. The certificate, therefore, is evidence of a compliance with statutory provision. Such certificates as are at present issued are evidence solely of the lawful admission of the proper holders and are within the scope of the power and authority conferred by appropriate provision of law. The issue of certificates of identity to Chinese already here and not on record, and who have no present

intention of availing themselves of the provisions covering their departure from and return to the United States, would in effect be the issuance of certificates of residence. The issue of certificates of residence would seem to be a function which Congress has already reserved through regulation and limitation by statute and therefore one not subject to regulatory power.

The only drawback at the present time to the enforcement of Rules 13, 15 and 16 is the lack of uniformity in the administration thereof. With the same absence of uniformity in the investigation preliminary to the issue of certificates of identity discrimination would follow and the interests of the Government would suffer. There are many Chinese in this country today who, having entered unlawfully and knowing they cannot qualify satisfactorily under Rule 16, still are not subject to arrest and deportation. Nevertheless the showing of an alleged native-born Chinese if not sufficient for the issue of a certificate of identity (or residence) should necessarily be followed by deportation proceedings. This would bring about a result which many Chinese of uncertain status greatly desire at the present time; that is, their arrest

and trial before a U. S. commissioner or judge and, in the usual absence of any affirmative evidence of unlawful residence or entrance on the part of the Government, their discharge with the consequent adjudication of citizenship.

The Bureau no doubt realizes that the production of a certificate of identity (or residence) before any U. S. commissioner or court by a Chinese who had perpetrated some fraud on the Government would be accepted as excellent evidence in his favor, and evidence which the Government would find it hard to combat. In other words, there are many commissioners and courts who, even now, need but little evidence to find for the defendant, while on the other hand the Government even without opposing certificates of its own issue finds it difficult to make a case.

(3) Rule 19 no doubt could be extended as suggested without great expense save that of labor and perplexity. Each district could receive the applications and evidence forwarding same with appropriate report to the Bureau for its action.

Respectfully,

JHB/WFS

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SEATTLE, WASH.

No.25,702. June 8, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to Bureau letter of May 31, 1911, No.52227/1-B, relative to certificates of identity for Chinese now resident within the country, I have the honor to report as follows:

(1) In the experience of this office rule 19 has operated satisfactorily to all concerned.

(2) It is believed that a broadening of rule 19 to include alleged domiciled exempts is impracticable. If a re-registration of all Chinese now in the country were authorized by law those engaged in laboring pursuits would register as laborers, except in instances where a citizen status had already been secured either through the courts or through prior landing by this Service.

If it were not for the work and expense incident to the making of investigations there possibly might be no objection to the issuing of certificates of identity to those

having an exempt status; but under the plan proposed would not all laborers now in the country who are not registered, and all those whose right to remain here is questionable, undertake to establish a status either as a citizen or as an exempt? If so, the Service would at once become involved in numerous investigations, and as these investigations should be conducted as carefully as in the cases of arriving and departing applicants the work of a station like Seattle would be increased to an extent necessitating the employment of additional officers.

(3) Because of the reasons given it is doubted that rule 19 can be extended as suggested without the incurment of considerable expense. It is believed that the present plan of issuing these certificates upon return only will in a short time place in the hands of a large majority of the Chinese a satisfactory identification paper. In this way the work is taken care of gradually, and the want of the certificates inflicts no hardship or inconvenience upon those now lawfully resident in the country.

Respectfully,

HAM/GHM

Ellis D. Bulen

Commissioner.

Department of Commerce and Labor
U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
MONTREAL, CANADA

10875/13. June 14, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Bureau letter of June 10, No. 52516/22-F, which discusses the matter of issuing certificates of identity to Chinese passengers who will be examined under the new arrangement at Vancouver after July 1st. The Bureau's statement that returning Chinese laborers will be granted original of return certificate form 432, upon which they have been admitted at Vancouver, such certificate to bear an appropriate notation across the face of the certificate signed by the Inspector in Charge at Vancouver, showing the fact and the date of the alien's admission there, this form to be collected by the inspector at the boundary and returned to Vancouver for filing; is perfectly clear, and I believe will work out successfully in practice.

I do not feel, however, that the suggestion contained in the second paragraph of the Bureau's letter will

provide for the proper handling of all Chinese of the exempt classes. It is of course understood that Chinese of the exempt classes who will be willing to surrender their section 6 certificates, court orders of discharge or other papers, will be issued the engraved certificate of identity, but I am informed by experienced Chinese inspectors that it frequently occurs that Chinese holding court orders of discharge or commissioners' discharge certificates positively refuse to surrender such documents. In cases of this kind where the status of the Chinese has been preinvestigated, it is assumed that he can be given his original return certificate (form 430), duly endorsed, for identification and collection by the inspector at the border port, precisely as in the case of returning laborers. But in the event that we have to deal with cases of Chinese bearing court or commissioners' orders of discharge, such Chinese not having had their status preinvestigated, and being unwilling to give up their discharge certificates in exchange for the Department certificate of identity, how will the inspector at the border be able to make a positive identification of a Chinese passenger who may hold a discharge paper issued to him for instance in 1896 or 1897, the photograph attached to which but slightly resembles the passenger at the present time?

Would it not be practicable to issue to this class of passengers, and thus safeguard the Government against fraud, our regular alien certificate form 524, mentioned in

my letter of the 8th instant, with photograph attached under seal, such certificate to be endorsed in the manner described in my letter of the 8th? This plan would supply the border inspector with a positive identification of the passenger and would avoid the possibility of the border inspector improperly holding up a passenger who had been examined and whose admission had been authorized at Vancouver.

Further, there might also be some rare cases where holders of section 6 certificates would decline to surrender same, yet as I understand the law and regulations, Chinese of this class would be admissible whether holding the engraved certificate of identity or not. It would seem that the certificate form 524 could be successfully used for this class. As the Bureau's plan provides for the return from the border of certificate 432 covering the entry of Chinese laborers, it is felt that the practice should be made uniform to return some such certificate for all classes

Referring to the closing paragraph of the Bureau's letter of June 10th, the new agreement with the Canadian Pacific Company provides that the company shall send our border inspectors advance notice of the presence of Chinese on their trains, and such passengers are always provided with guards supplied by the company. Unless the Bureau should be pleased to authorize some such certificate as form 524 to be collected at the border in respect of Chinese

refusing to surrender court discharge certificates or section 6 certificates, then some such form as I asked for in my letter of June 8th seems an absolute necessity. I did not intend the latter form to be used monthly. It can be used to report individual cases immediately, should the Bureau so direct.

Request is respectfully made that the Bureau favor me with an immediate response to this communication, so that we may get matters properly adjusted for the commencement of the work at Vancouver.

Respectfully,

Chas H Clark
Commissioner

LO

52727

Department of Commerce and Labor

U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
MONTREAL, CANADA

10875/13. June 13, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Will the Bureau be kind enough to refer to my letter of the 6th instant, of even number, in which attention was called to the necessity of there being a supply of certificates of identity sent to Vancouver in season for use in the admission of the first party of Chinese due to arrive at Vancouver on July 2d, the said letter requesting that the certificates mentioned be sent direct to the Inspector in Charge, U. S. Immigration Service, Vancouver, B. C. It is hoped that the Bureau will please ascertain if these certificates have been forwarded, and if not, that the matter will receive immediate attention.

Respectfully,

J. Scott Clark
Commissioner.

LO

52516/22-F
52585

June 10, 1911.

Commissioner of Immigration,

Montreal, Canada.

Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 6th instant (10875/13), the Bureau incloses two books of certificates of identity, containing 50 each, Nos. 5101-5150 and 5151-5200, which are intended for the Montreal and Winnipeg offices, respectively, and are charged against them in the order stated. There have been forwarded to Vancouver by registered mail four books of 50 each, Nos. 5201-5250, 5251-5300, 5301-5350, and 5351-5400, which have been charged to that station.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe,
Commissioner-General.

AWP-M

Inc. No. 4876.

OFFICIAL COPY respectfully referred to the Inspector in Charge, United States Immigration Service, Vancouver, B. C., and inclosing four certificate of identity books mentioned above.

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe,
Commissioner-General.

AWP-H

Inc. No. 4877.

52516/22-F June 10, 1911.

Commissioner of Immigration,

Montreal, Canada.

Sir:

Replying to your letters of the 7th and 8th instant, (10975/13-13-F), the Bureau has to state that it has no intention that the certificate of identity provided by rule 19 shall be issued to laborers returning through Vancouver; nor does it seem necessary to multiply Chinese certificates (always a dangerous matter) by adapting Form 524 to this purpose.

What the Bureau intends, although it does not believe its intention has heretofore been stated either orally or in writing, is that laborers returning through Vancouver shall retain until accosted by the train inspector at the border, the original of return certificate Form 432 (sample inclosed), on which they have been admitted at Vancouver, an appropriate notation to be written in red ink diagonally across the face of the certificate, and signed by the Inspector in Charge at Vancouver, showing the fact and the date of the alien's readmission there. The certificate will be taken up by the train inspector and returned with his report, hereinafter mentioned, to the Vancouver office for filing. This will afford a positive con-

venient method of identification without any danger of multiplying official certificates and having them reach persons to whom they do not belong.

Answering the second paragraph of your letter of the 7th, so far as the above leaves any question open, the Bureau would state that there seems to be no necessity for a regulation empowering an Inspector in Charge to deprive a Chinese of papers presented before giving him a return certificate or certificate of identity. Regarding the first, the papers constituting the evidence on which its issue is based are required to be filed and are held in connection with the application for preinvestigation. Concerning the second, unless the Chinese is willing to surrender his section 6 certificate or other documentary evidence, the Inspector in Charge will, of course, refuse to give him a certificate of identity; so that there seems to be no danger of any conflict on this matter.

Answering the last paragraph of your letter of the 7th, the Bureau suggests the advisability, experimentally at least, of avoiding the adoption of an additional form report, especially as it does not believe that a monthly statement would meet the requirements of the case. As the Bureau understands the operation of the proposed plan, the Chinese admitted at Vancouver will have to be carried through Canada under a bond given by the railroad company to the Canadian Government. This doubtless will insure that the conductors will keep a careful watch over the Chinese passengers. Probably it will be possible for the Inspector in Charge at Vancouver to notify the officers at the various land border points of ingress in advance of de-

parture of a train from Vancouver by which a certain number of Chinese will arrive; but whether this is possible or not, it is thought that the border inspectors should report to the Vancouver office immediately that one or more Chinese there admitted crossed the line at the respective ports. In this way a constant check will be kept on the actual entry to the United States of Chinese declared admissible at Vancouver. The matter of reporting these transactions to you is a detail which can be arranged between your office and the Vancouver office.

Respectfully,

[Signed] Danl. J. Keefe

AWD-W Commissioner-General.

Inc. No. 4875.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
GULFPORT, MISS.

No. 947. June 9th, 1911.

RECEIVED
JUN
IMMIGRATION SERVICE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Commissioner of Immigration,
New Orleans, La.

Sir:

With reference to your letter of the 2nd instant, No. 607/44-C, in which you quote Bureau letter of the 31st ultimo, No. 52227/1-3, and direct that a detailed statement of my views be submitted concerning the present operation of Rule 19 of the Chinese Regulations and the probable results of the proposed broadning of same, I respectfully ubmit the following:

I In my opinion Rule 19 has, in the main, operated advantageously to all concerned:

(a) The provisions under which these certificates of identity are at the present time furnished Chinese persons, or persons of Chinese descent, when admitted or readmitted to the United States as members of the exempt classes or as citizens of the mainland of the United States, are such as to reduce the possibilities of fraud to a minimum.

(b) There is no additional cost entailed other than the printing of the certificates.

(c) Moreover, it furnishes the alien or citizen, as the case may be, with a certificate showing his right to be and remain in this country. In other words, giving him written evidence of an adjudicated case, which is of the greatest value to the holder and of untold convenience to the inspectors stationed in the interior of the country, especially those engaged in the inspection of passenger trains, who must necessarily work under great disadvantages, both because of the limited time at their disposal and the lack of interpreters.

(d) A full and complete examination must necessarily be conducted in the case of each and every Chinese applicant for admission to the United States. The conditions under these examinations ~~are~~ take place are such as to render it

not only advisable but imperative that the applicant submit to the immigration authorities all documentary evidence showing his right to enter this country, which documents may then be retained by the officer at the port of entry, as required by paragraph "k" of Rule 19.

II Relative to the broadning of Rule 19 in such a way as to make it possible for Chinese to obtain a certificate of identity, irrespective of whether about to leave the country or not, be in the interest of good administration as well as advantageous to the Chinese, I am constrained to answer in the negative.

(a) The examinations prior to the issuance of such certificates under Rule 19, with the proposed revision, must necessarily, in many instances, be conducted by inspectors in this service whose experience in such matters is extremely limited. This would require the most careful supervision by the Commissioner of Immigration in Charge of the district or by the Bureau, necessitating very frequent re-investigation of the case before the matter could be properly adjudicated.

(b) In examinations conducted under Rule 19, revised, the applicants would in many instances, in my opinion, present the minimum of proof required to establish their status; concealing and retaining a part of their documentary evidence to be used later for an ulterior purpose.

(c) Last, but not least, in my judgment, the enlarged provisions of this rule would militate against the registeration of all Chinese lawfully domiciled in the United States, as recommended by the Bureau in its reports of 1909 and 1910. It is probable that both the Department and Congress would be favorable to a gradual re-registeration of all Chinese, including laborers, which is not to be desired. Such progressive re-registeration, while it would greatly further the work, could never be completed. It is presumed that should Congress authorize the re-registeration of all Chinese lawfully domiciled in the United States, it would by the same act, render null and void all certificates of residence antidating such re-registeration, which would, of course, eliminate the possibility of their fraudulent use, which would not be the case if the registeration made gradually.

III The rule could not be extended and gradually made effective without the incurment of considerable expense.

(a) Should all applications for investigation be considered promptly, it would in many places, require a considerable per cent of the present force of inspectors to attend to that work alone, probably necessitating an increase in the number of officers at these places.

(b) The investigation of each individual case would necessitate the usual expenses, and should each inspector detailed to such work be provided with a stenographer or interpreter, or both, (and there would be many instances where these would be absolutely necessary) the cost would be doubled. There would, doubtless, be isolated cases where the cost would be enormous.

I do not believe that the benefits derived from this kind of registeration would be commensurate with the great expense entailed in making it. The expenses incident to the examination and granting of certificates under the proposed revision of Rule 19, would be infinitely greater, proportionately than a general re-registeration as recommended by the Bureau.

Respectfully,

James B Bryan

Acting Chinese Inspector.

COPY of Immigrant Inspector Bryan's report of June 9, submitting views concerning the present operation of Rule 19, etc., as outlined in Bureau's letter of the 31st ultimo, No. 52227/1-3, respectfully referred to the Bureau, believing, owing to his knowledge of Chinese affairs on the Mexican border, that they would prove of value in connection with the contemplated change in Rule 19.

Commissioner.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No.607/44

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

June 8, 1911.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,

Department of Commerce and Labor,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Replying to Bureau's circular letter, No.52227/1-B, of date May 31, 1911, the following statement and views are submitted in connection with paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 thereof:

In reference to paragraph 1, it is my opinion that Rule 19 is satisfactory and has proved a distinct advantage both to the government and the Chinese. It places in the hands of the Chinese of the exempt class, and of the Bureau, a more modern record and photograph of the person to whom such certificate is issued, and when exhibited to a representative of the government is a fairly safe guide as to the status of the holder, and assists materially in the investigation of such cases.

In reference to paragraph 2, it is my opinion that the broadening of Rule 19, in such a way as to make it possible for Chinese(laborers, merchants and native-born) to obtain certificates of identity, after proper investigation and surrender of former certificate of residence or such other credentials as they may possess, will not only prove advantageous to the Chinese but to the Bureau as well, and tend strongly to retard irregular and spurious cases; thus strengthening the legitimate and legalized Chinese resident.

In reply to paragraph 3, it is my belief that in the broadening and placing in operation of Rule 19, at first the expense would necessarily be greater, but in the end would tend to materially decrease expenses of investigations, as the information in possession of the Bureau and field offices would be more extensive and thorough, thus curtailing to a great degree investigations of irregular cases, and aiding in determining those that were regular or otherwise with greater promptness.

In submitting the above opinions, I am further of the belief that the certificate of identity should be corrected in one particular, and that is, said certificate should not only contain a line for the name, but a line for the family name, and all other names by which the Chinaman may be known, such as single name, married name or American name. Chinese are inclined to omit the family name and, as the Bureau is well aware, assume or adopt any name that may be useful or convenient, which absolutely means nothing and has no direct bearing as to the identity of the Chinese person himself.

Respectfully,

SER/JFL

Commissioner.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No.505/12439

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.
June 7 1911

Commissioner General of Immigration
Department of Commerec and Labor
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

As requested by Bureau circular letter of May 31st No.52227/1-B I submit the follcwing as my views of the operation and possible broadening of Rule 19 Chinese Rules and Regulations.

(1) My observations of the operation of Rule 19 have been confined to the cases of Chinese traveling,and claiming to be returning to their residence in this country after a visit to China. Prior to the issuance of these certificates of identity an officer was compelled to allow the Chinaman to proceed and notify the officer at the destination (if there was an officer there) or else detain him until the alleged port of entry could be communicated with. Either alternative might prove unsatisfactory and in my observation Rule 19 has operated advantageously to all concerned.

(2) I do not believe that the rule should be broadened to cover cases of Chinese who have not departed from and returned to the United States,for the following reasons; (a) It is the desire of the Bureau and of everyone acquainted with conditions,that a new registration act be passed. One obstacle to its passage,I am informed,is the feeling of the Chinese Government that its subjects should not be discriminated against. Now if merchants and "natives" be given a certificate(which would be in effect a certificate of residence) there would be no incen-

tive for this class of Chinese residents to urge their government to withdraw its objections to a registration act. It may be a question how much attention is paid by the Chinese government to the opinions and desires of its subjects here, but if there is any it would be to the rquests of its merchants and those who would apply for a natives certificate. (b) The principal reason why Chinese desire the rule broadened is that they may have a paper to protect themselves from arrest when laboring. If the Chinaman is a merchant he would have no fear of arrest so long as he is engaged in or about a store (as no officer would arrest him then) but if he was found working in a laundry, and an officer who found him believed (after giving him an examination) that an order of deportation could be obtained I think it would be more satisfactory, in the long run, to allow the officer to exercise his own judgement, instead of giving the Chinaman a paper that will help to decide the case against the government. While it is true, technically, that these certificates will not give the Chinamen any rights, and are not res adjudicata in a court proceding for deportation, yet in practice it will be found to be almost impossible to obtain an order of deportation where a certificate has been issued.

(c) The above reasons hold in the case of alleged natives to a greater extent than in the case of exempts. There are so few genuine and so many fraudulent "natives" that as a rule the certificates will be asked for and granted to the fraudulant cases almost entirely. A Chinaman who in fact was born in the United States has no more fear of arrest than has a native born of any other race, and can easily show to any officer's satisfaction that he is a native, but it is the fraudulent "native" who would desire these certificates so that he can make his showing after he has prepared his story and his witnesses, instead of

perhaps, being taken unawares by an Inspector and examined without any opportunity to tell anything but the truth. A Chinaman might almost compel an examining Inspector to issue him a certificate as a native if his application was made in a city where there are many Chinese and witnesses can be easily obtained, while if he was arrested away from friends where courts lean towards the government he would be deported.

An arresting officer should decide from his statements and appearance whether a Chinaman should be arrsted and if he believes there is a good case for the government, I think he should not be handicapped by a certificate issued by some other officer under entirely different circumstances. If the great majority of Chinese claiming nativity were in fact natives, the above would not apply but under existing conditions it would be better to allow officers to exercise their own judgement in making arrests and let this class of Chinese go without papers until a registration act is passed. If certificates under Rule 19 are issued to "natives" these same Chinese will register as natives when an act is passed whereas if given no papers now they are more likely to register simply as "laborers". I do not believe that Chinese who now hold court discharges would change them for Rule 19 certificates, if they would the rule might well cover them.

As no Chinaman would go to the expense of a trip to China for the sake of obtaining a Rule 19 certificate there is no danger of the privilege being abused as it now stands, but for the reasons given I believe there would be danger if it was broadened.

(3) I think that the rule could be broadened without very much expense if the applicants were compelled to give ninety days notice of a hearing, so that these cases could be worked in with the routine work of the office. It might be advisable to appoint two or three

officers,one in each section of the country,to make a specialty of conducting these examinations,if after a trial it is found that the work is more than can be done by officers regularly assigned to the different districts,though I believe the temporary employment of a stenographer is all that would be required.

Respectfully,

Lorenzo T. Plummer

Inspector in Charge

and inconvenience to [illegible] other examination for the purpose of determining whether or not the appli-

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY
17 STATE STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
FILE No. 2435/46.

June 8, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

W A S H I N G T O N, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Bureau circular letter of the 31st ultimo, No. 52227/1-B, relative to Rule 19 of the Chinese Regulations and the possible broadening of same, and in reply to the questions propounded, submit the following:

(1) From my observation and experience, I feel that Rule 19 has operated advantageously to all concerned, particularly in the cases of natives, for the reason that in these cases they have surrendered whatever documentary evidence they might have had showing birth in the United States, in a large majority of cases being certificates issued by various Commissioners throughout the country, and been issued in lieu thereof this certificate of identity, which I do not believe is susceptible of fraud, and further a paper which is familiar to all officers, and which, of course, shows upon the face that the status of the holder has been passed upon by this Department, and it is practically res adjudicata, although in the cases of exempts furnished with these certificates, it simply shows their status at that time which can, of course, be changed at any time thereafter by becoming a laborer, and necessitates a reinvestigation of their status every time they apply for a return certificate.

(2) In view of my reply to the first question, I believe that it would be advantageous to both the Chinese and the Government to issue certificates of identity in the cases of natives, whether they are about to leave the country or not, but in the cases of exempts I fail to see that any benefit would accrue to either for the reason that as I have stated it would simply determine their status at the time the certificate of identity was issued, and at any time thereafter, even if it be only six months or a year, they might apply for a return certificate, it would mean the expense and inconvenience to both the Chinaman and the Government of conducting another examination for the purpose of determining whether or not the appli-

cant had continued to follow the occupation of one of the exempt classes. Further than this, I cannot see what benefit this certificate would be to the Chinaman, in so long as he continued his occupation as an exempt, except when traveling, and then only within a reasonable time after the issuance of the certificate, other than the fact that while not set forth in the certificate, it would show his lawful residence within the United States, inasmuch as this question is always determined in passing upon the cases of exempts. Consequently, if this privilege is to be extended to exempts, I feel that it might just as well be extended to any laborers who are at the present time in the United States and who failed to secure certificates of residence, but who can show they were lawfully here at the time of registration; and if this suggestion is adopted, that the certificates be simply endorsed to show that they are lawful residents, irrespective of what occupation they may follow.

(3) I do not believe any considerable expense would be incurred in broadening the rule, if the witnesses were required to appear before the office, and the work handled only at such times and in such quantity as would not interfere with the current work of the office. Where there was a store to be seen or further investigation out of town to be made, the case could be held in abeyance until an officer's presence was required in that vicinity in connection with other work.

If it is finally decided to amend Rule 19, I would suggest that it be made to read that the applicant furnish three photographs instead of two, in order that one may be retained in the files of the office where the certificate is issued.

Respectfully,

H R [illegible]

Inspector in Charge.

S/M

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

No. 24-C/9. June 8, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

S i r :

Referring to Bureau circular letter dated May 31, 1911, No. 52227/1-B, I have the honor to state that while Tampa is a port of entry for Chinese, practically no Chinese have ever applied for admission at that port, and for that reason I have had no actual experience in issuing certificates under rule 19, nor has it been necessary to issue any certificates under rules 13, 15 and 16. For this reason I am unable to make any recommendation, based on actual experience, as to the advisability of extending rule 19. I am thoroughly convinced, however, that some plan should be adopted whereby certain classes of Chinese, especially those who are United States citizens , should be able to establish this fact on various occasions, as it is frequently necessary for such persons to furnish proof of their nativity; yet I do not see any way whereby this can be done without creating opportunities for the practice of fraud, besides being a considerable expense to the Government.

Notwithstanding the foregoing difficulties, it does not seem right that native-born Chinese should be put to any annoyance with reference to their citizenship, but I am

loath to make a recommendation regarding this matter, as I think more consideration should be given to the suggestions made by those immigration officers stationed in the western part of the United States who have had large experience in matters of this kind.

I will state, however, that I believe the whole matter could be properly remedied if the recommendation which has been made by the Bureau for several years past, to the effect that all Chinese lawfully domiciled in the United States be allowed to register under a new registration act, be enacted into law.

Respectfully,

Thos. V. Kirk,
Inspector in Charge.

JWH

June 7,1911.

Montreal, in letter of above date in regard to the opening of the port of Vancouver as a Chinese port of entry, requests to be advised as to the kind of certifi cate to be issued to returning registered laborers at that place. He suggests that the aliens be required to surrender all papers in their possession upon the issuance of a certificate of identity, stating that the certificate of residence cannot be safely used on account of the photograph being faded, having been issued a long time previously.

FOR THE ORIGINAL OF THE ABOVE LETTER SEE FILE NO. 52516/22.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
GALVESTON, TEX.

No. 1-16-Cir. June 6, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In reply to Bureau circular letter, No. 52227/1-B, dated May 31, 1911, relative to the results obtained by Rule 19 of the Chinese Regulations, I beg leave to submit the following:

(1) My own long experience in Chinese matters has convinced me that all Chinese domiciled in the United States whose claims as to legal residence are not palpably fraudulent should be allowed to register, so that a fresh start can be made with some degree of certainty that the laws can be enforced, and therefore Rule 19 can not help but be of great advantage and assistance to all parties concerned provided of course that a careful and thorough investigation of every Chinese case be made by the officer detailed for such work, the same degree of thoroughness being required in every district which has not always been the case in the past.

(2) Yes, I firmly believe the broadening of Rule 19 in such a way as to make it possible for Chinese to obtain certificates of identity irrespective of whether about to leave the

country or not will be in the interest of good administration as well as advantageous to the Chinese.

(3) Whenever officers are detailed away from their stations upon investigations, those Chinese at the points visited desirous of availing themselves of the privilege could obtain certificates of identity.

The rule would thus greatly be extended at a comparatively small expense to the Government.

Furthermore, the greater the number of such certificates issued by our officers the smaller will be the number left requiring investigation, the easier it will be for our officers to handle the Chinese situation, and the less apt we will be called upon to make useless and expensive investigations to prove the legality of the residence of Chinese.

Respectfully,

Alfred Hampton

Inspector in Charge.

AH-BM

54727

Department of Commerce and Labor

U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
MONTREAL, CANADA

10875/13. June 6, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Concerning the opening of the Chinese station at Vancouver, B. C., on July 1st (Bureau file 52516/22-F), and in order that the Chinese division at Vancouver may be fully equipped for the handling of the first party of Chinese due to arrive there on July 2d ex SS. "Empress of China", I respectfully invite the Bureau's attention to the necessity of their being a supply of certificates of identity sent to Vancouver in season for use at that time. On May 12th a requisition was made for a supply of blank Chinese forms, which included a supply of certificates of identity, and our Vancouver office in advising of the receipt of the invoice of blank forms does not indicate that the said certificates of identity were included. Will the Bureau kindly give this matter immediate attention and see that a supply of certificates of identity is sent to the Vancouver office, also a supply for use

B

at Montreal and Winnipeg in the handling of Chinese resident in Canada who may be permitted to enter the United States. It is respectfully suggested that the supply of certificates of identity for the Vancouver office be sent direct to the Inspector in Charge, U. S. Immigration Service, Vancouver, B. C., and that those for Montreal and Winnipeg be sent to this office.

I now have the custody of the Departmental seal formerly in use at Richford, Vermont, and the one used at Malone, New York, and I therefore assume that the Bureau will approve of one seal being sent for use at Vancouver, and one for use at Winnipeg. The seal received from the Sumas office will be retained for use here.

Respectfully,

John H. Clark

Commissioner.

a. z. w.

LO

52227/1-D

SCREENED
By EKL Date 9/8/81

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SEATTLE, WASH.

Ham

No. 25,770. September 23, 1913.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

This will acknowledge receipt of Bureau letter of September 17, 1913, No. 52227/1, transmitting by registered mail six books of Chinese certificates of identity numbered from 15001 to 15300. The necessary envelopes for these certificates have not yet been received, but they, no doubt, will reach here shortly.

Ellis D. Bruce
Commissioner.

HAM/WC

File
H.K.O

52227/1. September 17, 1913.

Commissioner of Immigration,
Seattle, Washington.

As requested in your letter of the 6th instant, No. 25770, there are forwarded herewith, by registered mail, six books of Chinese certificates of identity, numbered from 15001 to 15300. The necessary envelopes for these certificates will be sent by regular mail.

Assistant Commissioner-General.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY F. H. LARNED
MAILED 9/14 BY

Inclosure No. 223.
REGISTER.

HLP/RHH

REGISTRY RETURN RECEIPT. Form 1548.

Received from the postmaster registered article, the original number of which appears on the reverse side of this card.

Date of delivery 23 1913, 191_
(To be filled in by person signing receipt.)

When delivery is made to an agent of the addressee, both addressee's name and agent's signature must appear in this receipt.

Comm. of Immigration
(Signature or name of addressee.)
Ellis P. Bowen
(Signature of addressee's agent.)

Registered matter, the delivery of which has not been restricted by the sender on the address, is deliverable to any responsible person who customarily receives the ordinary mail of the addressee. (See amended sec. 888, P. L. and R.)
When the above receipt has been properly signed, it must be postmarked with the name of delivering office and actual date of delivery and mailed to its address, without envelope or postage.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SEATTLE, WASH.

No. 25,770.

September 6, 1913.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

I have to request that this office be supplied with six books of Chinese certificates of identity for use in preparing the certificate provided in Rule 19 of the Regulations, as our supply on hand will be exhausted within the next twenty days. Please forward also a supply of envelopes, adding fifty additional as there seems to have been a shortage of envelopes in the last order.

Ellis D. Bruce
Commissioner.

HAM/WC

53135/113
52227/1-D

September 15, 1913.

Commissioner of Immigration,

San Francisco, Calif.

Referring to your letter of the 14th ultimo (12022/3), the Bureau has to state that it has no objection to the issuance of certificates of identity, in lieu of section 6 certificates heretofore retained in your files, to Chinese who have been admitted and who have remained of an exempt status since admission. Of course, great care will have to be observed in passing upon these cases as to both the identity and the bona fide status of the Chinese; moreover, such applications would have to be handled in a manner not to interfere with the conduct of current and more important business.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY A. CALLAHAN.
MAILED 9/15 BY

AWB-M

Commissioner-General.

12022/3

August 14, 1913.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Referring to your letter of August 8, 1913, No. 53135/113 and 53440/152, I beg to advise you that this communication reached this office just as we were about to address the Bureau on the same subject. The policy of refusing the return of Section six certificates to proper holders from whom such certificates were taken during a certain period some years ago and at the same time refusing to give such Chinese any credential whatever has for some time been somewhat embarrassing to this office. In a recent application of this character the possible injustice involved in the question was strongly urged before us, and in a discussion resulting the suggestion now under consideration by the Bureau, as set forth in the last paragraph of your letter above acknowledged, was made.

This office can see no serious obstacle to the granting of certificates of identity to the class of Chinese referred to and under the safeguards proposed by the Bureau. As the granting of such a privilege will probably result in several hundreds of applications at this port, involving a very considerable amount of additional investigation as to the occupations of the applicants since their original entry, it should be understood that all such applications must be accepted for investigation and action at such time as will not interfere with the

other business of the station.

A recent letter of Attorneys McGowan & Morley is inclosed herewith merely as a matter of interest.

(Sgd) Samuel M. Backus

Commissioner.

HE/MHF
Inc.12997

Original Letter
in 53135
113

R
for

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No.12000/1

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
ANGEL ISLAND STATION
VIA FERRY POST OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
JUL 21 1913

July 15, 1913.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D.C.

Receipt is acknowledged of forty books of certificates of identity, Nos.13001-15000 inclusive, together with envelopes for same, Bureau file No.52227/1-D.

Samuel W. Backus

R

Commissioner.

52227/1-D.

July 9, 1913.

Commissioner of Immigration,
Angel Island Station,
San Francisco, California.

As requested in your letter of the 25th ultimo, No. 1057-1, there is forwarded herewith by registered mail forty books of certificates of identity, numbered from 13001 to 15000. Envelopes for these certificates will be sent by regular mail.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY F. H. LARNED
MAILED 7/9 BY

Acting Commissioner-General.

REGISTERED.
HLP/SRL.

52227-1

Department of [redacted] and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 1057-1

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
ANGEL ISLAND STATION
VIA FERRY POST OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

June 25, 1913.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
JUN 30 1913.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Please forward, with as little delay as possible, two thousand (2,000) certificates of identity, together with a corresponding number of envelopes. We have on hand at present six hundred (600) certificates, the last number of which is 12300. It is estimated that these will last about four or five weeks.

Samuel W. Backus
Commissioner.

HK/LFD.

52227/1-D. June 26, 1913.

Inspector in Charge,
Immigration Service,
Tampa, Florida.

(Through Inspector in Charge,
Immigration Service,
Jacksonville, Florida.)

The Bureau acknowledges receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, No. 19-C/1, with request for a book of certificates of identity.

As this is the first time you have had occasion for one of these certificates, and may not have another, there is inclosed herewith original and duplicate certificates taken from the book in use by the Bureau. When you have filled out and signed both certificates, they should be returned to the Bureau to have the official seal affixed. A new seal under the Department of Labor is expected soon. The original certificate can then be delivered to the student at such place as he expects to attend school.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY F. H. LARNED
MAILED 6/26 BY

Assistant Commissioner-General.

Inclosure No. 2050.
HLP/RHH

52327-1

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
TAMPA, FLA.

No. 19-C/1

June 20, 1913.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
JUN 23 1913

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.
(Through Inspector in Charge, Jacksonville, Florida.)

It is respectfully requested that a book containing certificates of identity for admitted Chinese, as provided in Rule 19 of the Regulations Governing the Admission of Chinese, be furnished this port.

I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. James L. Rodgers, American Consul General, Havana, Cuba, stating a Chinese student will arrive at this port on July 2, 1913, and as this office has none of the above forms it is requested that the same be forwarded as soon as possible.

Wm. A. Whalen
Inspector in Charge.

WAW/CTM

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Immigration Service
Office of District Headquarters
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

(Date) JUN 21 1913

Respectfully forwarded, approved.

Thos. V. Keiser,
Inspector in Charge.

52227/1.

June 24, 1913.

Inspector in Charge,
Immigration Service,
Vancouver, B. C.

The Bureau acknowledges the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, No. 46-C, requesting that three hundred blue envelopes for certificates of identity be sent you, and stating that you have but one hundred on hand.

When certificates of identity are forwarded, the necessary envelopes are also sent. The Bureau records show that in September, 1912, there was sent you three hundred certificates of identity #10001 to #10300, with the necessary envelopes. The first one of these certificates was issued on February 6, 1913, and the last certificate received from you was #10105 dated June 12, 1913. It would appear from this that you have on hand about two hundred certificates and envelopes, and your request for three hundred envelopes is not understood by the Bureau.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY F. H. LARNED
6/24 BY

Assistant Commissioner-General.

HLP/SRL.

52227/1

Department of Commerce and Labor
U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
VANCOUVER, B. C.

CWP

No. 46-C.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
JUN 18 1913

June 13, 1913.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

It is respectfully requested that a supply of about three hundred blue linen envelopes for certificates of identity be furnished as soon as practicable, as we have but one hundred on hand.

Inspector in Charge.

CWP/MWP

Mr Pettenger

52227/1
10105-6/1-2/13

52227/1-D. April 28, 1913.

Commissioner of Immigration,
Seattle, Washington.

As requested in your letter of the 19th instant, No. 25770, there is transmitted herewith, by registered mail, six books of Chinese certificates of identity, numbered from 12501 to 12800. The necessary envelopes will be sent by regular mail.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY F. H. LARNED
MAILED 4/28 BY

Assistant Commissioner-General.

Inclosure No. 921.
REGISTER.

HLP/RHH

5.2227-1

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SEATTLE, WASH.

No. 25,770.

April 19, 1913.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

I beg to request that this office be supplied with six books of Chinese certificates of identity for use in preparing the certificate required by Rule 19 of the Regulations. Please forward also the necessary envelopes for the number of certificates ordered.

Ellis D. Boles
Commissioner.

HAM/WC

52227/1-D January 15, 1913.

Commissioner of Immigration,

San Francisco, California.

In response to your letter of the 7th instant (No.12017-45), the Bureau has to advise you that, in its opinion, certificates of identity should be taken up by your office only in cases of Chinese preinvestigated in accordance with the provisions of Rule 16 in which fraud with respect to the previous admission as a native born citizen is established. In other words, mere failure to prove, de novo, a native status on preinvestigation should not be used as a ground for confiscating the certificate of identity.

Exact copy as signed by Genl. J. Keefe

Mailed 1/15 By

WJP-C

Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

12017/45

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
ANGEL ISLAND STATION
VIA FERRY POST OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

January 7, 1913.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

In several departing native cases recently pending before this office wherein endorsement was sought on the strength of prior landings and wherein certificates of identity had been issued at the time of the former landings, this office has disclosed such circumstances as made it feel justified in denying the endorsement sought, on the ground that the original landing had been secured through fraud. The applicants thereupon abandoned further prosecution of their applications for endorsement and asked for the return of the certificates of identity which they had submitted as evidence of their prior-landings. One of these cases was that of Yee Sue Wing, a brother of Yee Soo Foo, the subject of correspondence with the Bureau under your file No. 53149/43, which it is requested you consider in connection with this letter.

Should we return certificates of identity to applicants of this character?

Samuel W. Backus
Commissioner.

HE/WHT

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
ANGEL ISLAND STATION
VIA FERRY POST OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

11359/15059.

January 11, 1913.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Referring to Bureau letter of January 3d, Nos. 52227/1-C and 53343/25, concerning the case of Dear Hoy (Dær Hoi), I beg to advise that this Chinese person was re-admitted as a merchant, and not as a native, as indicated in our telegram of January 2nd.

We find that this discrepancy was due to the fact that in a portion of the correspondence between the attorneys and this office, the applicant had been erroneously described as a returning native, and unfortunately our message of the 2nd was based on that data.

In accordance with the instructions contained in your telegram of the 3d instant, a certificate of identity (No. 10526) has been issued to Daer Hoy.

1/17/13

File

Samuel W. Backus
Commissioner.

CT/EL.

52227/1-D
53543/25

January 3, 1913.

Commissioner of Immigration,

San Francisco, Calif.

Referring to your telegram of the 2d instant and also to your letter of September 29, 1911 (1013/88), the Bureau calls attention to the fact that your former inquiry regarding the registration of Dear Hoy (Daer Hoi) indicated that he was about to depart as a merchant, whereas your telegram seems to show that he is being readmitted as a native. Please explain this apparent inconsistency.

Exact copy as signed by Danl. J. Keefe

1/3 by

AWP-H

Commissioner-General.

52227/1

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

2 PO. GS. 85 Paid N. L.

San Francisco, Calif., January 2nd, 1913.

Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

In parthian case Dear Hoy, native landed from steamer Mongolia, November nineteen, certificate identity refused in accordance Bureau letter June twenty second, nineteen eleven, number five two two two seven sub one, because it appeared certificate residence seven three seven eight three had been issued to applicant which he claims was destroyed in San Francisco fire. Attorneys McHowan and Worley, urge that rule be waived account amount of time and work necessary in obtaining duplicate certificate residence and request matter be submitted to Bureau for instructions.

H. Edsell.

January 3rd, 1913.....9:10 a.m.

collect.

52227/1-D

January 3, 1913.

Immigration Service,
San Francisco, Calif.

Make parthian special exception case Dear Hoy and grant certificate identity.

KERR.

Attest:

Not copy ... signed by Danl. J. Keef

1/3

AWP-H

Commissioner-General.

3,20 pm

Assistant

52227/1-D. November 27, 1912.

Commissioner of Immigration,
Philadelphia Immigration Station,
Gloucester City, New Jersey.

The Bureau acknowledges receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, No. 1906-C, inclosing for comparison Certificate of Identity, No. 641, in the name Lum Wah. Said Certificate has been compared with the duplicate of the same number, and found to agree therewith.

Lum Wah, being a laborer, in order to secure a return Certificate, will have to make an application on form 430, and deposit his Certificate of Identity, the same as if he presented a Certificate of Residence, but his status having once been established, there will be no necessity for a reinvestigation in the case.

Original Certificate of Identity, No. 641, is herewith returned.

Exact copy as signed by F. H. Barnes

Mailed 11/27 by R

Inclosure No. 3518. Assistant Commissioner-General.

HLP/RHH

File H.L.P

52727-10

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 1906-C.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
[redacted]
PHILADELPHIA IMMIGRATION STATION,
GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J.

November 21, 1912.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I herewith inclose, for comparison with duplicate on file in the Bureau, certificate of identity No. 641, issued to Lum Wah, admitted as "U. S. native born citizen" dated at Boston, July 18th, 1910.

This Chinaman intends to visit China and I would respectfully request to be advised if it is the Bureau's intention to have applicants holding certificate of identity make application on form 430 and be investigated as in the case of their initial application.

Respectfully,

Geo J Lodge

Commissioner.

Inc.21275.
AFMcL/JHL.

53227/1-D. November 27, 1912.

Commissioner of Immigration,
Angel Island Station,
San Francisco, Cal.

The Bureau has received a memorandum from the Division of Publications stating that in a requisition for blank forms, dated November 11th, you had requested 2000 certificates of identity, and a like number of envelopes. There is sent you herewith, by registered mail, 40 books of said certificates, numbered from 10301 to 12300. The envelopes will be forwarded by regular mail. As these certificates and envelopes are all kept in the Bureau, requisitions for them should be sent to the Bureau instead of to the Division of Publications.

Exact copy as signed by F. H. Larned

HLP/JAP Mailed 11/27 by

Assistant Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor
DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS
Washington

1042/1

52221/1

November 20, 1912.

FFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
ANGEL ISLAND STATION
VIA FERRY POST OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

November 6, 1912.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

Commis

S i r :

This Division is in receipt of a requisition for blank forms, dated November 11, from the Commissioner of Immigration, San Francisco, Cal., in which he requests 2000 Certificates of Identity and 2000 Envelopes for Certificates of Identity.

Br.

r 31, 1912,

No. 522 edition of

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11/13 File-already answered

HE/WHT

Commissioner.

1042/1:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
ANGEL ISLAND STATION
VIA FERRY POST OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

November 6, 1912.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

S i r :

Referring to your circular letter of October 31, 1912, No. 52227/1-D, I beg to advise you that the latest edition of the pamphlet relating to"Treaty, Laws, and Regulations Governing the Admission of Chinese" which we have, dated April 15, 1912, shows that "paragraph (1) of rule 19" relates to the issuance of certificates of identity. I cannot reach the conclusion that the Bureau means to abolish that paragraph, and this is therefore to inquire whether there was any error in the letter referred to, or, if not, whether there has been a later edition of the pamphlet, wherein the rule numbers have been changed.

Respectfully,

Samuel W. Backus.
Commissioner.

HE/WHT

11/13
File - already answered

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

52227/1-D November 7, 1912.

Immigration Officers in Charge
of Ports of Entry for Chinese:

The Bureau has discovered that some copies of its circular letter of October 31, 1912, of the above number, refer to paragraph ("1") instead of paragraph (i) of rule 19 of the Chinese regulations, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding it supplements said letter with this, quoting the paragraph of rule 19 which the Department has authorized be disregarded, as follows:

> "(i) With a view to prevent the issuance of more than one certificate of identity to any one Chinese person, officers in charge at ports of entry shall render to each of the other officers in charge at such ports quarterly reports, giving the names and descriptions of all persons to whom such certificates have been issued."

OTH

Commissioner-General.

Dam

Memorandum

Department of Commerce and Labor

Boston, Mass.,
November 5, 1912.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

With return of the attached Bureau letter No. 52227.1-D, of October 31, 1912, please advise if the paragraph and rule to be disregarded are correctly given in same, - paragraph (1) of rule 19, which relates to the issuance of certificates of identity.

Geo. R. Billings
Commissioner.

WMP

No. 204
Ed. 9-23-10—300,000

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 2684/1.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

November 4,1912.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington,D.C.

Sir:

Acknowledgment is made of the receipt of Bureau circular letter dated October 31,1912, No.52227/1-D, directing that the contents of paragraph (1) of rule 19 of the Chinese regulations be disregarded.

There seems to be some discrepancy in this connection, as upon perusal of the Chinese regulations, it was found that there is no paragraph "(1)" of rule 19, and that paragraph or subdivision (a) of said rule has to do with the issuance of certificates of identity to Chinese persons admitted and readmitted to the United States,etc.

The matter will be held in abeyance pending receipt of further instructions from the Bureau.

Respectfully,

S.C. Reedfern.
Commissioner.

HMM

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

52227/1-D WASHINGTON October 31, 1912.

Immigration Officers in Charge

of Ports of Entry for Chinese:

It having been found that paragraph (i) of rule 19 of the Chinese regulations is practically a dead letter, and in operation accomplishes no useful purpose, the Department has approved a recommendation by the Bureau that when the pamphlet is reprinted said paragraph be eliminated. From this time forth, therefore, you may disregard its contents.

AWP-H Acting Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No. 52227/1-D

October 30, 1912.

MEMORANDUM

for THE ACTING SECRETARY:

The correspondence submitted immediately hereunder indicates that paragraph (i) of rule 19 of the Chinese regulations is practically a dead letter and in practice accomplishes no useful purpose.

The Bureau recommends that when a reprint of the pamphlet is issued said paragraph be eliminated from the rule; meantime a letter to be written the officers in charge at the various ports of entry for Chinese to the effect that hereafter the provisions of said paragraph may be disregarded.

AWP-H

Acting Commissioner-General.

approved

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
HONOLULU, HAWAII

No. 1740/C. October 24, 1912.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of October 7th, 1912, No. 52227/1-D, in which you inquire as to the practice of this office in observing paragraph (i) of rule 19 of the Chinese regulations, I have the honor to advise that it has been the practice of this office to follow this regulation literally. The preparation of this report at the end of each quarter entails considerable time and labor, and I believe fails to accomplish, thus far, anything of practical worth.

Respectfully,
Richard L. Halsey.
Inspector in Charge.

file 1/2 Fr.

CWP

Department of Commerce and Labor

U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
VANCOUVER, B. C.

No. 46-C

October 16, 1912.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Acknowledgment is hereby made of the receipt of six books of certificates of identity, numbered from 10,001 to 10,300, together with the necessary envelopes for same, referred to in Bureau letter of the 8th instant, No. 52227/1.

Respectfully,

Immigrant Inspector in Charge

CWP/PD

File H.K.P

CWP

Department of Commerce and Labor
U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
VANCOUVER, B. C.

No. 546-C

October 16, 1912.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Acknowledgment is hereby made of the receipt of Bureau circular letter of the 7th instant, No. 52227/1-D, requesting to be advised whether it has been the practice of this office to follow the instructions contained in paragraph (i) of rule 19 of the Chinese regulations, and whether, in the opinion of this office, the results, if any, attained thereby are worth the effort necessary to prepare the required reports.

The Bureau is informed that this office has always followed this regulation literally, rendering these reports of certificates of identity issued quarterly to the various Chinese ports of entry. Thus far we have failed to find the reports received from other ports of any material benefit. Any case in which benefit might possibly result from the receiving of these reports is believed to be so remote as to be entirely unworthy of the effort necessary to prepare them.

Respectfully,

CWP/PD

Immigrant Inspector in Charge

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SEATTLE, WASH.

No. 4238.
25702.

October 14, 1912.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

S i r:

The Bureau is advised in response to its circular letter of October 7, 1912, No. 52227/1-D, that the requirements of paragraph I of Rule 19 of the Chinese regulations have been complied with by this office. The reports received from other offices, however, have not been made use of in any manner, and, in my opinion, these reports do not effect any useful purpose.

Respectfully,

Ellis D. Butler
Commissioner.

10/21
Held until
other cases on hand. [illegible]

HAM/WC

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
Bureau of
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

52227/1-D October 7, 1912.

Representations have recently been made to the Bureau to the effect that observance of paragraph (i) of rule 19 of the Chinese regulations does not effect any useful purpose, but merely entails upon the larger ports of entry for Chinese a burdensome amount of useless work.

Please advise the Bureau whether it has been your practice to follow this regulation literally and whether you think the results, if any, accomplished are worth the effort necessary to prepare the reports required thereby.

Exact copy as signed by Danl. J. Keefe
10/7 by J. W.

AWP-H Commissioner-General.

Copy sent to: Chinese Inspector in Charge, 17 State St., New York, N. Y.
Inspector in Charge, Immi. Service, Vancouver, B. C.
Commissioner of Immigration, Seattle, Wash.
Inspector in Charge, Immi. Service, Honolulu, T. H.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY
11 STATE STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
FILE NO. 2519/2

October 8, 1912.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

W A S H I N G T O N, D. C.

Sir:

Acknowledgment is hereby made of the receipt of Bureau circular letter No. 52227/1-D, relative to whether paragraph (i) of Rule 19 of the Chinese Regulations effects any useful purpose as regards its observance by this office.

This office has occasion to issue but few certificates of identity, and consequently it is practically no trouble to send to the different Commissioners and Inspectors in Charge at ports of entry for Chinese a list of the certificates so made out. It would seem that such a practice might be discontinued without any detriment to a strict enforcement of the Regulations, and should there be any question arising from a discontinuance of this practice as to whether more than one certificate of identity had been issued to any one Chinese person, the matter could promptly be referred to the Bureau for verification, as is done in the case of certificates of residence presented by laborers.

Respectfully,

Acting Inspector in Charge.

10/11/12
Hold until others are heard from

P/M

52227/1. October 8, 1912.

Inspector in Charge,
U.S.Immigration Service,
Vancouver, B.C.

As requested by the U.S.Commissioner of Immigration, at Montreal, in his letter of the 1st instant, No.1086/4, there is forwarded herewith, by registered mail, six books of certificates of identity, numbered from 10001 to 10300. The necessary envelopes will be sent by regular mail.

Exact copy as signed by F. H. Larned
1078 by
Mailed

Inclosure No.1185.

HLP/JAP

Assistant Commissioner-General.

52327-1 ~~870-76~~

Department of Commerce and Labor
U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
MONTREAL, CANADA

10886/4. October 1, 1912.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

It is respectfully requested that ~~five~~ six (5) books of certificates of identity (fifty in a book), together with a corresponding number of blue linen envelopes be forwarded at the earliest possible date direct to the U. S. Immigrant Inspector in Charge at Vancouver, B. C. This supply is urgently required for the reason that the Vancouver office has only a few of these certificates on hand at the present time.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.
asw.

LO

52227/1-D. October 2, 1912.

Commissioner of Immigration,
Seattle, Washington.

As requested in your letter of the 18th instant, No.25770, there is forwarded herewith, by registered mail, six books of certificates of identity, numbered from 9701 to 10000. The necessary envelopes will be sent by regular mail.

Exact copy as signed by F. H. Larned

Mailed 10/2 by

Inclosure No.1118.

1118 F/JAP

Assistant Commissioner-General.

52227-1

873

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SEATTLE, WASH.

No. 25,770.

September 18, 1912.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

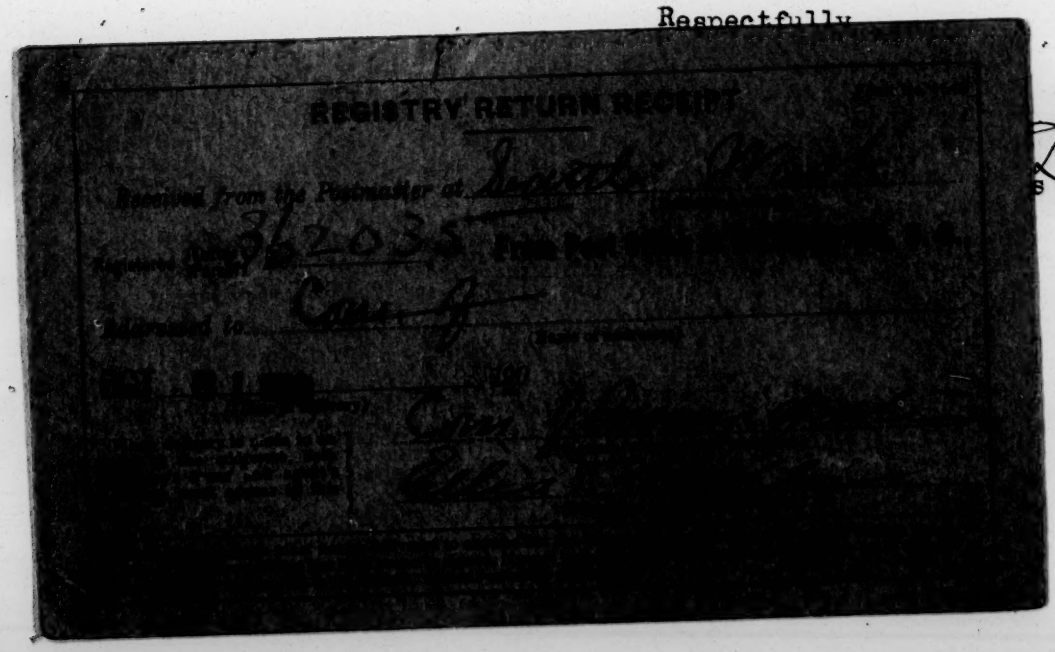
S i r:

I beg to request that this office be supplied with six books of Chinese certificates of identity, for use in preparing the certificate required by Rule 19 of the Regulations. Please forward also the necessary envelopes for the number of certificates ordered.

Respectfully

D. V. Bullock

Commissioner.



52227-1

875
810

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SEATTLE, WASH.

HHM

No. 25,770. September 18, 1912.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

S i r:

I beg to request that this office be supplied with six books of Chinese certificates of identity, for use in preparing the certificate required by Rule 19 of the Regulations. Please forward also the necessary envelopes for the number of certificates ordered.

Respectfully

Ellis D. Bulla
C o m m i s s i o n e r.

HAM/WC



52227 (2) 45464-F-C

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
ANGEL ISLAND STATION
VIA FERRY POST OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

6242-C

September 23, 1912.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

S i r :

I beg to transmit herewith a copy of the quarterly report, which under Bureau regulations this office is required to manifold and send to each district in the Service. In order to provide the necessary number of copies, this entire report must be written several times, and its compilation and the typewriting involved take a very considerable amount of time on the part of a needed clerk. I do not find that this report serves any purpose whatever, and unless I misunderstand the situation it could be abolished without injury to the efficiency of the work.

Will the Bureau kindly take the matter under consideration, and, if it does not agree with me, please advise me to what use such reports are expected to be put.

Formally ack'd C.G.I.

Respectfully,

Samuel W. Backus
Commissioner.
HE

HE/WHT
Inc.3429

8

QUARTERLY
Report of Issuance of Certificates of Identity,
Under Rule 19, of the Regulations covering admission of Chinese,
for period ending
June 30, 1912.

Date and No.	Age	Occupation	Residence	Height	Identification marks
7321, 4/13 Lee Wing	44	Merchant	Baltimore, Md.	5-6-3/4	Pit between eyebrows.
7322, 4/1 Ng Kon Sun	29	Traveler	S. F.	5-6-7/8	Scar above outer edge of right eye.
7327, 4/1 Chan Soot	46	Merchant	"	5-5	Mole right jaw; mole under lower lip.
7329, 4/1 Low Wo	35	"	"	5-3-3/4	Face pitted.
7330, 4/2 Jung Bing Kip	23	Student	"	5-5-1/2	Scar on back right ear; pit near right temple.
7336, 4/3 Woo Kai Wah	17	"	"	5-2-6/8	Pin-mole below rt jaw.
7340, 4/4 Lee Git	20	Learning bus.	"	5-4-1/8	Mole near rt corner mouth; scar right temple.
7344, 4/1 Young Shai	20	Housewife	Los Angeles	4-11-1/2	Faint pits on forehead.
7345, 4/- Cheng Chin Te	18	Student	Berea, Ohio	5-3-1/8	Horizontal scar on right forehead.
7346, 4/- Wu Jen Ming	19	"	Winfield, Kan.	5-5-3/8	Scar in left eyebrow; scar above left eyebrow.
7347, 4/1 Dea Sing	37	Merchant	Monterey, Cal.	5-3-1/2	Scar under chin.
7348, 4/1 Quan Shung Tuey	38	"	S. F.	5-4-2/8	No marks.
7349, 4/1 Law Way Look	19	Student	"	5-2	Mole above lobe left ear.
7350, 4/- Fong Tie Land	20	"	"	5-3-1/8	Pit front rt ear in hair.
7352, 4/2 Mok Moo	19	"	"	4-11-1/2	Several pits on forehead.
7353, 4/1 Low Way Fook	20	"	"	5-4	Line-scar between eyebrows.
7300, 4/17 Lee Wing	32	Laundryman	"	4-11-1/2	Line-scar in right eyebrow.
7354/4/9 Lowe Ah Keng	9	Student	"	3-10	Pit front of left ear.

7356, 4/2					
Sam Gim Bo	14	Student	S. F.	4-6	Scar under chin.
7357, 4/1					
Ju Dung Sing	19	"	Oakland, Cal.	5-2-6/8	Pit above rt cheekbone.
7358, 4/2					
Sam Hock	36	Merchant	S. F.	5-6-2/8	Scar on forehead
7361, 4/1					
Yim Dy Kin	20	"	"	5-3-7/8	Mole front of neck.
7362, 4/2					
Lee Bin	20	Learning bus.	"	5-6-5/8	Scar right eye-lid; pin-mole lower lip.
7364, 4/2					
Leung Bo Shee	42	Housewife	"	5-3-3/4	Ears pierced.
7365, 4/2					
Chan Sik	7	None	Sacramento, Cal.	3-6-3/8	Mole right side neck.
7366, 4/8					
Woo Teu Wing	19	Dishwasher	San Francisco	5-3	Pin-mole near outer corner of left eye.
7367, 4/4					
Wong Gim Lan	16	Student	"	5-1-6/8	Pit under right eye; numerous pits on forehead.
7368, 4/11					
Jeong Thuen	25	Merchant	"	5-2-1/8	Left ear pierced.
7369, 4/6					
Gee Ngim Quee	14	Student	"	4-6-2/8	No marks.
7370, 4/8					
Joe Kay	21	Merchant	"	5-7	Scar right cheek-bone and above right eyebrow.
7371, 4/11					
Jee Ah Ming	38	Cook	"	5-6	Scar left top headp pin-mole right of nose.
7372, 4/2					
Wong Sing	19	Learning bus.	"	5-5-3/8	Pit center forehead; scars front and back of rt ear.
7373, 5/3					
Kwong Ping	20	Student	"	5-1-7/8	Pin mole right neck.
7374, 4/6					
Lee Ah Nom	14	"	"	4-7	Line scar left side of forehead.
7375, 4/-					
Chun Chang	14	"	Visalia, Cal.	4-6	Scar between eyebrows.
7376, 4/8					
Mak Ho Et	20	"	San Jose, "	5-0	Mole in right eyebrow.
7378, 4/8					
Yee Poy Foon	16	"	S. F.	4-11-3/8	Several small pits on forehead.

7379, 4/8					
Wong Sem Poy	17	Student	S. F.	5-1-1/2	Pin mole left side chin.
7380, 4/4					
Wong Mew Yep	31	Clerk	Honolulu	5-6-3/8	Pin mole right jaw.
7381, 4/4					
Goo Sun	19	"	Hilo, H. I.	5-2	Mole bridge of nose.
7382, 4/13					
Pon Loy You	20	Student	S. F.	4-11-6/8	Mole under right jaw.
7383, 4/12					
Look Lung Git	22	"	Oakland, Cal.	5-7-1/8	Several scars left side of neck.
7384, 4/12					
Look Lung Ying	19	"	"	5-1	Face pitted.
7385, 4/4					
Alexander Asam	22	"	Honolulu	5-8-1/8	Pin mole left cheek-bone.
7386, 4/4					
Vernon Limaloa Ayau	23	Clerk	"	5-4-1/2	Pin mole left jaw.
7387, 4/4					
Fong Lang Akana	28	"	"	5-7	No marks.
7388, 4/4					
Albert K. Akana	23	"	"	5-6-1/2	Mole left cheek.
7389, 4/4					
Francis A. Sing	22	Printer	"	5-7-2/8	No marks.
7390, 4/11					
Chun Jew	25	Learning bus.	S. F.	5-7-2/8	Pin mole above right eyebrow.
7391, 4/15					
Lee Jin	16	Student	"	5-4-5/8	Face pitted.
7392, 4/15					
Quan Yuen	20	"	Oakland, Cal.	5-2	Scar left corner mouth.
7393, 4/9					
Pang Way Jack	51	Merchant	Butte, Mont.	5-2-2/8	Mole on chin.
7394, 4/-					
Louie Kay	28	"	New York City	5-4-2/8	Pit left cheek-bone and near right side nose.
7395, 4/8					
Choy Chung Sing	36	Farmer	Walnut Grove, Cal.	6-6-1/2	Large scar front of right ear.
7396, 4/23					
Wong Ong	12	Student	S. F.	3-9	Face pitted.
7397, 4/9					
Ngai Kwok Leung	33	Traveler	"	5-4-3/4	Mole on throat.
7398, 4/10					
Jung Kit	51	Merchant	Oakland, Cal.	5-4-3/4	Scar center forehead.
7399, 4/12					
Lum Chew Hing	39	"	"	5-7-1/2	Scar in left eyebrow.

7400, 4/10					
Ng Tie How	24	Laundryman	San Diego	5-2-1/4	Pin mole back right ear.
7401, 4/13					
Wong Wing Lee	57	Merchant	S. F.	5-1-1/2	Small scar right side forehead.
7402, 4/15					
Hum Ong	16	Student	San Rafael, Cal.	4-9-3/4	Mole left side neck.
7403, 4/15					
Young Get	20	Learning bus.	Oakland, Cal.	5-8-1/2	Pin mole near right corner mouth.
7406, 5/16					
Mah Chew Dun	12	Student	S. F.	4-5-1/8	Pit above left eyebrow.
7407, 4/15					
Tom Gim Yet	19	"	"	5-2/8	Line scar between eyebrows.
7408, 4/15					
Young Yee	21	Learning bus.	Oakland, Cal.	5-4-7/8	Pit outer corner right eye.
7409, 4/12					
Chan Man	20	Cook	S. F.	5-3-2/8	Several pits above left eyebrow.
7410, 4/15					
Lee Fong	22	Student	"	5-6-3/8	Pin mole above left cheek-bone.
7411, 4/12					
Yee Soy Sing	30	Waiter	"	5-5	Mole front left ear.
7412, 4/18					
Jew Te Due	16	Student	"	5-4-2/8	Pit front each ear.
7413, 4/13					
Leong Yee Goon	18	Merchant	"	5-6-1/2	Scar over left eye.
7414, 4/17					
Gee Gim Yuen	18	Student	"	5-3-3/4	Line scar rt forehead.
7415, 4/12					
Hom Moon You	10	"	Roseburg, N.M.	3-9-1/2	No marks.
7416, 4/15					
Chin Share Wing	19	Merchant	Los Angeles	5-7-5/8	Face pitted.
7417, 4/16					
Wong Gin Sem	23	Laundryman	S. F.	5-7-1/2	Scar inner corner rt eye.
7418, 4/18					
Yee Chew Huey	15	Student	"	4-6-5/8	Pin mole left forehead.
7419, 4/15					
Chan Fook	33	Merchant	"	5-4-1/2	Faint pit left temple.
7420, 5/16					
Yee Tie Sing	36	Laundryman	"	5-6-3/8	Three line-scars right forehead.
7421, 4/23					
Fong Mann	19	Student	"	5-5-5/8	Scar on nose.
7422, 4/17					
Leong Jai Cheng	19	"	Vorden, Cal.	5-5-1/8	Pin mole near outer corner right eye.

7423, 4/17					
Leong Jack Way	14	Student	Verden, Cal.	5-0	Face pitted.
7424, 4/20					
Lee How	16	"	Oakland, "	4-7-3/4	Small scar center forehead.
7425, 4/20					
Chan Shun	9	"	"	4-3	Small pin mole on rt cheek.
7426, 4/20					
Lee Big Yoke	2	None	"	2-11	No marks.
7427, 4/20					
Chan (Way) Choy	27	Housewife	"	4-11-5/8	No marks.
7428, 4/24					
Suey Ying	36	"	S. F.	5-2-1/8	No marks.
7429, 4/19					
Toy Ling How	36	Laundryman	Chicago	5-4-2/8	Pin mole left jaw.
7430, 5/4					
Ang Fong	38	"	S. F.	5-2-1/2	No marks.
7431, 4/-					
Chan Qai	19	Learning business	Sacramento, Cal.	5-3-3/4	"
7432, 4/22					
Wong Yee Goey	18	Student	Oakland, Cal.	5-6-2/8	Face pitted.
7433, 4/19					
Toy Yen	17	"	S. F.	5-7-1/2	Pit between eyebrows; black spot right of nose.
7434, 4/17					
Yee Kay Leung	26	Restaurant keeper	El Paso	5-5-6/8	Line-scar left eyelid.
7435, 4/20					
Chin On	45	Servant	S. F.	5-6-1/8	No marks.
7436, 4/19					
Fong Fook	33	Cook	"	5-4-1/8	"
7437, 4/22					
Lee Gin Dong	21	Merchant	St. Louis, Mo.	5-3	Pit right temple.
7438, 4/22					
Gin Lun Bew	16	Student	S. F.	4-5-2/8	Two faint pits front of right ear.
7439, 4/22					
Gin Lun Shing	17	"	"	4-8-1/8	Two pin moles right side of neck.
7440, 5/13					
Lee Cheong	19	"	"	5-3-3/4	Scar outer corner of left eye.
7441, 4/29					
Loy Kwok Heng	21	Learning business	"	5-8-3/8	Mole left side neck.
7442, 5/13					
Lui Chun	39	Traveler	"	5-6-2/8	Line scar on rt eyebrow.

7443, 4/25					
Chow Yin	22	Housewife	Courtland, Cal.	5-0-3/4	Scar rt side forehead.
7444, 4/-					
Wong Gum	16	Student	Fresno, Cal.	5-3	Pin mole on left cheek and neck.
7445, 4/-					
Wong Gar	15	"	Ukiah, Cal.	4-7	Line scar right temple.
7446, 4/24					
Wong Chun Man	32	Merchant	S. F.	5-6-2/8	Mole right side nose.
7447, 4/22					
Yee Shang Dan	32	Restaurant keeper	El Paso, Tex.	5-3-6/8	Scar center forehead.
7449, 4/24					
Joe King Som	22	Student	S. F.	5-8-2/8	Scar near outer corner left eye.
7450, 4/25					
Jong Choy	33	Farmer	Courtland, Cal.	5-6-1/2	Line scar above rt eye.
7451, 4/24					
Young Tuen	15	Student	Oakland, Cal.	4-9-3/4	Two pits upper lip.
7452, 4/24					
Wong Foun	20	"	S. F.	5-8-1/8	No marks.
7453, 4/25					
Lee Hing Chee	19	"	"	5-7-3/4	"
7454, 4/25					
Yee Chong	15	"	"	5-4-1/2	Number of pits on forehead.
7455, 4/23					
Wong Jack	31	Merchant	"	5-5	Pit mark on right cheek; mole behind left ear.
7457, 4/25					
Quan Lung	29	Laundryman	Boston	5-1-1/8	Scar near each corner mouth and between eye-brows.
7458, 4/25					
Wong Do Yuk	39	Merchant	S. F.	5-4-7/8	Scar on forehead.
7459, 5/13					
Low Lum	18	Student	"	5-7-3/8	Scar on right eyebrow.
7460, 4/25					
Loy Jung	32	Farmer	Stockton, Cal.	5-7	Pit near left corner mouth and on left eyelid.
7461, 5/7					
Wong Ki	34	Merchant	Philadelphia	5-4-1/4	Mole above rt eyebrow.
7462, 4/27					
Woo Toy Yuen	32	"	San Francisco	5-6-2/8	Large scar left side of forehead.
7463, 5/6					
Jung Chun Din	47	"	Oakland, Cal.	5-0-2/8	Left ear pierced.

7464, 4/29					
Lee Quai Shuck	23	Store employe	S. F.	5-3-5/8	Pit inner corner of right eye.
7465, 5/17					
Ng Yong	20	Student	"	5-6-3/8	Faint mole on chin.
7466, 4/27					
Chin Gow De	16	"	"	5-4-1/8	Several pits on forehead.
7467, --					
Wong Pan Sim	39	Merchant	Newcastle, Cal.	5-10-1/2	Pin mole right corner mouth; pin mole outside left nostril.
7468, 5/3					
Yee Quock	17	Student	Marysville, Cal.	5-3-1/2	No marks.
7469, 4/26					
Lee Mung Him	36	Vegetable dealer	Grass Valley "	5-7	Mole front of rt ear.
7470, 5/1					
Lee Pook	17	Student	S. F.	5-2	Line-scar on forehead.
7471, 5/1					
Jew Pook Sang	21	Merchant	Merced, Cal.	5-6-5/8	Scar above right eyebrow.
7472, 5/3					
Lee Doo	15	Student	San Francisco	4-10-3/4	Faint scar near outer corner right eye.
7473, 4/26					
Wong Teau	15	"	"	5-0-3/4	Scar rt side forehead.
7474, 4/30					
Louie Lin Fon	23	Store employe	"	5-4-1/2	No marks.
7475, 4/30					
Frank B. Dunn	26	Student	Chicago	5-5	Mole under left chin.
7476, 4/25					
Wah Ing Vee	23	"	Schenectady, N.Y.	5-4-1/2	Mole above left forehead.
7477, 4/25					
Sse Fung Suen	25	"	"	5-6-1/2	Slight trace of smallpox.
7478, 4/25					
Sse Tsan Suen	20	"	"	5-8-3/4	Scar on right cheek.
7479, 4/25					
Chung Nge	23	"	Chicago,	5-6-13/4	No marks.
7480, 6/1					
Quan Lim	43	Merchant	Oakland, Cal.	5-2	Mole left side throat.
7481, 5/1					
Low Yew	34	"	S. F.	5-5	Pit near left corner of mouth.
7482, 5/4					
Wong Wah Chan	9	Student	"	3-9-1/2	Line scar on forehead.
7483, 5/4					
Wong Wah Juck	3	None	"		No marks.
7484, 5/4					
Wong Ho Tuk	1	"	"		"

7485, 5/- Tai Lin	20	Merchant	S. F.	5-4	Two pits on forehead; mole right cheekbone.
7486, 4/29 Chan Queng	46	"	"	5-6-1/2	Pin mole front of rt ear.
7487, 5/3 Jew Hoen	21	"	"	5-5	No marks.
7488, 5/2 Soo Hoo Tow	30	"	Ventura, Cal.	5-4	Pin mole center forehead.
7489, 5/1 Lee Keng	15	Student	Isleton "	4-4-1/8	Small scar center forehead.
7490, 5/3 Yee Yik Wah	44	Merchant	S. F.	5-6	Scar on chin.
7491, 5/- Fong Kim Chau	15	Student	Seattle, Wash.	5-1	Mole outer corner right eyebrow.
7492, 5/- Tom Yuen Shung	17	"	"	5-1-1/2	Scar base left 2nd finger.
7493, 5/- Lee Get On	17	"	"	"	Two scars outer end eyebrow.
7494, 5/- Quan Sam Yick	16	"	"	5-1	Scar left temple.
7495, 5/- Ng Chung	17	"	"	5-5	Mole inner corner left eye.
7496, 5/- Wong De Tuck	13	"	"	4-8	Scar on forehead.
7497, 5/- Lee Fook Sun	15	"	"	5-2	Scar right thumb.
7498, 5/- Lee Fook Sheen	15	"	"	5-2-1/2	Small scar point of chin.
7499, 5/- Quen Young Fat	18	"	"	5-7	Scar right wrist.
7500, 5/- Wong Gong Toy	20	"	"	5-3	Pock-marks all over face.
7501, 5/2 Chun Took Tong	42	Merchant	S. F.	5-4-5/8	Mole right temple.
7502, 5/20 Lim Bow	26	"	Oakland, Cal.	5-3-3/8	Pit center forehead.
7503, 5/3 Mah Thick	24	"	S. F.	5-6-1/8	Large scar left cheek; line-scar on chin.
7504, 5/15 Leong Toy	19	Student	"	5-3-5/8	Pit near each corner of mouth; two pits left temple.
7505, 5/- Quan Yim Quey	16	"	Seattle	5-1-1/2	Scar middle forehead.
7506, 5/- Woo On Shee	19	"	"	5-5	Scar behind left ear.

7507, 5/-					
Quan Gin Louie	16	Student	Seattle	5-3-1/2	Scar base of middle finger, right hand.
7508, 5/-					
Woo Man Yee	19	"	"	5-4-1/2	Scar left forearm.
7509, 5/-					
Dang Ping Fay	17	"	"	5-4	Faint scar left face.
7510, 5/-					
Wong Tin Fay	16	"	"	5-3-3/4	Mole rt side of nose.
7511, 5/-					
Tom Hung	19	"	"	5-6-3/4	Scar base second finger, left hand.
7512, 5/-					
Fong Man Toy	18	"	"	5-4	Mole near Adam's apple.
7513, 5/-					
Ng Yiek Yu	16	"	"	4-10-1/2	Scar below left ear.
7514, 5/2					
Dang Ming Quong	17	"	"	5-3	Scar above left ear.
7515, 5/2					
Chin Due	18	"	"	5-3-1/2	Scar above right temple.
7516, 5/-					
Dang Kum Jack	15	"	"	5-0	Large scar rt temple.
7517, 5/-					
Tam Gem Tong	17	"	"	5-6	Scar between eyebrows.
7518, 5/-					
Lee Gwok Leng	31	Merchant	Chicago	5-4	Two scars between eyebrows; scar outside each eye; scar near each ear.
7519, 5/6					
Wong Wing	42	Cook	S. F.	5-2-1/8	Wart on left jaw.
7520, 5/6					
Wong Jung	12	Student	"	4-3-7/8	Scar under rt jaw; bridge of nose broken.
7521, 5/9					
Lee Yeung Gin	12	None	"	4-4	Faint scar left eyebrow.
7522, 5/9					
Lee Yeek Lin	10	"	"	3-3-3/8	Pit right eye-lid; pit on chin near right corner of mouth.
7523, 5/9					
Yin Shee	38	Housewife	"	5-2-3/4	Scar lower corner lip, left side.
7524, 5/6					
Yem Wah On	47	Merchant	"	5-6-5/8	Hair mole right throat.
7525, 5/6					
Low Lin Foo	32	Cook	Oroville, Cal.	5-2-3/4	Scar outer edge left eye.
7526, 5/8					
Wong Yung Ki	3	None	S. F.	2-10	No marks.

7527, 5/8 Wong Kim Kuen	5	None	S. F.	3-2	No marks.
7528, 5/9 Louie You	19	Student	"	5-7-1/8	Pit rt corner mouth; mole left nostril.
7529, 5/8 Jew Shng Toy	36	Housewife	"	5-1-1/2	Scar left forehead.
7530, 5/6 Dea Shue Hong	32	Laundryman	Baltimore	5-3-1/2	Pin mole rt cheek; scar outer edge rt eye.
7531, 5/8 Wong Chung	59	Merchant	S. F.	5-4-3/8	Faint scar left side of neck.
7532, 5/8 Lee Cheng Wa	20	Student	Seattle	5-7-1/2	Mole outer corner right eyebrow.
7533, 5/- Toh Shung Hing	17	"	"	5-4	Small scar center of forehead.
7534, 5/- Wong Yok Lun	17	"	"	5-4	Scar knuckle fourth finger.
7535, 5/- Wong Jam Ngo	16	"	"	5-3-1/4	Scar end left eyebrow.
7536, 5/- Tom Soun	14	"	"	5-3-1/4	Line scar right upper lip.
7537, 5/- Woo Sung Cheong	19	"	"	5-7-1/2	Mole left side of chin.
7538, 5/- Wong Su Ngo	12	"	"	4-11	Mole rt side forehead.
7539, 5/- Gin Wing Fun	18	"	"	5-6-1/4	Scar left palm.
7540, 5/- Quan Chew Gon	17	"	"	5-6	Scar on outer corner mouth.
7541, 5- Tom Fun Bow	17	"	"	5-5	Scar behind rt ear.
7542, 5/- Wong Hei Chee	16	"	"	5-2	Mole above left eyebrow.
7543, 5/- Wong Fung Chew	17	"	"	5-4-1/4	Scar on forehead.
7544, 5/- Tom Leong Gim	18	"	"	5-4-1/2	Scar middle forehead.
7545, 5/- Ng Sou	18	"	"	5-2-1/2	Scar above rt temple.
7546, 5/- Lee Ming Yen	19	"	"	5-3-1/2	Scar on chin.
7547, 5/- Low Den	12	"	"	4-6	Small scar outer left eyebrow.

7548, 5/-					
Lew Tuck Cheong	18	Student	Seattle	5-4-1/2	Mole on chin.
7549, 5/-					
Wen Foo'n Tong	28	Merchant	Vorden, Cal.	5-10-1/8	Face pitted.
7550, 5/4					
Young Shee	31	Housewife	S. F.	5-0-2/8	Pit under left eye.
7551, 5/-					
Chin Wah Gin	23	Merchant	Dutch Flat, Cal.	5-5-3/8	Pit near outer edge right eye; two pits front left ear.
7552, 5/7					
Chin Ming	44	"	S. F.	5-9-1/4	Scar outer edge left eye; pin mole right upper lip.
7553, 5/7					
Mah Gin	34	Laundryman	"	5-4	Line scar bridge nose.
7554, 5/9					
Ng Yee Loo	47	Merchant	Oakland, Cal.	5-6-3/4	Scar center forehead; mole upper right lip.
7555, 5/6					
Lee Ah Jan	40	"	Courtland, "	5-3-3/4	Scar behind left ear.
7556, 5/6					
Wong Guey Huey	31	Cook	Hibling, Minn.	5-6-1/8	Mole inner edge rt eye.
7557, 5/7					
Lee Hung Fon	23	"	S. F.	5-2-1/4	Pit each nostril; mole left jaw.
7558, 5/6					
Mey Ming Yen	28	Laundryman	Covington, KY.	5-7-3/4	Pit each corner mouth.
7559, 5/9					
Lai Tang	42	Merchant	S. F.	5-1-3/4	Mole on right wrist.
7560, 5/6					
Wong Nam	35	Peddler	Los Angeles	5-7-5/8	Two pits left forehead.
7561, 5/7					
Quan Foo	24	Cook	"	5-6-1/8	Pits on front of rt ear.
7562, 5/7					
Quan Yuen	27	"	Piedmont, Cal.	5-2-3/4	Scar left temple in hair.
7563, 5/6					
Wong Hane	19	"	Dutch Flat, "	5-2-1/2	Pin mole left jaw and left throat.
7564, 5/6					
Quan Ding Kwong	33	Merchant	Courtland, "	5-6-7/8	Scar right forehead; mole right of neck.
7565, 5/6					
Wong Ley Sing	32	Cook	Tonopah, Nev.	5-5-7/8	Pin mole upper left lip.
7566, 5/6					
Wong Aek	32	Merchant	Mountain View, Cal.	5-7	Scar left eyebrow .

7567, 5/6					
Mah Wing Jung	41	Merchant	S. F.	5-4-1/2	Scar on nose bridge and back of right hand.
7568, 5/4					
Whoe Yow	28	Editor	"	5-9-1/2	Scar below left ear.
7569, 5/4					
Lew Shee	18	Housewife	"	5-2-3/8	Scar back right hand.
7570, 5/9					
Yup Gai On	22	Student	Marinette, Wis.	5-6-1/4	Mole on throat; mole on temple in hair.
7571, 5/10					
Ham Wo	24	Farmer	Alvarado, Cal.	5-7-3/4	Small pit between eyebrows.
7572, 5/8					
Louie Kay	27	Merchant	Sacramento, "	5-5-1/4	Hair mole right jaw
7573, 5/27,					
Feng Shung Wing	17	Student	"	5-2-1/8	Pin mole left temple near eye; scar right eyebrow.
7574, 5/9					
Quan Kim	40	Merchant	S. F.	5-2-3/8	Line scar left cheek near eye.
7575, 5/8					
Chen Kim Sen	19	Cook	Tucson, Aris.	5-5-3/8	Mole under left ear; scar base left thumb.
7576, 5/8					
Wong De Ock	36	Merchant	Redwood, Cal.	5-5-3/4	Large scar left temple
7577, 5/8					
Wong Gen	43	"	S. F.	5-2-1/2	Mole between eyebrows; large pit outer left eye.
7578, 5/8					
Yee Den	19	Student	Sacramento, Cal.	5-7-1/4	Scar under right eye; scar right eyebrow.
7579, 5/9					
Lee Ngawn	31	Laundryman	S. F.	5-3-1/2	Hair mole right cheekbone.
7580, 5/15					
Fong Ming	38	Merchant	Oakland	5-6-3/4	Crooked little finger both hands.
7581, 5/11					
Soo Hoo How Jack	36	Cook	Oxnard, Cal.	5-7-5/8	Mole back of left hand.
7582, 5/10					
Fong Sue On	44	Merchant	S. F.	5-6-1/2	Scar right cheek; pit front of right ear.
7583, -/-					
Ho Shee	20	Housewife	Oakland, Cal.	5-2	Pin mole right jaw.
7584, 5/11					
Chue Tin Nuie	36	Cook	Vina, Cal.	5-2-1/4	Pit center forehead; pit right side of mouth.
7585, 5/11					
Foo Queng	15	Student	S. F.	5-2-3/4	Left ear pierced.

7586, 5/16					
Lee Fook	24	Cook	S. F.	5-5-3/4	Pit right cheek; pit in front of left ear.
7587, 5/11					
Wong Shing	18	Merchant	"	5-7-3/4	Scar right forehead.
7588, 5/11					
Chin Quong Dai	48	"	Oakland, Cal.	5-6	Line-scar right wrist; mole center forehead.
7589, 5/9					
Wong Shew Tse	33	Laundryman	S. F.	5-7-7/8	Left ear pierced.
7590, 5/11					
Joe Lim Fong	32	"	Bridgeport, Conn.	5-7-1/8	Large mole right cheek.
7591, 5/10					
Yee Doon	34	"	New York City	5-7	Scar left corner upper lip.
7592, 5/10					
Sue Sue Yow	21	Student	S. F.	5-2-7/8	Scar right corner mouth.
7593, 5/13					
Wong Lee	52	Merchant	Bakersfield, Cal.	5-5-3/8	Large blood mark right temple.
7594, 5/8					
Kwong Theng Pin	27	Student	Seattle,	5-2-3/4	Pin mole left neck.
7595, 6/12					
Jang She	25	Housewife	Handford, Cal.	5-2-1/4	Small round scar right cheek.
7597, 5/16					
Lum Yew Sheng	24	Merchant	S. F.	5-4-3/4	Left eyelid drooping.
7598, 5/16					
Ng Sick Yin	17	Student	"	5-4-1/4	Pit each corner mouth.
7599, 5/15					
Fong Quane	40	Steward	Honolulu	5-3-1/2	Mole left cheek; also right nostril.
7600, 5/15					
Chin Sang	17	Student	Chico, Cal.	5-5	Pit each corner mouth; pit inner edge left eye.
7601, 5/15					
Chin Son	27	Merchant	"	5-4-7/8	Pits both sides face; wart base left index finger.
7602, 5/15					
Li Yin Gum	25	Cook	S. F.	5-7-3/4	Pit center forehead; scar left neck back of ear.
7603, 6/6					
Lee Ling	18	Student	"	5-2-5/8	Numerous pits on face.
7604, 5/16					
Fong Quong Yick	45	Merchant	Ogden, Utah	5-2-5/8	Scar right side chin.
7605, 5/16					
Tung Yee	26	"	S. F.	5-0-3/4	Hair-mole left neck.

7606, 6/14 Chin Sung	31	Cook	Pocatello, Ida.	5-5-3/4	Round scar outer corner right eye.
7607, 5/20 Feng Ding Jung	45	"	Alameda, Cal.	5-4-2/8	Scar near right side nose and left temple.
7608, 5/22 Wong Hong Yen	19	Student	Oakland, Cal.	5-6	Scar on forehead and left side neck.
7609, 5/20 Lee Dock	19	"	S. F.	5-5-1/2	Scar on chin; pit on left cheekbone.
7610, 5/22 Chan Teung Fat	16	"	"	5-3-5/8	Scar near outer corner each eye.
7611, 5/20 Ching Man	38	Merchant	"	5-2-6/8	Pin mole rt temple and under left jaw.
7612, 5/21 Young De Ying	24	Laborer	Houston, Tex.	5-6-1/4	Oval scar rt neck; several pits right temple.
7613, 5/22 Wong Fook Yee	46	Merchant	S. F.	5-7-3/4	Scar inner corner of left eye.
7614, 5/22 Tsee Yan Luk	37	Traveler	"	5-4-5/8	Pin-mole left side chin; scar base left index.
7615, 5/20 Lee Lin	35	Cook	Hanford, Cal.	5-5-3/4	Small pit near outer corner of left eye.
7616, 5/20 Wee Hing Wing	19	Student	S. F.	5-5-2/8	Three faint pits on forehead.
7617, 5/24 Tom Yin	42	Merchant	"	5-7	Mole back left hand; also right temple.
7618, 5/24 Yee Ging	17	Student	"	5-5-5/8	Pin mole on threat; also right side neck.
7619, 6/26 Chan Bew	22	"	"	5-5-1/2	Several small pits under left cheekbone.
7620, 5/21 Di Ching	28	Merchant	New Orleans, La.	5-3-3/8	Pit near outer corner left eye and front of left ear.

7621, 5/28 Hom Tie Ming	24	Laundryman	Butte City, Mont.	5-2-1/8	Left ear pierced.
7622, 5/16 Quan Sock Gin (alias James Quan)	19	Student	San Diego	5-4	Two large scars on rt neck; scar on back neck; scar left neck.
7623, 5/20 Jong Song	33	Merchant	Winnemucca, Nev.	5-4-3/8	Several pits on face.
7624, 5/22 Lee Gee	19	Student	S. F.	5-5-3/8	Small pit left cheek-bone.
7625, 5/22 Louie Gay	20	"	Sacramento, Cal.	5-8	Large scar left side and back neck.
7626, 5/20 Chun Sew Mocey	19	"	S. F.	5-5-1/2	Pit above rt eyebrow and back of neck.
7627, 5/23 Mar Sam Wun	33	Cook	Bakersfield, Cal.	5-4-1/8	Pit near each corner of mouth.
7628, 5/24 Yee Leng	30	Laundryman	S. F.	5-5	Large mole rt side neck.
7629, 5/20 Sun Chai Ho	20	Housewife	Winnemucca, Nev.	5-0-2/8	Small scar in left eye-brow; pin mole rt side of forehead.
7631, 5/23 Ho Chew	33	Cook	S. F.	5-4-3/4	Large scar rt side of forehead.
7632, 5/24 Lee Duck	42	Merchant	Oakland, Cal.	5-5-1/8	Brown spot left cheekbone.
7633, 5/24 Lee You	49	"	"	5-1-1/8	Mole left jaw; pit right temple.
7634, 5/23 Chew Mow	40	"	S. F.	5-6-2/8	Large line-scar left cheek and above right eyebrow.
7635, 5/21 Yee Share Jim	34	Laundryman	Leesburg, Pa.	5-5-3/4	Line-scar under chin.
7636, 5/23 Chin Wing	26	Cook.	S. F.	5-?-3/4	Pin mole rt nostril.
7637, 5/23 Lem Deck	47	Merchant	"	5-3-1/4	Pit each corner mouth and center of forehead.
7638, 5/22 Wong Chew Chung	25	"	Sacramento, Cal.	5-2-1/8	Line-scar first jdt of left thumb.

7639, 5/23					
Lee Wo	50	Merchant	Chicago	5-5-1/4	Pit outer corner rt eye.
7640, 5/23					
Tom Yin Teng	23	Laundryman	San Diego	5-0-2/8	Line-scar right eyelid.
7641, 5/27					
Leong Sing Gay	25	Merchant	S. F.	5-6-1/2	Scar left side of neck.
7642, 5/23					
Lee Kien Sing	27	"	Salinas, Cal.	5-5-3/4	Round scar right jawbone.
7643, 5/23					
Ng Yow	18	"	S. F.	5-4	Line-scar over left eyebrow.
7644, 5/23					
Joe Sun	40	"	Fresno, Cal.	5-2-1/4	Line scar right eyelid.
7645, 5/23					
Loui Dee Ock	24	Cook	S. F.	5-9-1/2	No marks.
7646, 5/24					
Lee Ken	20	Student	"	5-1/2⅜	Small pit under left eye; scar left temple.
7647, 6/7					
Yuen Sing Toy	38	Sewing machine operator	"	5-5	Large scar right of neck.
7648, 5/23					
Lum Sue Kow	14	Student	"	5-4-1/4	Pin mole rt cheek.
7649, 5/24					
Louie Yin	30	Laborer	Isleton, Cal.	5-5-1/4	Large scars rt top neck.
7650, 5/24					
Chan Wing	21	Cook	S. F.	5-5	Scar left eyelid.
7651, 5/24					
Yee Fook Dun	40	Laundryman	"	5-7-1/4	Mole back of neck.
7652, 5/23					
Lee Fong Teng	24	"	Pittsburg, Pa.	5-6	Wart below lobe rt ear.
7653, 5/27					
Teng Man Hing	26	Merchant	S. F.	5-5-1/2	Mole left cheekbone.
7654, 5/24					
Soo Hoo Sing Wah	33	Laundryman	Boston	5-5-3/8	Two moles in left eyebrow.
7655, 5/24					
Soo Hoo Hing	38	Cook	Santa Barbara Cal.	5-2-1/2	Pit each corner of mouth.
7656, 6/25					
Choy Yow	32	Gardener	Courtland, Cal.	5-7	Mole rt side face.
7657, 5/23					
Chan Kim	35	Stockton, Cal.	Farmer	5-3	Pit between eyes.
7658, 5/27					
Woo Ng Hoey	17	Student	S. F.	5-0-3/4	Pit left side forehead and left cheekbone.

7659, 5/24					
Chin Kay Peng	17	Student	S. F.	5-3-1/2	Two pin-moles under rt jaw; one pin mole upper lip.
7660, 5/27					
Tom Get Sue	34	Seamstress	"	5-9-3/4	No marks.
7661, 5/27					
Wong Quong Dung	17	Student	"	5-1-3/4	Scar right eyelid.
7662, 5/20					
Wong Quong	35	Laundryman	Boston	5-5-5/8	Wart on chin
7663, 5/24	28	Merchant	San Jose, Cal.	5-1	Scar above rt eyebrow; mole on chin.
7664, 5/24					
Jew Ming Jung	15	Student	S. F.	4-8-1/4	Scar near left side of nose; also near left corner of mouth.
7665, 5/27	47	Merchant	"	5-2	Several scars left neck.
Woo Chung					
7666, 5/29					
Chan Gim Hong	20	Student	"	5-5	Line-scar right eyelid
7667, 5/27					
Liem Ging	24	Cane-chair worker	"	5-0-3/4	Pit on forehead.
7668, 5/24					
Wong Shoon Him	32	Laundryman	Boston	5-7-1/8	Scar right temple.
7669, 5/27					
Low Hong	26	Student	Oakland, Cal.	5-0	Pin mole upper lip.
7670, 5/29					
Fong Wing Gut	38	Merchant	S. F.	5-4-3/4	Scar right cheekbone.
7671, 5/24					
Gee Ah Suey	40	Laundryman	Fort Robinson, Neb.	5-4-5/8	Wart front of left ear.
7672, 5/28					
Hom Toy	19	Student	S. F.	5-0-1/2	Pin mole left cheekbone and right cheek.
7673, 5/24					
Hom Wuan	47	Merchant	"	5-5-1/2	Several scars right cheek
7674, 6/5					
Wong Kam Wah	9	Student	Oakland, Cal.	4-5	Scar center top of head in hair.
7675, 5/24	18	"	S. F.	5-5	Small round scar each corner mouth.
Lee Toy					
7676, 5/27					
Yee Chang	31	Laundryman	Chicago, Ill.	5-3-3/4	Pit center forehead; pin mole upper lip.
7677, 5/27	26	Cook	S. F.	5-2-7/8	Face pitted.
" Lee Shone	26				
7678, 5/22					
Louie Yin Doo	17	Student	"	5-3-6/8	Two large scars back of head.

7679, 5/22					
Tom On	19	Student	S. F.	5-4-3/8	Mole left temple; pin mole under left eye.
7680, 5/-					
Quong Shing	39	Laundryman	"	5-5	Hair mole under right jaw
7681, 6/3					
Leong Sing	23	Farmer	Alvarado, Cal.	5-8-1/4	Pit above left nostril.
7682, 5/27					
Hom Lum	24	Cook	S. F.	5-2-1/2	Left ear pierced.
7683, 6/5					
Lum Bing Tsud	23	Store employe	San Jose, Cal.	5-5	Scar left eyebrow.
7684, 5/27					
Yee Wing Jo	20	Student	Vacaville, Cal.	5-7	Two pin moles rt back neck
7685, 5/28					
Lum Kai Tseung	18	"	S. F.	5-4-1/2	Wart right ear.
7686, 6/22					
Yee Gee	31	Merchant	Salinas, Cal.	5-4-7/8	Pit below each eye.
7687, 6/1					
Lee Tai	44	"	Selma, Cal.	5-2-1/2	Mole left top neck.
7688, 6/3					
Gee Lee	41	"	S. F.	5-4-3/4	Small scar rim of left ear.
7690, 5/31					
Wong Goong Sen	18	Student	"	5-5-1/4	Two pin-moles right temple; pin-mole left side of chin.
7691, 5/31					
Lee Sai	15	"	"	5-2	Scar outer corner rt eye.
7692, 5/31					
Chin Wong Goon	23	Merchant	"	5-3-1/2	Pit left cheek
7694, 6/6					
Chan Ping Kong	5	None	Sacramento, Cal.	3-4	No marks.
7695, 6/6					
Chan Wun Ming	8	Student	"	3-10-1/2	Pit left side of nose.
7696, 6/21					
Jeong Yin	15	"	S. F.	5-2-7/8	Line-scar over rt eyebrow
7697, 6/1					
Wong Pei	18	"	"	5-3-1/4	Pit between eyebrows; pin-mole left side of neck
7698, 6/3					
Low Jock	18	Cook	Oakland, Cal.	4-11-3/4	Scar under left jaw.
7699, 6/3					
Low Mon	23	Learning bus.	"	5-5	Line scar left side of forehead.
7700, 6/4					
Louie Ging Chew	39	Merchant	Alvarado, Cal.	5-7	Three pits right temple; scar left temple.
7701, 6/3					
Wong Lung Hoo	18	Student	S. F.	5-4	Pit front of left ear.

7703, 6/- Lai Fung	15	Dressmaking	S. F.	4-10-1/4	Pit on forehead.
7704, 5/31 Yee June	12	Student	New York City	4-2-1/2	Large scar above left eyebrow.
7705, 5/31 Yee On	10	"	"	3-11-1/2	Pit right side of forehead; scar bridge of nose.
7706, 5/31 Yee Gin	8 mo.	None	"		No marks.
7707, 5/31 Chin Shee	30	Housewife	"	5-0	Pit left cheek.
7708, 6/6 Ow Bing Chee	18	Learning bus.	S. F.	5-4-3/8	Large scar in front of and back of right ear.
7709, 6/17 Chan Ping On	14	Student	Oakland, Cal.	5-0-7/8	Scar on nose and near each corner of mouth.
7710, 6/17 Chan San Ho	12	"	"	4-6	Pit right eyelid
7711, 6/3 Jen Kweng Hee	33	Cook	S. F.	5-3-7/8	Line scar on chin.
7712, 6/3 Yee Ah Tim	38	"	Winslow, Ariz.	5-4-5/8	Scar left top of head over eyebrow.
7713, 6/5 (Chan) Way Chee	29	Merchant	Chicago	5-4-1/4	Pit front of each ear.
7715, 6/8 Dong Tai	46	"	S. F.	4-11	Scar left temple.
7716, 6/4 Louie Lin Sing	47	"	Los Angeles	5-3-1/4	Three scars on forehead; several pits on chin.
7717, 6/4 Wong Quong	47	"	S. F.	5-5	Large scar left jaw.
7718, 6/4 Lee Cheong	20	Store employe	"	5-3-3/4	Scar back of left ear.
7719, 6/8 Mah Poy	32	Laundryman	Rochester, Minn.	5-3-1/2	Face pitted.
7720, 6/4 Fong See Gow	29	Merchant	Sacramento, Cal.	5-6-1/8	Hair mole right cheekbone; pit inner corner rt eye.
7721, 6/- George Lanis	35	"	Brooklyn, N.Y.	5-4	Face pitted.
7722, 6/6 Louie Ming	44	"	S. F.	5-4	Scar front of left ear.
7723, 6/7 Wong Yiek	48	"	Oakland, Cal.	5-7	Three small scars center of forehead.

7724, 6/8					
Wong Quong	45	Merchant	S. F.	5-5	Scar each corner mouth.
7725, 6/5					
Lee Yuen	42	"	Pittsburg, Pa.	5-4-1/2	Pin-mole under left jaw.
7726, 6/10					
Fong Lun	37	Store employe	Los Angeles	5-1	Scar front of left ear.
7727, 6/6					
You Gee How	44	Farmer	Visalia, Cal.	5-4-5/8	Mole above right eye.
7728, 6/4					
Wong Sam	36	Laundryman	Los Angeles	5-7-1/8	Pit between eyebrows.
7729, 6/-					
Tom Ah Yau	36	Merchant	S. F.	5-8-1/2	Pit outer corner left eye.
7730, 6/7					
Tung Man	42	"	"	5-3-7/8	Scar front of left ear.
7732, 6/10					
Wong Chew	18	"	"	5-3-5/8	Pit on forehead; several pits near left corner of mouth.
7733, 6/-					
Soo Hoo Hen Wing	19	Student	Los Angeles	5-3-3/4	Pit right cheekbone.
7734, 6/5					
Toy Ton Moon	21	Cook	Chicago	5-8-1/4	Pit right top of neck.
7735, 6/-					
Chan Chan	11	Student	Sacramento, Cal.	4-5-1/4	Scar left top neck.
7736, 6/5					
Ong Fook Thing	19	"	Phoenix, Ariz.	5-0-1/2	Cross-eyed; three pinmoles left side forehead.
7737, 6/6					
Lee Fook Gooy	11	"	Los Angeles	4-6-1/2	Small pit above left cheekbone.
7738, 6/6					
Lee Hen Peng	32	Vegetable peddler	"	4-11-1/2	No marks.
7739, 6/10					
Gong Gay	34	Cook	S. F.	5-4-3/4	Mole back of neck.
7740, 6/7					
Toong Duck	23	"	Bakersfield, Cal.	5-8-3/8	Mole left jaw.
7741, 6/10					
Wong Lim On	32	"	S. F.	5-4-3/4	Two pits center forehead; line left cheek.
7742, 6/25					
Jeong Kee	19	Student	Stockton, Cal.	5-1	Line-scar on forehead.
7743, 6/10					
Wong Quen	28	Cook	Fresno, Cal.	5-5-3/4	Pin mole left ear.
7744, 6/17					
Loui Chee	39	Janitor	S. F.	5-3-1/4	Scar between eyebrows.
7745, 6/17					
Chow Hook Lin	34	Laundryman	"	5-8-7/8	Scar outer corner left eye; pin mole rightside of nose.

7746, 6/7					
Ng Ah Yuen	28	Cook	S. F.	5-2	Round scar each corner of mouth.
7747, 6/11					
Yee Jene	22	Merchant	Deadwood, S.D.	5-6-1/4	Pit inner corner left eyebrow; pit bet. eyebrows.
7748, 6/12					
Gee Foo	34	Store employe	Oakland, Cal.	5-3-1/4	Mole left cheek.
7749, 6/5					
Chew Fong	35	Cook	San Rafael, Cal.	5-3-7/8	Pit center of forehead.
7750, 6/10					
Lee Fun	43	Merchant	S. F.	5-8-3/8	Mole on chin; scar on both cheeks.
7751, 6/6					
Yee Bong	35	Laundryman	"	5-3-1/2	Large scar right side neck.
7752, 6/10					
Gee Gen Yuen	37	Cook	Bakersfield, Cal.	5-6	No marks.
7753, 6/10					
Gee Mun Yep	15	Student	Oakland, Cal.	5-5	Pin-mole on chin and rt side of neck.
7754, 6/7					
Nam Kim	34	Laundryman	New Orleans	5-4-3/4	Pit between rt cheekbone and nose.
7755, 6/7					
Jew Lee	32	Merchant	Bakersfield, Cal.	5-5-3/8	Pin-mole right jaw and left forehead.
7756, 6/7					
Mar Sik Gong	42	"	S. F.	5-5-1/8	Face pitted.
7757, 6/7					
Leung You Sing	37	Oakland, Cal.	Merchant	5-2-3/8	Line scar on chin
7758, 6/6					
Jeeng Yeok Lun	19	Cook	Salt Lake City	5-2-3/8	Scar on forehead; two moles front of right ear.
7759, 6/-					
Chee Hung Ying	25	Merchant	Oakland, Cal.	5-3-7/8	Hair mole left side neck.
7760, 6/7					
Sue Chin	34	Cook	Merced, Cal.	5-3	No marks.
7761, 6/6					
Ong Gee	39	Restaurant keeper	Phoenix, Ariz.	5-1-1/4	Scar each corner of mouth.
7762, 6/10					
Chung Ming	38	Merchant	Reno, Nev.	5-2-3/4	Pit left temple.
7763, 6/12					
Chin Leen Foo	26	"	S. F.	5-4-1/2	Pit left jaw.
7764, 6/8					
Yee Wong	36	Laundryman	"	5-5-1/2	Pin mole left eyebrow.

7765, 6/18					
Chai Chun	33	Merchant	S. F.	5-2-1/4	Large scar near left temple.
7766, 6/10					
Lim Seong	27	Cook	"	5-1-5/8	Numerous pin-moles on face
7767, 6/8					
Wong Foo	36	Laundryman	Los Angeles	5-5-3/4	Line-scar center forehead.
7768, 6/8					
Lee Kim Tin	32	Cook	Portland, Ore.	5-8-7/8	Pit left cheekbone.
7769, 6/8					
Leong Fat	38	Farmer	Visalia, Cal.	5-8-1/8	Mole center forehead and right corner of mouth.
7770, 6/8					
Chin Lin Chuck	40	Laundryman	New York City	5-4-1/4	Scar left chin and mole right chin.
7771, 6/8					
Wong Cheow	23	Cook	Chico, Cal.	5-7-3/8	Small scar on throat
7772, 6/8					
Lai Choy	52	Merchant	S. F.	5-2-1/4	No marks.
7774, 6/12					
Yee Done Shuck	34	Laundryman	"	5-3-3/4	Scar left chin and front of left ear.
7775, 6/10					
Lee Sing Thin	31	"	Clarksburg, W. Va.	5-3-3/8	Pit left temple.
7776, 6/8					
Hom Chew Wing	17	Student	S. F.	5-3-1/2	Pin-mole and line-scar on chin.
7777, 6/11					
Chew Let	41	Merchant	"	5-3-3/4	Scar each corner of mouth; mole on chin.
7778, 6/8					
Soo Hoo Ock	12	Student	Ventura, Cal.	4-4-3/4	Left ear deformed.
7779, 6/8					
Leong Shee	22	Housewife	Guadalupe, "	4-11	Several scars on forehead.
7780, 6/8					
Leong Sing	41	Cook	Visalia, Cal.	5-6-1/4	Mole rt side of chin; scar upper corner left eye.
7781, 6/21					
Gong Tuck Way	16	Student	S. F.	5-0-3/8	Numerous pits on face.
7782, 6/12					
Lee Shee	45	Housewife	"	5-1-1/2	No marks.
7783, 6/12					
Chin Ho	7	Student	"	3-5	"
7784, 6/21					
Gong Tuck Look	15	"	"	5-1-3/8	Pits on forehead.
7785, 6/10					
Lee King	34	Laundryman	Boston	5-1-7/8	Scar on forehead.

7786, 6/10					
Low Kee	32	Laundryman	Chicago	5-4-1/8	Scar on forehead.
7787, 6/11					
Lee Fook	46	Merchant	S. F.	5-8-5/8	Scar front of right ear.
7788, 6/10					
Low Bor	18	Student	"	5-3-1/4	Pit near left and rt nostril
7789, 6/13					
Jew Dow	32	Farmer	Stockton, Cal.	5-2-1/8	Pin-mole front of rt ear.
7790, 6/10					
Lee Bak (Otis Lee)	20	Student	Los Angeles	5-7	Scar near first joint of left little finger.
7791, 6/11					
Jee Yai Yep	51	Merchant	Fresno, Cal.	5-1-7/8	No marks.
7792, 6/19					
Pon Gim Jung	36	Store employe	S. F.	5-2-1/8	Two pin-moles left side of face near lobe of ear.
7793, 6/15					
Louie Toy Hay	17	Student	"	5-4-1/8	Numerous pits on face.
7794, 6/-					
Ching Hong Lion	22	Restaurant keeper	Fresno, Cal.	5-9-3/8	Black spot left side of neck; pin-mole front of left ear.
7795, 6/12					
Quon Quey	25	Merchant	San Diego	5-5-5/8	Scar on left eyelid and near left corner of mouth.
7796, 6/14					
Leong Thiek Can	20	Student	S. F.	5-7	Scar right side forehead and left neck.
7797, 6/-					
Lum Haw	42	Merchant	Stodkton, Cal.	5-6-1/8	Line-scar inner corner left eyebrow.
7798, 6/17					
Chiu Nguey	17	Student	Oakland, Cal.	5-5	Scar right top neck.
7799, 6/17					
Chiu Dong	16	"	"	5-2	Large scar right top neck back of ear.
7800, 6/13					
Toy Lock Hung	43	Merchant	S. F.	5-3-1/2	Pit center of forehead.
7801, 6/17					
Ng Shew Teng	12	Student	"	4-9-1/2	Scar above right eye and left cheek.
7802, 6/17					
Lim Chung Ock	43	Merchant	Oakland, Cal.	5-7	Two hair-moles right cheek.
7803, 6/14					
Chung Chung Heng	38	Cook	S. F.	5-2	Right thumb deformed.
7804, 6/18					
Wong Shee	25	Housewife	"	5-0-1/2	Pit on left cheekbone.

7805, 6/18					
Yuen Shee	24	Housewife	S. F.	4-10-1/2	Has mole on chin.
7806, 6/-					
Huey Fong	26	Merchant	Fresno, Cal.	5-1-6/8	Scar in right eyebrow.
7809, 6/12					
Wong Ko Tsong	18	Student	Columbia, Mo.	5-7-1/8	No marks.
7810, 6/12					
Chang Tso Shuen	20	"	"	5-8	"
7811, 6/12					
Chen Shou Jen	23	"	"	5-3-3/4	"
7812, 6/25					
Hiin Leung Tsoi	38	Teacher	S. F.	5-3-1/4	Scar left back of neck.
7813, 6/18					
Chan Nee Tip	19	Student	"	5-3	Pin mole left cheekbone; pit near each corner mouth.
7814, 6/24					
Lee Wing Ock	23	Learning business	"	5-3-1/2	Large line-scar and pits on forehead.
7815, 6/17					
Chuck Wah Jung	38	Merchant	"	5-6-1/2	Mole right side of chin.
7817, 6/-					
Hom King Kun	21	Student	"	5-3	Pin-mole above right eyebrow and on chin.
7818, 6/14					
Hom Sow	36	Laundryman	Los Angeles	5-6-3/4	Pin-mole right top neck.
7819, 6/14					
Tom Way Teng	15	Student	San Diego	4-8-1/4	Scar left side of neck.
7821, 6/20					
Woo Ng Toy	16	"	S. F.	4-11	No marks.
7822, 6/13					
Woo Loong How	18	"	Los Angeles	5-1-3/4	Line-scar on forehead.
7823, 6/20					
Wong Man Shoot	13	"	S. F.	4-6	Scar left back of neck
7824, 6/19					
Hui Ngin	20	"	"	5-1	Scar each corner of mouth and each side of jaw.
7825, 6/18					
Lee Sing Kun	27	Merchant	"	5-4-1/4	Faint scar near right eye and brow.
7826, 6/18					
Loong Young	34	"	"	5-5-3/4	No marks.
7827, 6/28					
Gee Yen Fong	45	Laundryman	Oakland, Cal.	5-4	Mole on chin and right cheek
7828, 6/24					
Wong Kwok Shing	14	Student	S. F.	4-8-3/8	Pit between eyebrows.
7829, 6/21					
Wong Men	31	Laundryman	Los Angeles	4-11-3/4	Two pits left side of forehead.

7830, 6/18					
Dong Sue	28	Merchant	Tucson, Ariz.	5-1-3/8	No marks.
7831, 6/14					
Chin Tong	14	Student	Pocatello, Ida.	4-6-1/2	Scar center forehead and near outer corner left eye.
7833, 6/19					
Leong Teong	14	"	S. F.	4-10-1/2	Scar in hair back of left ear.
7834, 6/19					
Leong Fun	16	"	"	5-0-1/2	Large scar each side of head in hair.
7835, 6/19					
Leong Bing	14	"	"	4-10	Scar left corner mouth.
7836, 6/18					
Fong Mon Sang	55	Merchant	"	4-10-3/4	Scar under left eye and on forehead.
7837, 6/-					
Lou Share Gwan	32	Laundryman	Los Angeles	5-0-1/2	Scars front throat; mole front left ear; mole left neck; left ear pierced; two moles above right eye.
7838, 6/-					
Yee Kim	33	Merchant	Ambridge, Pa.	5-0-1/4	Small scar center forehead.
7839, 6/19					
Yee Heng	28	Cook	Sacramento, Cal.	5-3-5/8	Scar right temple.
7840, 6/20					
Wong Tup	19	Student	Fresno, Cal.	5-3-5/8	Large scar left side head.
7842, 6/-					
Low One Moy	45	Merchant	"	5-4-5/8	Three moles under right jaw
7843, 6/26					
Younglim	19	Learning business	Oakland, Cal.	5-5-1/2	Face pitted.
7844, 6/24					
Gin Kai On	41	Merchant	S. F.	5-6-5/8	Small scar left eyelid.
7845, 6/20					
Wong Gosy	15	Student	Fresno, Cal.	5-3	Large scar rt temple; pit under right ear.
7846, 6/21					
Lee Bak Fook	17	"	Bakersfield, Cal.	5-7-7/8	Large scar right temple.
7847, 6/21					
Lee Hung Fook	16	"	"	5-1-7/8	Scar between eyes; pit left cheekbone.
7848, 6/26					
See A/ Too Sue Wing,	16	"	S. F.	5-0	Three pin-moles left cheekbone
7849, 6/20					
Wong Jew	21	Cook	Fresno, Cal.	5-4-1/2	Pits right temple; pin mole front of right ear.
7850, 6/25					
Low Poy	35	Merchant	S. F.	5-2-5/8	Scar in hair near right ear.

7852, 6/25					
Wong Chung Hong	33	Merchant	S. F.	5-7-3/8	Pin mole inner corner of left eye.
7853, 6/26					
Chin Look	19	Student	"	5-1-3/8	Scar on bridge of nose.
7854, 6/26					
Fong Thing	16	"	"	5-1	Large scar right side of head in hair.
7855, 6/21					
Lee Pey Lin	36	Laundryman	"	5-5-5/8	Several scars on forehead.
7856, 6/26					
Wong Wah Len	30	Merchant	"	5-2-3/8	Mole on chin.
7857, 6/24					
Fong Wing Fun	40	"	Vacaville, Cal.	5-5-3/4	Scar right temple.
7858, 6/24					
Jung Hoe	20	"	Los Angeles	5-2-3/4	Pit front right ear.
7859, 6/25					
Fong Book Hong	19	Store employe	S. F.	5-2-7/8	Pit upper lip.
7860, 6/24					
Soo Hoo Let	56	Merchant	Saticoy, Cal.	5-7-1/2	Scar right top neck.
7861, 6/24					
Gee Shoon	44	"	S. F.	5-6-3/8	Large scar left side face
7862, 6/25					
Dea Lung Yow	33	Cook	"	5-4-3/8	Mole on chin and upper lip
7863, 6/-					
Lee Fook	43	Merchant	"	5-2-7/8	Large scar under left jaw.
7864, 6/25					
Tom Bok How	30	Barber	"	5-3-1/2	Scar center forehead.
7865, 6/25					
Gee Fong	42	Merchant	"	5-6-1/4	Large scar on forehead.
7866, 6/24					
Fong Wing	40	"	Sacramento, Cal.	5-7-5/8	Scar under left jaw.
7867, 6/24					
Lee Quen On	30	Cook	Park City, Utah	5-3-1/2	Scar above left eye.
7868, 6/24					
Yee Man	27	"	Merced, Cal.	5-5-1/2	Pin mole near outer corner of right eye.
7869, 6/24					
Joy Moon	18	"	Fort Huachuca, Arizona.	5-3-1/4	Pit above right cheekbone.
7870, 6/24					
Ng Sue	51	Merchant	S. F.	5-4-3/8	Face pitted.
7871, 6/24					
Der Chung	26	Cook	"	5-5-1/2	No marks.
7872, 6/24					
Leong Sam	32	"	"	5-6-5/8	Scar left side forehead.
7873, 6/24					
Fong Fon	43	Merchant	"	5-4	Pin-mole left ear.

7875, 6/26					
Lee Ten	24	Cook	S. F.	5-1-7/8	Mole left side of throat.
7876, 6/26					
Dong Lung	47	Merchant	"	5-7-1/4	Left ear pierced.
7877, 6/26					
Li Kwai Tin	45	"	"	5-6-1/2	Two pits near inner corner of left eyebrow.
7878, 6/26					
Chung Chee	32	"	"	5-3-7/8	Large scar right temple.
7879, 6/24					
Lee Fook	27	Laundryman	"	5-7-1/8	Pin-mole in left eyebrow.
7880, 6/28					
Lim Ging	33	Merchant	Oakland, Cal.	5-1-1/8	Mole left side of forehead.
7881, 6/26					
Leung Hip Quong	15	Student	San Jose, Cal.	4-11-3/4	Face pitted
7882, 6/26					
Leung Hip Jung	16	"	"	4-6-1/4	Scar near outer corner of left eye; mole on chin.
7883, 6/25					
Ng Joe	41	Merchant	Los Angeles	6-0-1/4	Mole between eyebrows.
7885, 6/29					
Toy You Moy	37	Cook	S. F.	5-6	Scar right side of forehead
7886, 6/29					
Lee Sam	38	Laundryman	"	5-4-7/8	Pin-mole front top neck; scar back neck at top.
7887, 6/25					
Gee Tung	44	Merchant	"	5-4	Pit each corner of mouth and on chin.
7888, 6/28					
Yee Quock Hing	18	Student	"	5-7-3/4	Scar near left corner mouth
7889, 6/28					
Yee He Sin	16	"	"	5-0	Large scar on forehead.
7890, 6/28					
Kung Yim Mon	30	Laundryman	Pittsburg, Pa.	5-4-3/4	Mole center forehead.
7891, 6/28					
Wong Wing Po	18	Student	Los Angeles	4-9	Large mole left eyelid.
7893, 6/28					
Wong Han Yin	13	"	S. F.	4-2-3/4	Scar center forehead.
7894, 6/26					
Chin Kim	13	"	Oakland, Cal.	4-11-5/8	Large scar between eyebrows; also near outer corner of left eye.
7895, 6/28					
Lam Hut	36	Merchant	S. F.	5-5-3/4	Pit near innbr corner of right eyebrow; scar in hair above left ear.

7896, 6/27					
Chan Took	19	Student	S. F.	5-0-1/4	Scar left cheek.
7899, 6/28					
Jew Bo Toy	27	Merchant	Fresno, Cal.	5-4-1/4	Pit above left cheekbone.
7900, 6/28					
Wong Chi	13	Student	Oakland, Cal.	4-8-1/4	Line-scar right side of forehead.
7902, 6/28					
Yee Tak Ngin	36	Laundryman	Dubois, Pa.	5-6-1/4	Scars on forehead.

Respectfully,

(signed) Samuel W. Backus,

Commissioner.

WDS.

52076/13-B
52227/1-D

July 26, 1912.

U. S. Commissioner of Immigration,

Montreal, Quebec.

In reply to your letter of the 23d instant (10875/166-10907/2-A), the Bureau begs to advise you that the certificate of identity prescribed by rule 19 of the regulations governing the admission of Chinese is issued to Chinese for their protection only while residing in the United States, and for no other purpose. It was not the intention that these certificates should take the place of form 430, which is issued to Chinese citizens about to depart from the United States as evidencing their readmissibility. Of course, the fact of possession by a Chinese person claiming citizenship of a certificate of identity will greatly simplify a preinvestigation of his case; in fact, will render the execution of form 430 in most instances but little more than a mere matter of form.

As instances sometimes arise in which, as shown by subsequent developments, certificates of identity have been issued on the basis of fraudulent representations, it is thought that, in making preinvestigations in cases where certificates of identity are placed in evidence, correspondence should be had with the port at which the certificate of identity was issued with a view to ascertaining if any subsequent develop-

ments have been reported.

WJP-H Commissioner-General.

C O P Y

Office of the Commissioner,
Montreal, Canada.

C.A.S.

No. 10875/166
10917/2-A.

July 23, 1912.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

A difference of opinion has arisen amongst some of the officers in this jurisdiction as to the wishes of the Bureau with respect to the handling of a person of Chinese race, born in the United States, to whom, after proper investigation, a Certificate of Identity has been granted under the provisions of Rule 19 of the Regulations governing the admission of Chinese, who wishes to leave the United States for a time, but with the expectation of returning thereto.

On one hand, it is claimed that the Bureau would wish form 430 executed, and preinvestigation made as provided in Rule 16 of the Chinese Regulations; while on the other hand, it is contended that under the provisions of paragraph (j) of Rule 19, reading as follows:

"When issued to a person of Chinese descent, as a United States citizen by birth on the mainland, the certificate will be accepted at all times thereafter as evidence of such citizenship; extreme caution to be observed, however, in determining whether the certificate is genuine and in the hands of the person to whom issued."

in the absence of evidence of fraud in the original procurement of the certificate of identity, preinvestigation is unnecessary and undesirable as involving a duplication of work done at time of the issuance of the certificate of identity, and that the lawful holder of such certificate would be entitled to admission, upon presentation of the certificate when returning at a

proper port of entry, without necessity for any additional requirements except identification as the proper holder.

Will the Bureau state whether, in the cases of Chinese holding certificates of identity, when said Chinese are citizens of the United States by birth on the mainland of said country, it wishes preinvestigation made, after execution of Form 430, on each occasion when said person may depart from the United States with the intention of returning thereto?

Respectfully,

(SGD) John H. Clark.

Commissioner.

FOR THE ORIGINAL OF THIS LETTER SEE FILE 52076/13-B.

52227/1-D.

July 20, 1912.

Commissioner of Immigration,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Replying to your letter of the 12th instant, you are advised that when a certificate of identity is received for cancelation the Bureau has not deemed it necessary to inform the port where the certificate was issued for the reason that, having both the original and duplicate on file and canceled, there is no chance for any improper use being made of the certificate.

The Bureau has no objection to your notifying the port of entry whenever you have forwarded one of the certificates to the Bureau for cancelation.

exact copy as signed by E. B. [illegible]
Mailed 7/20 by

Acting Commissioner-General.

P/SRL.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. ----------

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

52271/1

July 12, 1912.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:--

This office has had occasion to forward to the Bureau certain Certificates of Identity for the purpose of cancellation. It is presumed that when the cancellation of said Certificates occur, that the Bureau so instructs the ports of entry where same were originally issued. Should this not be the case, I would appreciate being so advised, in order that this office may attend to same as it is thought that the information should be on file for future reference at the ports where entry occurred.

Respectfully,

AWB/CAM

Commissioner.

52227/1-D. July 17, 1912.

Chief Clerk,
Department of Commerce and Labor.

I return herewith the letter from the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, dated July 9, 1912, and memorandum from Dr. Havenner, dated July 12, 1912, and would report that no Chinese certificates of identity are likely to be required by this Bureau during the fiscal year 1914.

Incl. 4651.

FSL.

7/17 W

Commissioner-general.

52227-1

Department of Commerce and Labor
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
Washington July 12. 1912

Referred to Bureau of Immigration with request for statement of number of Chinese Certificates of Identity that will probably be required during fiscal year 1914.

Please return papers to this office.

Robt. M. Pridecc Jr.
Chief Clerk.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
ANGEL ISLAND STATION,
VIA FERRY POST OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

1048/413 52227/1

June 17, 1912.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On March 15, 1909, a Chinaman named Yee Kim was landed at this port as a domiciled merchant, he having arrived on the SS "Siberia" on said date. He now appears before me with a young woman, to whom I understand he has just been married and with whom he intends to go to Ambridge, Pennsylvania, and live with there permanently, he being connected with the Oriental Tea and Supply Company, 469 Merchant street, of that place. For his protection in the East, he requested a certificate of identity, based upon his aforesaid landing.

In view of the fact that he arrived and was landed only four days before the promulgation of rule 29 providing for the issuance of certificates of identity, and in view of the meritorious feature pointed out in the foregoing, I have considered myself justified in issuing him a certificate of identity under the authorization of Bureau letter No. 53,-135/113, dated June 5, 1912.

CDM/ASH

Commissioner.

Formally ack 6/20/12 A.H.C.

53135/113 52221

June 5, 1912.

Commissioner of Immigration,

San Francisco, Cal.

In response to your letter of the 24th instant (1048/318), the Bureau has to direct that in the case of Moong Foh a certificate of identity be issued, the section 6 certificate taken from him at the time of his arrival in April, 1900, to be retained in the files. No doubt this action will be entirely satisfactory to him, as a certificate of identity is a more valuable paper than the old section 6 certificate.

The Bureau's reluctance to authorize the granting of certificates of identity in cases which arose prior to the promulgation of rule 19 is due to the apprehension that your office and the office at Seattle would be overwhelmed with similar applications. Care should be exercised to give this matter the least possible publicity, and Attorneys McGowan and Worley should be informed that the granting of the certificate in this instance is not to be regarded as an indication that the certificate will be granted in other cases---certainly not unless they are of equal or greater merit than that of Moong Foh.

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

AWP-H

(Copy)

JCW

ORIGINAL CARBON COPY IN FILE NO. 53,135/113

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SEATTLE, WASH.

No. 25,770. April 18, 1912.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of Bureau letter of April 12th, No. 52,227/1-D. I beg to state that the six books of Chinese certificates of identity, numbered from 9401 to 9700 inclusive, together with 300 envelopes, were duly received.

Respectfully,

Ellis DeBuler
Commissioner.

GHM/RHG

[redacted]

File HLP

52227/1-D. April 12th, 1912.

Commissioner of Immigration,
Seattle, Washington.

As requested in your letter of the 2nd instant, No. 25770, there is transmitted herewith, by registered mail, six books of Chinese certificates of identity, numbered from 9401 to 9700, inclusive.

Three hundred envelopes will be forwarded by regular mail.

Exact copy as signed by F. H. Larned

Mailed 4/12 by W

Assistant Commissioner-General.

P/JK
Inclosure No. 1488. (REGISTER)

873
30

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SEATTLE, WASH.

No. 25,770. April 2, 1912.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request that I be supplied with six books of Chinese certificates of identity, issued under rule nine ~~of~~ ten of the present regulations; also, please have forwarded the necessary envelopes for use in connection with the certificates.

Respectfully,

Ellis D. Butler

Commissioner.

GHM/RHG

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52227/1-D February 7, 1912.

Commissioner of Immigration,

Angel Island Station,

San Francisco, Cal.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, No. 6242-C, you are advised that two thousand and fifty of the cloth-lined envelopes were sent you, to correspond with the certificates of identity. The extra fifty were crowded into two of the boxes.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

D-EFH Assistant Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

6242-C.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
(via Ferry Post Office)
January 30, 1912.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of Bureau letter of January 20th, No. 52227/1, inclosing forty-one books of certificates of identity, numbered from 7151 to 9200, inclusive. The cloth-lined envelopes, two thousand in number, mentioned therein as having been forwarded by ordinary mail were received today.

Regarding the second paragraph of the Bureau's letter I desire to state that hereafter certificates of identity which have been issued to Chinese residing in San Francisco and vicinity will not be held for delivery longer than thirty days, and as to those living at points farther away if delivery cannot be made within a reasonable time we shall arrange to have the certificates sent to the Bureau.

Respectfully,

Samuel N. Backus
Commissioner.

CT/WDS.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52227/1. January 20, 1912.

Commissioner of Immigration,
Angel Island Station,
San Francisco, Cal.

S i r:

In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, No. 6242/6, the Bureau forwards herewith, by registered mail, forty-one books of certificates of identity, numbered from 7151 to 9200, inclusive. Cloth-lined envelopes for use in connection with these certificates will be sent by ordinary mail.

The stock of envelopes is about exhausted, or the fifty books would have been sent. You are again requested to try and devise some system whereby so many certificates will not have to be held for delivery, as all of them are checked and it requires too much time to be going over the files for missing certificates. It is noted in some cases that certificates issued to Chinese living in San Francisco and Oakland have been held for four and five months from the date of issue before the duplicate was sent to the Bureau. If they want the certificates, they should be willing to wait a day or two if they intend leaving San Francisco.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Assistant Commissioner-General.

MAIL AS ABOVE.
P-IHB

52227-1

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
ANGEL ISLAND STATION
VIA FERRY POST OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

No.6242/C January 10, 1912.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

It is requested that there be forwarded to this office with as little delay as possible, 50 Books of Certificates of Identity with corresponding cloth-lined envelopes for same.

There are issued at this office an average of more than two books in three weeks, and at present we have on hand four books, the last number of which is 6550.

Respectfully,

H. Edsell
Commissioner.

LL/CL.

52227/1-D [redacted] 1911.

U. S. Commissioner of Immigration,

Montreal, Quebec.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo (10886/35), the Bureau has to state that no returning Chinaman should be furnished with a certificate of identity if it is known that he already holds a certificate of residence, unless he complies with the condition precedent of surrendering the certificate of residence: and no Chinese laborer departing and returning as such, and who has deposited a certificate of residence at the time he obtained his return certificate, should be given a certificate of identity, but should be resupplied with the deposited certificate of residence; if, on the other hand, a Chinaman registered (either as a laborer or as an exempt) departs and returns as an exempt, there is no objection to his being furnished with a certificate of identity provided he surrenders the certificate of registration, this being true also of natives-born.

The only instance in which a Chinaman departing and returning as a laborer should be furnished with a certificate of identity consists of those (rather rare) cases in which a return certificate is granted such a person on the basis of evidence of lawful domicile not consisting of a certificate of residence, and if any of that evidence is of a documentary nature, it must be surrendered as a condition precedent to the issue of the certificate of identity.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe,

Commissioner-General.

AWF/H

Copy made from Reel Copies 5/14/13 dlm

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
MONTREAL, CANADA

10886/35. November 28, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I beg to transmit herewith copy of a letter received from our Vancouver office under date of the 22d instant, requesting information as to the issuance of certificates of identity to admitted Chinese of various classes in possession of certificates of residence. In order that the matter of issuing certificates of identity at the port of Vancouver may be strictly in accordance with the wishes of the Bureau, I am submitting the inclosed, with the request that the Bureau favor me with a reply to the queries raised therein.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.
asw

LO

14559

B

COPY. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
U. S. Immigration Service,

Office of Inspector in Charge,
Vancouver, B. C.
November 22, 1911.

No.46/1-C.

Commissioner of Immigration,
Montreal, Canada.
Sir:

Reference being had to Bureau letter of January 20, 1911, No. 52076/13-A, 5245/71, addressed to the Commissioner of Immigration, Seattle, Washington, copy of which was furnished Inspector Harris, in Montreal, it is noted that said letter appears by inference, at least, to preclude the issuance of certificates of identity to returning domiciled laborers in possession of certificates of residence, but does authorize and permit the issuance of certificates of identity to returning laborers, the legality of whose residence has been favorably determined upon the basis of parole evidence.

Will you kindly advise this office whether or not the issuance of certificates of identity is, or is not proper in the following enumerated cases:

CHINESE LABORERS RETURNING AND FOUND ADMISSIBLE:

(a) Who hold certificates of residence issued to them as persons other than laborers.

(b) Who hold certificates of residence issued to them as native born.

CHINESE OF EXEMPT CLASSES RETURNING FOUND ADMISSIBLE:

(a) Who hold certificates of residence issued to them as laborers;

(b) Who hold certificates of residence issued to them as persons other than laborers;

(c) Who hold certificates of residence issued to them as native born.

The foregoing, of course, has in view the willingness of an admitted Chinese to exchange his certificate of residence for a certificate of identity.

Respectfully,

(Signed) John L. Zurbrick
Immigrant Inspector in Charge.

GJH/RCM

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52227/1-D. December 2, 1911.

Commissioner of Immigration,

Seattle, Washington.

Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, No. 25702, you are informed that the Bureau has not furnished to any office of the service a perforating machine for use in cutting the numbers of certificates of identity through the photographs appended thereto. Such a machine was furnished to the Inspector in Charge at Honolulu, for use in connection with the registration of Chinese in Hawaii, and it is quite probable that that officer has been using the machine to perforate certificates of identity. There is no particular objection to such a proposition, but you are mistaken in thinking that the use of a perforating machine such as that described would operate to prevent substitution of photographs. It was originally thought that it would, but experience has demonstrated the contrary, and there would be no object gained by requiring the use of perforating machines at all stations.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

CEB

52-227
1

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SEATTLE, WASH.

Hamm.

No. 25,702. November 22, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

S i r:

It having been observed that certain offices are using a perforating machine which cuts the number of the certificate of identity issued partly on the photograph and partly on the adjoining surface, I have the honor to request that this office be supplied with such a machine if it can be ordered through the Bureau, if not, that I be given authority to purchase one here in Seattle. It is my opinion that in years to come the photographs on these certificates of identity will be tampered with and that the cutting of the number of the certificate through the photograph, as stated, will prove of advantage to this service.

Respectfully,

Ellis D. Butler
Commissioner.

HAM-TS.

2

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52227/1-D November 16, 1911.

Commissioner of Immigration,

San Francisco, Calif.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 9th instant (6242-C), the Bureau has to state that it is impracticable to specify a hard and fast rule regarding the quantity and quality of evidence that should be required regarding the loss of identification papers of various kinds theretofore held by Chinese who, when reentering at a port of entry, make application for the certificate of identity provided by rule 19 of the Chinese regulations. The requirements in this regard should not be unreasonably exacting but should be such as to furnish fair assurance that the Chinaman holding one identification paper is not given another, especially when the old one is of such a nature that it can readily be used to perpetrate fraud. This is peculiarly true of certificates of residence and certified or other copies of court records. While it is true, of course, that any person holding a certified copy of a court record can readily obtain still another such copy by paying the usual fee, the temptation to a Chinese person to make an unlawful use of papers of this nature is not nearly so strong when he has not as when he has in his possession two documents either one of which might fully

avail him in case the lawfulness of his residence here were attacked. Of course, if it appears in any case that the papers previously held were, at any rate, of little or no value, that fact reduces the importance of securing them before issuing a certificate of identity. The matter is one of such extensive variation that, as already stated, it is impossible to define a rule, and the officers must be left to exercise a sound discretion.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

AWP-M Acting Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

6242-C

(via Ferry Postoffice)
November 9, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

S i r :

I beg to advise you that many applications for certificates of identity are being held up by the requirement that such applicants shall surrender all old credentials as a prerequisite to the issuance of the new. In their efforts faithfully to enforce this requirement, investigating officers of the Chinese Division have usually delayed action pending the surrender of a certificate of residence, a certified copy of a court record, or any other credential which there is some reason to believe the applicant has at some time had. Very often, in fact, in scores of cases, the applicants at the time of their recent admission have stated that they have no credentials other than those which they carried at the time, but in old records of this office the inspectors have found indications or evidence that at some former time other credentials had been issued. Inquiries as to these uniformly bring the answer, in effect, "Well, I lost those," or "They were destroyed by the fire," or "I never made such a statement as your old records contain."

The delays and complaints growing out of this situation suggest the need for more definite instruction as to just what credentials applicants must be required to surrender, and, if they claim they have lost them, what character of evidence must be demanded as satisfactory on that point.

In this connection, your attention is invited to the fact that it seems almost unnecessary to do more than to make a reasonable effort to secure the surrender of a certified copy of a court record or any credential other than a certificate of residence, since any other could be duplicated for a small expenditure.

If the Bureau can suggest anything helpful on the subject, it will be appreciated.

Respectfully,

Samuel W. Backus

Commissioner.

HE/WHT

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52227/1-D. November 7, 1911.

U. S. Commissioner of Immigration,

Montreal, Canada.

S i r :

In accordance with the request of the Inspector in Charge at Vancouver, B. C., forwarded with your indorsement of the 31st ultimo, No. 10888/34, there have been forwarded to that officer under separate cover a supply of blue linen reinforced envelopes and 300 engraved certificates for Chinese, numbered from 6851 to 7150, inclusive, the latter having been transmitted by registered mail.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

REGISTRY RETURN RECEIPT Form No 1548

Received from the Postmaster of 368337 (Delivering office)

Registered {Letter / Parcel} No. ____, From Post Office at WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Addressed to ____ (Name of addressee)

Date OCT 25 1911, 190 (Date of delivery)

When delivery is made to an agent of the addressee, such addressee's name and agent's signature must appear in the receipt.

Commissioner [illegible] (Signature or name of addressee)

[illegible] (Signature of addressee's agent)

A registered article must not be delivered to anyone but the addressee, except upon addressee's written order. When the above receipt has been properly signed, it must be postmarked with name of delivering office and stamp date of delivery and mailed to the address, without envelope or postage.

Department of Commerce and Labor
U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE

10888/34

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
VANCOUVER, B. C.

No. 267. 52227/1 October 23, 1911.

RECEIVED
OCT 30 1911
U. S. Commissioner of Immigration
MONTREAL, CANADA.

U. S. Commissioner of Immigration,
Montreal, Canada.

Sir:-

Will you kindly procure for the use of this office a supply of certificates of identity, say about 300. The supply of those originally issued for the use of this port is now nearly exhausted, there being one book of 50 such blanks in reserve. The blue linen reinforced envelopes are also desired in sufficient quantity to accompany such blanks.

Respectfully,

Inspector in Charge.

CJH/DC

No. 10888/34 Montreal, Canada,
Oct. 31, 1911.

Respectfully referred to the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with the request that 300 of the engraved certificates for Chinese, and a supply of the blue linen re-inforced envelopes be forwarded to Inspector in charge, Zurbrick at Vancouver, B. C., direct from the Bureau, and that this office be advised when such shipment is made.

No. 6851 to 7150

Commissioner.

Department of Commerce and Labor

- BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52227/1-D. October 20, 1911.

Commissioner of Immigration,

Seattle, Washington,

S i r :

As requested in your letter of the 10th instant, No. 25770, the Bureau transmits herewith by registered mail six books of certificates of identity, Nos. 6551 to 6850. The envelopes to be used in connection with these certificates are being forwarded by regular mail.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned

Assistant Commissioner-General.

REGISTERED MAIL.

Inclosure 2438.

P-IHB

873.

30

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SEATTLE, WASH.

HAM

No. 25,770. October 10, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

S i r:

I have the honor to request that this office be supplied with six books of Chinese certificates of identity, being the blank forms required by Rule 19 of the present regulations. With these certificates there should be forwarded an equal number of the special envelopes prepared by the Bureau for use in connection therewith.

Respectfully,

Ellis D. Bailey
Commissioner.

HAM-TS.

W

HK

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
(Angel Island, via
Ferry Postoffice)

6242-C

September 12, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of twenty books of Chinese certificates of identity numbered from 5551 to 6550 inclusive, together with envelopes for same, referred to in Bureau letter of the 5th instant, No. 52227/1-D,

Respectfully,

Samuel W. Backus
Commissioner.

HK/ALH.

HE

File
HK

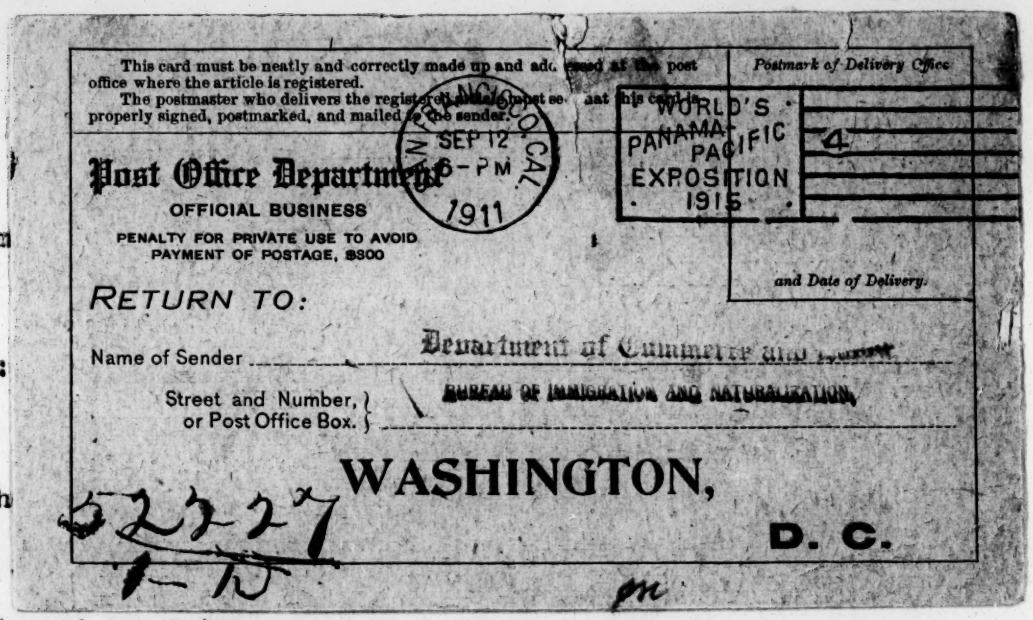
Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52227/1 September 12, 1911.



Comm

Sir:

gath

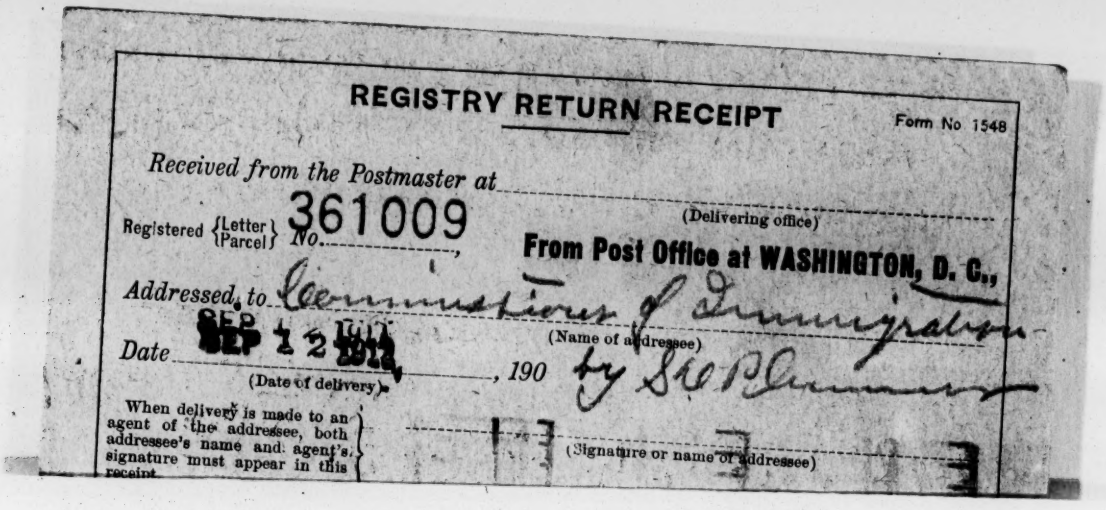
5th

be issued to admitted domiciled merchants only upon an affirmative showing of the legality of admission and residence made in connection with the application resulting in their readmission. The Rule contemplates that such a certificate shall be issued to every admitted applicant who desires same and is willing to meet the conditions involved. If you will refer to the footnote to Rule 15 you will see that "all that is required on the question of legality of residence is establishment to a reasonable certainty by evidence appropriate to the particular claim advanced." If this is sufficient to justify admission, it must certainly be regarded as also justifying the issuance of the certificate.

Respectfully,

AWP/F

Acting Commissioner-General.


REGISTRY RETURN RECEIPT

Form No 1548

Received from the Postmaster at (Delivering office)

Registered {Letter / Parcel} No. 361009, From Post Office at WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Addressed to Commissioner of Immigration (Name of addressee)

Date SEP 12 1912, 190 by [illegible]

(Date of delivery).

When delivery is made to an agent of the addressee, both addressee's name and agent's signature must appear in this receipt.

(Signature or name of addressee)

Commissioner of Immigration,

San Francisco, Cal.

Sir:

The Bureau cannot imagine where the impression was gathered, by your office, as indicated in your letter of the 5th instant, No. 6242-C, that certificates of identity were to be issued to admitted domiciled merchants only upon an affirmative showing of the legality of admission and residence made in connection with the application resulting in their readmission. The Rule contemplates that such a certificate shall be issued to every admitted applicant who desires same and is willing to meet the conditions involved. If you will refer to the footnote to Rule 15 you will see that "all that is required on the question of legality of residence is establishment to a reasonable certainty by evidence appropriate to the particular claim advanced." If this is sufficient to justify admission, it must certainly be regarded as also justifying the issuance of the certificate.

Respectfully,

AWP/F

Acting Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

624 2-C.

52727/1

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

(Angel Island, via
Ferry Post Office)
September 5, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I beg to advise you that from some source which the officers regarded as authoritative, but to which they are at this time unable definitely to point, the Chinese division of this station has been acting on the theory that no Chinese certificates of identity were to be issued to returning domiciled Chinese merchants who were admitted unless such merchants could affirmatively prove the legality of their residence in the United States at the time of registration or their legal entry to the country subsequent to the period of registration. As both the Department and this office have at times accepted reasonably satisfactory proof upon this point with relation to returning domiciled merchants and as the granting of the admission itself seems a greater privilege than the granting of official evidence of such admission, I am at loss to understand why the Service is not placed in an inconsistent and illogical position

SEP 1911

by the practice now being followed at this port.

I have delayed signing several denials of applications for certificates of identity wherein the point referred to is involved and will not act on same until I have received your advice on the point.

Respectfully,

Samuel W. Backus
Commissioner.

HE/WDS.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52227/1-D.

September 5, 1911.

Commissioner of Immigration,

Angel Island Station,

San Francisco, Cal.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 26th ultimo, No. 6242-C, there is transmitted herewith by registered mail twenty books of Chinese certificates of identity numbered from 5551 to 6550 inclusive. The envelopes to be used with these certificates will be sent in the regular mail.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

Registered.

P/SRL.

File

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

58227/1-B August 28, 1911.

Inspector in Charge,

Immigration Service,

Vancouver, B. C.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, No. 121, it appears that envelopes sufficient to accomodate the certificates of identity sent to you have been received at your office.

When in need of a further supply of certificates, they will be sent upon request, at which time the necessary envelopes will be furnished.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

P-WFH

Assistant Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52227/1-B August 28, 1911.

Inspector in Charge,

Immigration Service,

Vancouver, B. C.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, No. 121, it appears that envelopes sufficient to accomodate the certificates of identity sent to you have been received at your office.

When in need of a further supply of certificates, they will be sent upon request, at which time the necessary envelopes will be furnished.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

P-EFH Assistant Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor
U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
VANCOUVER, B. C.

File 121.

August 18, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

It is respectfully requested that about 500 blue linen reenforced envelopes foruse in issuing certificates of identity, be furnished for the use of this office. Two hundred such were received under cover of the Bureau's letter of the 14th ult. No. 52227/1-C, and ofthis number only about 150 remain on hand.

Respectfully,

GJH/FOK

Per Portuguese

Inspector in Charge.

HK

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

6242-C 57227

August 26, 1911

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

It is requested that there be forwarded to this office, with as little delay as possible, fifty books of certificates of identity with a corresponding number of cloth lined envelopes for same.

There are issued at this office an average of two books in three weeks and at present we have on hand four books, the last number of which is 5050.

Respectfully,

James D. Backus
Commissioner.

HK/ALH.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

53135/113 July 27, 1911.

Messrs. McGowan & Worley,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Bank of Italy Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Sirs:

Your letter of the 20th instant (Subject: Returning Section Six Certificates for purposes of identity), addressed to the Secretary, has been referred to this Bureau for appropriate attention and reply.

Bureau letter of June 24, last, to which you refer, was written only after a very careful consideration of the matter of your request that the Section Six Certificate presented by Yee Sho Woh in February, 1904 (which certificate was retained by the San Francisco office), be returned to him. As this certificate was retained in accordance with the then prevailing regulations of the Department and, furthermore, had become a part of the permanent records of the San Francisco office and contained notations placed thereon for future reference, it was deemed necessary to deny your request. Your letter at this time places before the Bureau no reason which it has not already accorded careful consideration why the said certificate should be returned.

It might be further stated that the Bureau knows of no instance where a Chinese person lawfully domiciled here and a member of the exempt class has experienced any difficulty in establishing

the fact that he was originally admitted to the United States upon a Section Six Certificate, if such was the case.

In this connection, your attention is invited to the closing paragraph of Bureau letter to you of the 24th instant (Nos. 53204/103 and 53227/1-D), advising that careful consideration is now being given the question as to whether or not such persons as the Chinese you mention shall be provided with certificates of identity, the rule relating to the issuance of such certificates to be made retroactive to that extent.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

WJP/T

Official copy respectfully referred to the Acting Commissioner of Immigration, San Francisco, Calif., reference being had to his No. 1035/8.

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

52227/1 July 20, 1911.

Commissioner of Immigration,

Montreal, Quebec.

Sir:

The letter of instructions which you issued to the inspectors on the Canadian border, under date of June 24, a copy of which accompanied your letter of the 7th instant (10875/13), seems to be a perfectly clear and a very comprehensive description of what the said inspectors are expected to do in connection with the new agreement with the Canadian Pacific Company.

Answering the particular point raised in your letter of the 7th, the Bureau has to state that in its judgment the issuance of new certificates of identity should be avoided as far as possible, such a new certificate to be granted only in cases where the old one has become damaged or illegible; therefore, where Chinese are readmitted once or oftener, a notation should be placed on the certificate of identity surrendered at the time of departure, such certificate to be returned when the Chinaman is admitted. As of further interest to you in this connection, there is inclosed, in duplicate, a copy of a letter recently written the Commissioner at San Francisco dealing with a similar subject.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

AWP-H
Inc. No. 1290-2.

52204/103
52227/1-D

July 24, 1911.

Messrs. McGowan & Worley,

Attorneys at Law,

Bank of Italy Bldg.,

San Francisco, Calif.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, the Bureau has to state that the existing Departmental regulations and practice thereunder do not permit of the granting of a certificate of identity to a Chinese person admitted to this country prior to the promulgation of Rule 19, viz., May 19, 1909.

Careful consideration is now being given the question whether the regulation should be made retroactive in cases where it is plainly shown that a Chinese person was lawfully landed and has continued to maintain a lawful status in this country. The Bureau is collecting some data on the subject, and it will probably be six weeks or two months before any conclusion is reached.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

AWP-H

Commissioner-General.

Official Copy respectfully referred to the Commissioner of Immigration, San Francisco, Calif., for his information.

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.
Commissioner-General.

AWP-H

Department of Commerce and Labor

7/19

For Montreal letter
of July 7 in 52227/1-C
to which no
reply has been
made

No. 204
Ed. 11-27-09—200,000

wpe

52227

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

6242-C

July 14, 1911.

The Commissioner General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Through inadvertence book of Chinese certificates of identity No. 5051 to 5100 has been used out of its proper sequence. The book now in use is numbered 4601 to 4650.

Respectfully,

Luther C. Steward

Acting Commissioner.

52227/1-E

SCREENED
By EKL Date 9/8/89

Extra copy

53911/18 March 19, 1915.

Commissioner of Immigration,

San Francisco, California.

Replying to your letter of the 8th ultimo (Nos. 12030/12-1, 14029/9-20, and 14029/10-11), you are advised that you should have before you reasonably conslusive proof to the effect that Lem Yuen was a lawful resident of this country during the registration period and was not required to register (by reason of being a merchant, as he claims), before providing him with the certificate of identity which he has requested. Had he continued in the occupation of a merchant and qualified as such on his recent return from China, a different situation would have been presented, and a just ruling undoubtedly would have entitled him to a certificate of identity showing his proper re-admission as such merchant.

Referring to the case of Louie Hen, also covered in your letter, the Bureau notes that the Commissioner of Immigration at Seattle refused to issue to this Chinese a return certificate as a citizen, but you provided him with a laborer's return certificate on the occasion of his departure for China sometime ago. You now question his right to a certificate of identity covering his recent admission, but you do not state in detail your reasons for so doing. The Bureau does not understand on just what theory, or on what ground, you granted the laborer's return certificate in the first instance. It must have

been on the ground that he was a lawful resident of the United States during the registration period and did not register because he was not required to do so by reason of the occupation he was following. Following the practice in this class of cases, you must have required convincing proof of legality of residence before issuing the return certificate, and having conceded the legality of his residence for one purpose, would it not be somewhat inconsistent to question it for another? These remarks would seem to have equal application to the case of Lem Yuen.

Before definitely answering your inquiry regarding these cases, therefore, the Bureau would like to have you furnish it with further details.

Alfred Hampton

EX[illegible]
MA[illegible]
3/19 BY

WJP/LWG

Acting Commissioner-General.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SEATTLE, WASH.

No. 32,525. March 16, 1915.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

The Bureau is informed in answer to its inquiry of March 9, 1915, No. 52227/1, that so far as practicable certificates of identity are issued to admitted Chinese en route to eastern points before they leave the city. It should be borne in mind, however, that our stenographic force has been reduced one man recently, and that for the past three months a number of officers have been on furlough. We have no regular employee to prepare these certificates so the work has to be done by any one finding time to do it after the more urgent work, such as the examination of applicants, has been disposed of; furthermore, a number of those admitted sit for their photographs and then leave town, the finished photographs being later brought to the office by friends. Just how Ng Quan Ling made application for his certificate is not known.

Henry M White
Commissioner.

HAM/WC

53227/1 March 9, 1915.

Commissioner of Immigration,

Seattle, Washington.

The Commissioner of Immigration at Boston has called the Bureau's attention to the case of Ng Quan Ling, recently admitted at your port and who passed through Buffalo enroute to Boston on the 4th ultimo, holding a photograph of himself on the back of which was an indorsement of a meaningless character, and a card which indicated that he had been "passed" by the medical officers of one of the steamships of the Blue Funnel Line. He had no certificate of identity with him at the time, but later certificate No. 15952, in his favor, was forwarded to the Boston office for delivery to him.

Would it not be possible for your office to establish the practice of providing applicants admitted at your port and destined to interior points with certificates of identity (when requested) prior to the date of departure from Seattle? This would obviate possible embarassment to the Chinese while enroute to their destination, and also would doubtless save the interior officers some inconvenience.

For the Commissioner-General:

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY A WARNER PARKER.

MAILED 3/9 BY

WJP/AES Law Officer.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

12030/12-1

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
ANGEL ISLAND STATION
VIA FERRY POST OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

March 10, 1915.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
MAR 15 1915

Commissioner General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

This will acknowledge receipt of 500 envelopes for use in issuing certificates of identity, mentioned in Bureau letter of the 5th instant, No.52227/1. This completes the 2,000 envelopes requested in our letter of November 24, 1914.

The lost thousand mentioned in Bureau letter of the 13th ultimo have never been received by this office.

James H. Backus
Commissioner.

HK

HLP
SF acknowledges receipt 2000 envelopes, which is all that were ever sent. Hence there are no "lost" ones. From
File HLP

52:204/1 March 18, 1915.

Commissioner of Immigration,

Boston, , Massachusetts.

Referring to your letter of the 2nd instant, addressed to Inspector Richard H. Taylor and bearing your number 2500/946-C, with which was inclosed passenger slip and photograph of Ng Quan Ling, you are advised that the Bureau has made inquiry of the Commissioner of Immigration at Seattle if arrangements can not be made whereby Chinese admitted at his port who have registered, and are entitled to receive, certificates of identity may be furnished with such certificates prior to their departure from Seattle for interior places. If this practice can be brought about, it is anticipated it will obviate embarrassment to Chinese while in transit, and, at the same time, will save the interior officers a certain amount of inconvenience in instances.

For the Commissioner General:

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY R. Warren Parker

MAILED 3/24 BY Officer

WJP-C

15952 Jan 29, 1915.
Ng Quan Ling
Lo/170



epart

F THE COMMISSIONER
NESE DIVISION
OSTON, MASS.

h 2, 1915.

RECEIVED
EAU OF IMMIGRATION
MAR 4 - 1915

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Ng Quan Ling,

which were receive

B, 1915, No.

309/15, with the informa

through Buf-

falo en route Seattle to Boston, on February 4, 1915, holding said inclosures, stated that he landed at Seattle, December 30, 1914, but was not give a certificate of identity.

In this connection you are advised that his statement in regard to a certificate of identity is correct, inasmuch as certificate of identity #15952, although issued in his name on January 29, 1915, was not delivered to him at that time, but same was received at this office, February 6, 1915, under cover of his letter of January 31, 1915, No. 32525, from the Commissioner of Immigration at Seattle, for delivery to Ng Quan Ling, whose receipt therefor was forwarded to the Seattle office under cover of my letter of February 8, 1915, No. 2500/946-C.

1 P

H. H. Skeffington
Commissioner.

M-WMP
Inclosure #16105.

WJP

These Certificates should be delivered to alien when landed to avoid interference by interior officers. Taylor.

Ng Quan Ling
30 Hanson St.
Boston
Letter for Be
Oct. 23, 1913
Seattle, Wash
No C.I.

15952 Jan 29, 1915.
Ng Quan Ling
Feb 11, 1915
Lo/8170

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
CHINESE DIVISION
BOSTON, MASS.

March 2, 1915.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
MAR 4 - 1915

tor,
mmigration,
gton, D. C.

n the passengerslip and photograph of Ng Quan Ling, which were received under cover of your letter of February 8, 1915, No. 309/15, with the information that this Chinese, who passed through Buffalo en route Seattle to Boston, on February 4, 1915, holding said inclosures, stated that he landed at Seattle, December 30, 1914, but was not give a certificate of identity.

In this connection you are advised that his statement in regard to a certificate of identity is correct, inasmuch as certificate of identity #15952, although issued in his name on January 29, 1915, was not delivered to him at that time, but same was received at this office, February 6, 1915, under cover of his letter of January 31, 1915, No. 32525, from the Commissioner of Immigration at Seattle, for delivery to Ng Quan Ling, whose receipt therefor was forwarded to the Seattle office under cover of my letter of February 8, 1915, No. 2500/946-C.

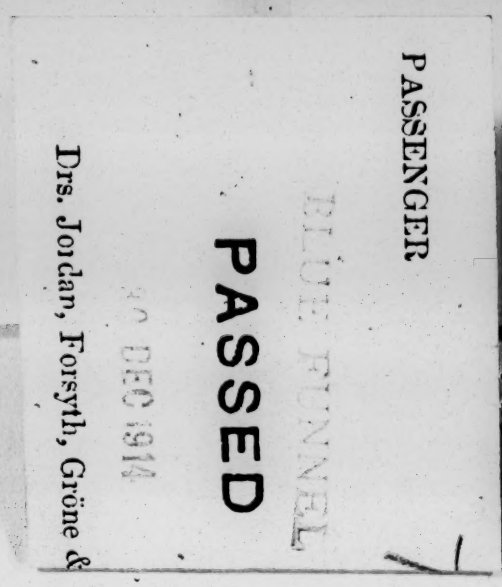
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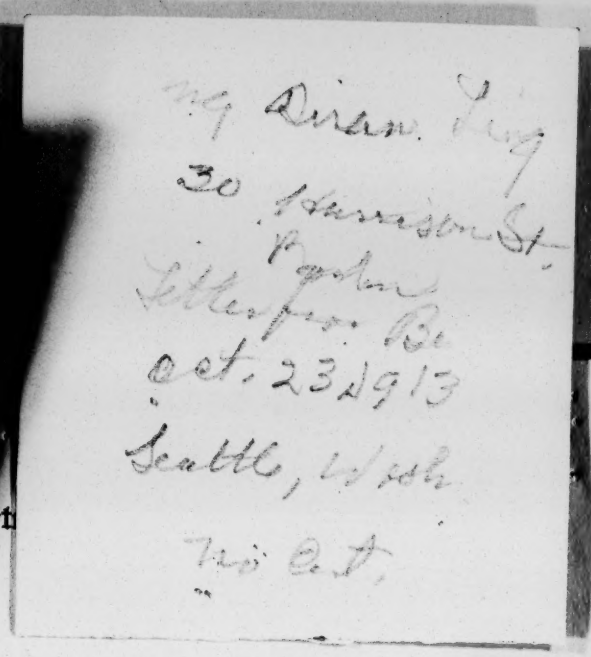
H. J. Skeffington
Commissioner.

M-WMP
Inclosure #16105.

WJP

These Certificates should be delivered to alien when landed to avoid interference by interior officers. Taylor.





OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
CHINESE DIVISION
BOSTON, MASS.

No. 2500/946-C.

March 2, 1915.

Mr. Richard A. Taylor,
Immigrant Inspector,
Bureau of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
MAR 4 - 1915

Herewith I return the passengerslip and photograph of Ng Quan Ling, which were received under cover of your letter of February 8, 1915, No. 309/15, with the information that this Chinese, who passed through Buffalo en route Seattle to Boston, on February 4, 1915, holding said inclosures, stated that he landed at Seattle, December 30, 1914, but was not give a certificate of identity.

In this connection you are advised that his statement in regard to a certificate of identity is correct, inasmuch as certificate of identity #15952, although issued in his name on January 29, 1915, was not delivered to him at that time, but same was received at this office, February 6, 1915, under cover of his letter of January 31, 1915, No. 32525, from the Commissioner of Immigration at Seattle, for delivery to Ng Quan Ling, whose receipt therefor was forwarded to the Seattle office under cover of my letter of February 8, 1915, No. 2500/946-C.

1 P.

H. J. Skeffington
Commissioner.

M-WMP
Inclosure #16105.

WJP

There Certificate should be delivered to alien when landed to avoid interference by interior officers. Taylor.

52227/1

March 5, 1915.

Commissioner of Immigration,
Angel Island Station,
San Francisco, Calif.

There is forwarded herewith 500 envelopes for use in issuing certificates of identity. These, with the 500 sent on February 13th, and the 1,000 sent December 2, 1914, cover the 2,000 certificates sent on December 2, 1914.

You are requested to advise whether all of the 2,000 envelopes have been received as the Bureau has not been able to determine from your letters of the 5th and 25th ultimo just what amount is referred to.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY A. CAMINETTI
MAILED 3/5 BY

~~Acting~~ Commissioner-General.

Incl. No. 4589

HLP/GG

52227/1 March 5, 1915.

Commissioner of Immigration,
Angel Island Station,
San Francisco, Calif.

There is forwarded herewith 500 envelopes for use in issuing certificates of identity. These, with the 500 sent on February 13th, and the 1,000 sent December 2, 1914, cover the 2,000 certificates sent on December 2, 1914.

You are requested to advise whether all of the 2,000 envelopes have been received as the Bureau has not been able to determine from your letters of the 5th and 25th ultimo just what amount is referred to.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY A. CAMINETTI
MAILED 3/5 BY

[redacted]g Commissioner-General.

Incl. No. 4589

HLP/GG

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No.12030/12-1

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

February 25, 1915.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
MAR 2 - 1915

Commissioner General of Immigration,
Washington, D.C.

Replying to Bureau letter of the 20th instant, No.52227/1, you are advised that the one thousand envelopes for certificates of identity, which the Bureau stated in its letter of December 2, 1914, would be forwarded soon thereafter, have not yet been received.

The five hundred envelopes forwarded by the Bureau in its letter of 13th instant have been received.

HK

Samuel W. Backus
Commissioner.

52227/1. February 20, 1915.

Commissioner of Immigration,
Angel Island Station,
San Fransicsco, Cal.

Referring to your letter of the 5th instant, No. 12030/12-1, and reply of the Bureau of the 13th instant, you are requested to advise the Bureau whether the one thousand envelopes, sent on December 2, 1914, were received by you.

FILE COPY AS SIGNED BY H. H. LARNED
MAILED 2/20 BY

Acting Commissioner-General.

HLP/LER

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 52227/1

February 13, 1915.

Postmaster
Washi

S i r:

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au forwarded to the Com-
Francisco, California,
e Commissioner advises
y forward appropriate

ssioner-General.

CSE/GG

United States Post Office
WASHINGTON, D. C.
DELIVERY DIVISION

(Inquiry Section.)

RECEIVED
FEB 14 1915
FEB 14 1915

Respectfully returned with the information that no trace of the ~~letter or~~ package referred to can be found at this office.

For the purpose of further investigation, please furnish the full particulars of mailing on the attached form 1510.

An official envelope is inclosed for its return, on which postage is not required.

The Postmaster.

for

Name Dept. of Labor

Address Bu. of Eng.

DEL 99 (9-18-18) 4000

IN ANSWERING REFER T

No. 52227/1

February 13, 1915.

Postmaster,
Washington, D. C.

FEB 14 1915

S i r:

Under date of December 2, 1914, this Bureau forwarded to the Commissioner of Immigration, Angel Island Station, San Francisco, California, 1000 envelopes. Under date of February 5, 1915, the Commissioner advises that these envelopes have not been received. Kindly forward appropriate blank so that the matter may be traced if possible.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner-General.

CSE/GG

Post Office Department

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

Washington

This form should be completed IN DETAIL by the COMPLAINANT AND THE POSTMASTER AND PROMPTLY FORWARDED, in accordance with the instructions under Section C.

REPORT OF THE LOSS, RIFLING, DELAY, WRONG DELIVERY, OR OTHER IMPROPER TREATMENT OF MAIL MATTER.

A

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS SHOULD BE ANSWERED BY THE SENDER OR ADDRESSEE ONLY:

1. Date of mailing, day of week, hour of mailing, or between what hours _____

2. Post office, county, and State where it was mailed. If at a station post office in a large city, give location and name or number of such station. (If in a foreign country, give post office, province, and State.) _____

3. By whom was the letter or parcel sent? Give exact local or street address. _____

4. How was it addressed? If addressed to a large city, the street address should be added; **if to a foreign country, the post office, province, and State (or kingdom) must be given, especially in the case of Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Russia, and Turkey.**

(Name of addressee.) _____

(Street and number.) _____

(City and State.) _____

5. If a letter, describe *contents* with precision. If money, state total amount and denominations of bills. If a money order, draft, or other negotiable paper, give number and particulars of issue. _____

6. If a parcel, describe each separate article therein, and state actual value. If books or music, give title. _____

7. What is the nature of the complaint—loss, rifling, damage, delay, wrong delivery, or other irregularity? _____

8. Letter or parcel _____

9. Was the letter or parcel registered, ordinary, special delivery, or parcel post? (If registered, or insured, give number.) _____

10. Name and permanent address of the person answering these questions, and the date upon which this inquiry or complaint is made. _____

11. If complaint is made by sender, have you received information from the addressee that the letter or parcel has not been received? _____

12. What is the exact *present address* of the addressee? _____

13. What was weight of letter or parcel? How much postage was paid? Are you sure that the postage was fully prepaid? _____

14. Did it bear a request to return if not delivered? If so, state number of days mentioned _____

15. Was it deposited in the *post office*, or in a *street letter box*, or handed to a postal employee? If deposited in a box, give location; if handed to a clerk or carrier, so state. _____

16. If the letter or parcel was deposited in the mails by some one other than the sender, state by whom _____

17. If the complaint is of rifling, damage, or delay, submit the envelope or wrapper or state what disposition has been made of it _____

18. To whom should the matter or its value be delivered if recovered? _____

19. Has previous inquiry or complaint been made on this subject? If so, on what date and to whom? _____

RECEIVED
SEP 17 1915

FURNISH FULL PARTICULARS ON BACK OF THIS FORM AND AFFIX IMPRESSION OF POSTMARKING STAMP.

ONLY, BUT DO NOT ATTACH SEALS.

1. If ordinary mail, how dispatched? Hour_____ Date_____

Name of Railway Post Office and train number_____

_____

If by Star or Rural Carrier, give number of route_____

State whether sent in direct package or sack, or in R. P. O. package or sack. _____

_____

_____

2. If registered or insured mail, give number_____

3. If registered mail, state how dispatched, whether direct or to a distributing post office. If the latter, to what office? _____

_____

_____

4. If sent in a jacket, inner sack, or through pouch, describe same.

_____

_____

5. Whose receipt is held for the article? _____

_____

6. If the complaint is of loss of a registered article addressed to Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Russia, or Turkey, postmasters must obtain from the sender the accurate foreign address used, clearly written in English, and in addition to this a facsimile address on an envelope or slip of paper.

_____

_____

7. If a parcel-post package addressed to a foreign country, to what United States exchange office was it forwarded and by what route?

_____

_____

_____

8. When a letter is stated to have contained a money order, the postmaster must add to his report the status of such order, date of issue or payment, and of application for duplicate or repayment, if made, and must advise the persons interested what steps must be taken by them to avoid loss or unnecessary delay in obtaining payment.

_____

_____

_____

wrong delivery, or other improper treatment by postal employees of or damage to any article of mail matter.

(*a*) The loss, rifling, wrong delivery of, or damage to domestic registered mail shall be reported to the Chief Inspector. If the complaint is made by the sender to a postmaster at a first or second class office, it should be made on Form 565. If the complaint is not made by the sender and is not made to a postmaster at a first or second class office, it should be made on Form 1510 or by letter. Complaints of this kind regarding insured fourth-class mail shall be reported on Form 1510 to the post office inspector of the division in which the office is located. (See Sec. 488, pars. 10 to 13, as to indemnity.)

(*b*) Inquiries concerning the disposition or delay of domestic registered mail and complaints of failure to receive return receipts therefor shall be reported to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Registered Mails. These reports should be made on Form 1510 or by letter, and in every instance of delay the envelope or wrapper should be submitted, if possible.

(*c*) A complaint of the loss of registered mail addressed to any foreign country, if made to a postmaster at a first or second class office, should be made on Form H (Form 542), prescribed by the Universal Postal Convention, the answers to the questions on the form to be made in accordance with the instructions printed thereon. The particulars of dispatch within the United States should be inserted by the postmaster and the form forwarded to the postmaster at the exchange office to which the registered article was dispatched, if known, and if not known, the form should be forwarded directly to the Chief Inspector. The postmaster at the exchange office, when Form H is received, shall insert the particulars of dispatch of the registered article from that office and forward the form to the Chief Inspector. If the complaint is made to a postmaster at a third or fourth class office, it should be made on Form 1510 and the form forwarded directly to the Chief Inspector.

(*d*) Complaints of the loss of registered articles mailed in foreign countries and addressed to the United States, or in transit through the United States, shall be reported to the Chief Inspector on Form 1510 or by letter.

(*e*) Complaints of the rifling, wrong delivery of, delay or damage to foreign registered mail should be made in all instances on Form 1510 and the form forwarded directly to the Chief Inspector. With all complaints of the rifling, delay of or damage to mail, the envelope or wrapper should be submitted, if it is in the possession of the complainant.

(*f*) Inquiries concerning the disposition of foreign registered mail and complaints of failure to receive return receipts therefor should be made on Form 1510 or by letter and forwarded to the Chief Inspector.

(*g*) Postmasters at exchange offices shall report to the Chief Inspector, with full particulars of the mail matter involved, where the exchange of bulletins of verification determine a loss of or damage to mail matter dispatched from the United States.

(*h*) Complaints of the loss or rifling of ordinary and special-delivery domestic mail should be made on Form 1510, and if the complaint is made to a postmaster at a first or second class office, the complaint shall be jacketed on Form 651 and forwarded to the inspector in charge of the division in which the post office where the article was mailed is located. If the complaint is made to a postmaster at a third or fourth class office, it should be made on Form 1510 and the form forwarded to the inspector in charge of the division in which the post office where the article was mailed is located.

(*i*) Complaints of the wrong delivery of or tampering with ordinary and special-delivery domestic mail shall be reported by all postmasters or other postal employees to the Chief Inspector.

(*j*) Complaints of the missending or delay while in transit of ordinary and special-delivery domestic mail shall be reported to the division superintendent, Railway Mail Service, of the division in which the post office where the article was mailed is located. Complaints of delay at the office of address of ordinary and special-delivery domestic mail

the exchange of mail by railway postal clerks shall be reported to the division superintendent, Railway Mail Service, of the division in which the damage occurred. The report shall contain a description (name and address of addressee, name of sender, and office of mailing) of any registered mail damaged or ordinary mail of the third or fourth class damaged. If any registered mail is damaged, report shall also be made to the Chief Inspector, with full description.

(*l*) Complaint of the damage to an individual piece of domestic mail matter, ordinary or special-delivery, if the damage occurred in the exchange of mail by railway postal clerks, shall be reported to the division superintendent, Railway Mail Service, of the division where the damage occurred. All other cases of the damage to domestic mail matter, ordinary or special-delivery, shall be reported to the Chief Inspector. These reports should be made on Form 1510 or by letter, and the envelope or wrapper should be submitted with the report, if possible.

(*m*) Complaints of the loss, rifling, wrong delivery, delay of or damage to ordinary foreign mail should be made on Form 1510 and the form forwarded directly to the Chief Inpector.

(*n*) Complaints of any improper treatment of mail matter, domestic or foreign, registered or ordinary, not covered by the preceding paragraphs, shall be reported on Form 1510 or by letter to the bureau of the department having jurisdiction of the subject involved. (See Secs. 9 to 16.)

(*o*) All cases of the rifling, robbery, or burning of mail or post offices or postal cars, or any extraordinary loss or destruction of mail matter, as well as any accident or depredation of consequence requiring the immediate attention of inspectors, shall be promptly reported by telegram, if practicable, to the Chief Inspector, and also to the inspector in charge of the proper division.

(*p*) Postmasters (except postmasters at United States exchange offices when specifically authorized) shall refrain from addressing inquiries to postmasters or other postal officers in the Philippine Islands regarding the alleged loss, rifling, delay, wrong delivery, or improper treatment by postal employees of or damage to any article of mail matter, registered or ordinary.

2. Postmasters and other postal employees shall not make nor attempt to make settlements directly with losers on account of the loss, depredation, delay, wrong delivery, or other mistreatment of mail matter, either before report is made to the Chief Inspector or after such report and pending the determination by the Chief Inspector of the responsibility for such loss or irregularity, nor conceal the facts of a depredation upon or loss of mail matter.

(*Reporting any specific features by the complainant not indicated elsewhere; especially as to whether other losses in connection with that reported herein occurred on the same date or other dates; and if so, how many; and if they have been properly reported; also as to how the letter or parcel was delivered, and if by carrier, on what trip.*)

Postmaster.

Affix here impression of postmarking stamp, or write date of report by postmaster.

c 5—2694

52227/1 February 13, 1915.

Commissioner of Immigration,
Angel Island Station,
San Francisco, Calif.

In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, No. 12030/12-1, there is forwarded herewith five hundred envelopes for use in issuing certificates of identity. More will be sent as soon as they are received from the printing office.

The matter of the lost thousand will be taken up with the Post Office Department.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY F. H. LARNED
MAILED 2/13 BY

Acting Commissioner-General.

Incl. No. 6380

WLP/GG

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No.12030/12-1

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
ANGEL ISLAND STATION
VIA FERRY POST OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

February 5, 1915.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
FEB 10 1915

Commissioner General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

Referring to Bureau letter of December 2, 1914, No.52227/1, you are advised that the additional thousand envelopes for certificates of identity have not as yet been received.

Samuel N. Backus
Commissioner.

HK

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Herm

[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SEATTLE, WASH.

No. 25,770.

February 11, 1915.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

This will acknowledge receipt by registered mail of ten books of certificates of identity, numbered from 20201 to 20700. It is noted that no envelopes were forwarded at this time as this office has in stock a number of envelopes received when the last order of certificates was filled.

John H. Sargent.
Acting Commissioner.

HAM/WC

52227/1

February 6, 1915.

Commissioner of Immigration,
Seattle, Washington.

Replying to your letter of the 30th ultimo, No. 25770, there is forwarded herewith by registered mail, ten books of certificates of identity, numbered from 20201 to 20700.

When the last lot of these certificates were sent to you, in addition to the fifty extra envelopes which you requested there was, through error, five hundred and fifty extra sent. The five hundred will cover the number needed for the present lot.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY F. H. LARNED
MAILED 2/6 BY

Acting Commissioner-General.

Incl. No. 6429
(Registered Mail)
HLP/GG

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SEATTLE, WASH.

Hall

No. 25,770.

January 30, 1915.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
FEB 4 - 1915

6227

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Please forward six books of Chinese certificates of identity for use in preparing the certificate provided in Rule 19 of the regulations as our supply on hand is nearly exhausted, the last book (No. 15951 to 16000) being in use. It will be unnecessary to send any envelopes this time as we have quite a supply on hand.

Henry M. White
Commissioner.

HAH/WC

52227/1. January 29, 1915

Commissioner of Immigration,

San Francisco, Calif.

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 19th instant, No. 12030/12-1, with reference to the recent circular letter giving further instructions regarding the notation to be placed on certificates of identity to show what evidence of lawful residence or right to admission had been submitted.

Under the practice which has been in force since certificates of identity have been issued, the class to which the party belongs is shown on the face of the certificate. For several reasons it is advantageous for officers who come in contact with Chinese holding certificates of identity to know on what evidence the holder was admitted. All that is necessary is a notation showing the evidence submitted to prove lawful residence or secure admission, i.e., for example, Certificate of Residence No. 29, Hongkong Section 6 Merchant's Certificate, discharged by Commissioner Corbin, New York (or, District Court, California), or parol evidence. As suggested by you, in cases involving the readmission of Chinese now abroad, it might be necessary to secure data from old records, which will call for considerable extra work by your Record Division. It is believed, however,

in cases hereafter arising that the investigating officer can secure sufficient data so that there will not be a great amount of additional work required in carrying out the instructions under discussion.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY F. H. LARNED
(sg) F.H.Larned
MAILED 1/29 BY

CAS-C Acting Commissioner-General

OFFICIAL COPY respectfully referred to the Chinese Inspector in Charge, 17 State Street, New York, N. Y., for his information.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY F. H. LARNED
MAILED 1/29 BY

MGC Acting Commissioner-General

OFFICIAL COPY respectfully referred to the Inspector in Charge, United States Immigration Service, Vancouver, B. C., for his information.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY F. H. LARNED
MAILED 1/29 BY

MGC Acting Commissioner-General

OFFICIAL COPY respectfully referred to the Commissioner of Immigration, Seattle, Wash., for his information.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY F. H. LARNED
MAILED 1/29 BY

MGC Acting Commissioner-General

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 2610-C

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
HONOLULU, T. H.

January 25, 1915.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
FEB 8 - 1915

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Bureau circular letter of January 6, 1915, No. 52227/1, relative to endorsements to be placed on Certificates of Identity.

Richard L Halsey

Inspector in Charge.

RLH-HLB

B

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

12030/12-1.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
ANGEL ISLAND STATION
VIA FERRY POST OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

January 19, 1915.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
JAN 23 1915

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Referring to the Bureau's circular letter of the 6th instant, No. 52227/1, I have the honor to advise you that an effort to carry into effect the instructions given therein brings up some very puzzling questions as to just what is desired by the Bureau. To illustrate: if a returning domiciled merchant is admitted and applies for a certificate of identity, in a large percentage of such instances the papers produced by him as evidence of lawful residence or admission could be considered either as the Form 431 which he produced on arrival or a certificate of identity which he held prior to his departure and deposited with this office incident to the issuance of his return certificate. The Bureau's instructions, as given, might require notation as to the same kind of credentials in most of the cases of returning "natives" and laborers.

However, as it is not appreciated that a notation as to the presentation of such credentials would have any value on a certificate of identity, it would seem that the

Bureau desires that we go further back into the record of each Chinese applicant for a certificate of identity in order that the required notation may show the credentials upon which the foundation claims of the applicant were made. This will entail a large amount of additional work upon the employees who have charge of the issuance of identification certificates, and before undertaking it it was felt best to secure from the Bureau a clearer understanding as to what was desired. If we were given some explanation as to the purposes of your instruction - the end for which you are striving - we would endeavor to give the instruction the maximum of effectiveness.

Samuel H. Backus
Commissioner.
HE

HE-WDS

Department of ~~Commerce and~~ Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
NORFOLK, VA.

No. 10/2

January 14, 1915.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
JAN 16 1915

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Receipt is acknowledged of Bureau circular letter No. 52227/1 of January 6, 1915, amending and extending circular letter of October 24th last, with reference to Chinese certificates of identity.

W. Rucker
Inspector in Charge.

M.A.P.-P.

File

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
424 RAILWAY EXCHANGE BUILDING
PORTLAND, OREG.

No. 4056

January 12, 1915

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
JAN 18 1915

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Receipt is acknowledged of Bureau's circular No. 52227/1, dated January 6, 1915, amending circular letter of October 24, last.

Inspector in Charge.

WFS

File

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

12030/12-1.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
ANGEL ISLAND STATION
VIA FERRY POST OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

January 12, 1915.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
JAN 18 1915

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Bureau's circular letter of January 6, 1915, No. 52227/1, concerning an amendment to circular letter of October 24, 1914.

Samuel W. Backus
Commissioner.

WDS

Department of ~~Commerce~~ and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
CHINESE DIVISION
BOSTON, MASS.

Jenn?

No. 2506-C.

January 12, 1915.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
JAN 14 1915

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Acknowledgment is hereby made of the receipt of Bureau circular letter of January 6, 1915, No. 52227/1, amending and extending circular letter of October 24, last, by adding the provision that a notation, showing the character of the papers produced as evidence of lawful residance or admission, shall be placed on all certificates of identity issued to chinese who were in this country prior to the occasion on which the certificate of identity is issued.

H. H. Skeffington
Commissioner.

WMP

File
WMP

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No.1/16 Cir.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
GALVESTON, TEX

January 11, 1915.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
JAN 14 1915

4

Receipt is acknowledged of Bureau circular letter dated the 6th instant, No. 52227/1, amending and extending Circular letter of Oct. 24th, last, by adding the provision that a notation, showing the character of the papers produced as evidence of lawful residence or admission, shall be placed on all certificates of identity issued to Chinese who were in this country prior to the occasion on which the certificate of identity is issued.

Alfred Hampton.
Inspector in Charge.

ALB

Filed

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

January 9, 1915.

No. 24-C/9.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Bureau circular letter , dated January 6th, 1915 . No. 52227/1 E; subject,- amending and extending the provisions of Bureau circular letter dated October 24th, 1914, regarding notation to be placed on certificates of identity issued to certain Chinese; and same will receive proper attention.

Thos. V. Kirk.
Inspector in Charge.

JWH

1/11/15.
File

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
BALTIMORE, MD.

No.1362-C

January 8th, 1915

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
JAN 9 - 1915

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of yours of the 6th instant, No.52227/1, amending and extending circular letter of October 24th, last, in the matter of data to be placed on all certificates of identity issued to Chinese who were in this country prior to the occasion on which the certificate of identity is issued.

Commissioner

gam

File

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY
17 STATE STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
FILE NO. 2435/46

January 8, 1915.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
JAN 9 - 1915

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Receipt is respectfully acknowledged of copy of Bureau circular letter of the 6th instant, No. 52227/1, amending circular letter of October 24, 1914, by adding the provision that a notation should be made upon all certificates of identity showing the character of papers surrendered.

Inspector in Charge.

1/11/15 File

S/M

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

28 COPIES

districts 22 -- omit 2 20

send to CHINESE INSPR N.Y. 1

& Inspr in Chge, Vancouver 1

for files and special insprs 6

H. Ebele

Kayla

S. Hefpha

No. 203
Ed. 1-6-14—400,000

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Immigration Bureau

53237/1 Jan. 6, 1915.

To ALL COMMISSIONERS OF IMMIGRATION and
INSPECTORS IN CHARGE (except San Juan and Ketchikan).

Circular letter of October 24, last, is hereby amended and extended by adding the provision that a notation, showing the character of the papers produced as evidence of lawful residence or admission, shall be placed on all certificates of identity issued to Chinese who were in this country prior to the occasion on which the certificate of identity is issued.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY F. H. LARNED
MAILED BY

CAS-C Acting Commissioner-General

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 17005/95

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

January 11, 1915.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

This will acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Bureau circular letter of the 5th instant, No. 52227/1, directing that the character of the papers produced as evidence of legal residence be placed on all certificates of identity issued to Chinese of prior residence.

JHW/JBM.

John. P. Illay
Commissioner.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 16000/636-C

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

December 26, 1914.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
DEC 28 1914

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Referring to Bureau letter of December 18th, No. 52227/1, re discreet investigations in connection with cases wherein Chinese certificates of identity have been taken up and forwarded for decision as to whether or not they should be canceled, have to advise that said certificates have been taken in connection with a general checking of Chinese laundries in this city, of which there are about one hundred and forty. Only one inspector and the Chinese interpreter have been available for this work, when not needed in disposing of the current work at this port. The checking of the laundries has been done as rapidly as possible, with the object of reaching all such places before the Chinese in those yet to be visited become nervous over the procedure and hide out or leave the city. The work heretofore has been done without searching investigation, lest the Chinese in laundries yet to be visited, whose status may be questioned, take flight through fear of arrest.

The foregoing is in explanation of the failure of the inspector engaged in the work to conduct the examination as pointed out by the Bureau in its letter referred to. It is recognized that such investigation is necessary to enable the Bureau to reach a decision as to whether certificates should be canceled, and same will be made in future like cases.

John P. Mayo

JHW/JBM. Commissioner.

1/4/15
File
C.W.S.

C

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

December 18, 1914.

Any action on
Lissoon Letter
11/12 herewith?

Ltr green
Ltr Chinese Merchants
re Stockholders Equity
CAS

No. 203
Ed. 4-11-14—200,000

eceived from you recently in con-
ty as members of the exempt classes
laborers, it is noted that your
tigation of the claims concerning
ld make it a practice to investigate
them to the Department. In doing
ould secure the record from the port
of entry, and then conduct a discreet inquiry without the knowledge of the party. To make possible such an investigation, it will, of course, be necessary for the inspector who finds the Chinese laborer possessing a certificate of identity as an exempt, to secure definite information concerning the places he has lived during the time he claims to have been resident in New Orleans. In the Lee Soon and Lee Wong Hin cases (your Nos. 17006/134-132) the inspector merely secured general statements from the Chinese that they had resided in New Orleans about 8 or 9 years and about 10 years respectively.

The purpose of the investigation in these cases is to determine whether or not the party was a laborer in New Orleans when he secured indorsement as an exempt.

Amp

CAS-m

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY F. H. LARNED

MAILED 12/19

Acting Commissioner-General.

December 18, 1914.

Commissioner of Immigration,

New Orleans, La.

In the several reports received from you recently in connection with certificates of identity as members of the exempt classes which have been lifted from Chinese laborers, it is noted that your office has failed to make any investigation of the claims concerning residence in New Orleans. You should make it a practice to investigate all of these cases before submitting them to the Department. In doing this, it seems to the Bureau, you should secure the record from the port of entry, and then conduct a discreet inquiry without the knowledge of the party. To make possible such an investigation, it will, of course, be necessary for the inspector who finds the Chinese laborer possessing a certificate of identity as an exempt, to secure definite information concerning the places he has lived during the time he claims to have been resident in New Orleans. In the Lee Soon and Lee Wong Hin cases (your Nos. 17006/134-132) the inspector merely secured general statements from the Chinese that they had resided in New Orleans about 8 or 9 years and about 10 years respectively.

The purpose of the investigation in these cases is to determine whether or not the party was a laborer in New Orleans when he secured indorsement as an exempt.

CAS-m

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY F. H. LARNED

MAILED 12/19

Acting Commissioner-General.

52227/1 December 2, 1914.

Commissioner of Immigration,
Angel Island Station,
San Francisco, California.

As requested in your letter of the 24th ultimo, No. 12030/12-1, there is forwarded herewith by registered mail, two thousand certificates of identity, numbered from 18201 to 20200. One thousand envelopes will be sent by regular mail and the balance will follow as soon as a requisition, which has been made, is filled.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY F. H. LARNED
MAILED 12/2/14. BY R.

HLP/HJW
Inclosure(Registered Mail)No. 2895.

Acting Commissioner-General.

Enve gmc astray.

Department of [redacted] Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 12030/12-1.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
ANGEL ISLAND STATION
VIA FERRY POST OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

November 24, 1914.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
NOV 30 1914

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Please forward as early as convenient two thousand certificates of identity, together with a corresponding number of envelopes. There are on hand at this port at present four hundred certificates, the last number of which is 18000.

HK/WM.

Samuel W. Backus
Commissioner.

52227/1 November 27, 1914

Inspector in Charge,
Immigration Service,
Jacksonville, Fla.

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 18th instant, No. 24-c/9, with reference to the application of Attorneys Bell & Ellis of Atlanta, Georgia, for an investigation of the status of their client, a young Chinese who claims he was born in this country.

You are correct in your conclusion that there is no provision in the regulations for conducting an investigation of this character, and that the only way said Chinese can have his status determined by this Service is to apply for a return certificate when he desires to leave this country for any purpose.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY F. H. LARNED

11/27/14

Acting Commissioner-General

CAS-s

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

No. 24-c/9.

November 18, 1914.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

There is enclosed copy of a letter from Messrs. Bell & Ellis, Attorneys at Law, Atlanta, Ga., dated the 16th instant, addressed to Inspector Joseph N. Benners, Birmingham, Ala., requesting information as to whether the Department issues a certificate showing the right of a native born Chinaman to remain in this country,- special attention being called to the fact that the attorneys' client does not desire to depart from the country, therefore rules 16 and 19 of the Chinese regulations do not apply.

In connection with this matter, attention is called to Bureau circular letter dated May 31, 1911, No. 52227/1-B, and to my reply thereto dated June 8, 1911, No. 24-C/9. So far as this office knows, the Bureau has not extended rule 19 so as to cover the case in question. However, before replying to Messrs. Bell & Ellis, I would be glad if the Bureau has any suggestions to make as to the nature of the reply that should be given.

Thos. V. Kirk,
Inspector in Charge.

Inclosure.
JWH

(copy)

BELL & ELLIS
Attorneys at Law
Suite 627 Healey Building
ATLANTA, GA.

November 16, 1914.

Hon. Jos. N. Benners, Special Representative,
United States Department of Labor,
203 Grant Building,
Birmingham, Alabama.

Dear Mr. Benners:-----

We represent a young Chinaman who was born in Augusta, Georgia about twenty-one or twenty-two years ago. It seems that the boy has'nt a great deal of intelligence, and his friends among the Chinamen are afraid that he will be arrested some time while going around this Country and be deported, and they want to get a certificate under the seal of the Department that he is an American born Chinaman.

If there is any provision for a pre-investigation of this sort, will you kindly let us know, and send us the necessary instructions. The boy is at present in Atlanta, and will be subject to your examination, if you will conduct one.

You understand, he does not wish to go to China, or in fact to leave the United States, but he is thinking of taking trips to New York and Chicago, and is afraid of getting into trouble without proof of his citizenship.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Bell & Ellis.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY
17 STATE STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
FILE No. 2435/46.

5227/1

November 12, 1914.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
NOV 12 1914

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

In connection with the issuance of certificates of identity, particularly under Rule 16 of the Regulations, it is suggested that instructions be issued that where papers are surrendered by the Chinese in lieu of the certificate of identity, that a notation be made upon the said certificate as to the character of the papers formerly held. This suggestion is made for the reason that certificates of identity are frequently presented to this office, and we find upon examination that we have several Chinamen by the same name, and renders it rather difficult in fixing the identity of the party.

Inspector in Charge.

S/B

Will consider very favorably

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SAN JUAN, P. R.

No. 624.

November 4, 1914.

6227

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
NOV 13 1914

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

This office has to acknowledge receipt of Bureau circular letter of the 24th ult. regarding the issuance of certificates of identity to holders of certificates of residence.

ldc

Arthur S. Hibbert
Acting Commissioner.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
424 RAILWAY EXCHANGE BUILDING
PORTLAND, OREG.

October 28, 1914.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
NOV 2 - 1914

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the Bureau's circular letter of the 24th instant, No. 52227/1-E, directing that in every instance where a certificate of identity is issued under Rule 19 to the holder of a certificate of residence a notation be made on the certificate of identity showing the number of the certificate of residence and also the name appearing thereon if it differs from the name in which the certificate of identity is issued.

J. W. Barbour
Inspector in Charge.

HS

11/3 file

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY
17 STATE STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
FILE No. 2435/46

October 28, 1914.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
OCT 29 1914

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Receipt is acknowledged of Bureau circular letter of the 24th instant, No. 52227/1-A, directing that in every instance where a certificate of identity is issued to the holder of a certificate of residence a notation should be made on the certificate of identity showing the number of the certificate of identity and the name appearing thereon.

These instructions will be complied with.

Acting Inspector in Charge.

jill 10/30
A.M.C.

M

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
OCT 29 1914

October 27, 1914.

No. 24-C/9.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Bureau circular letter, dated October 24, 1914, No. 52227/1-E; subject,

Practice to be inaugurated in cases where a certificate of identity is issued under Rule 19 to the holder of a certificate of residence;

and same will receive proper attention.

10/30

SWH

Thos. V. Keiser.
Inspector in Charge.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 17005/95

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
OCT 29 1914

October 27, 1914.

Commissioner General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

The receipt of Bureau circular letter of October 24th, No. 52227/1-E, is acknowledged.

The instructions given therein will be carried out at this port.

Joseph H. Wallis,
Acting Commissioner.

JHW-JBM.

7-11 WPP

10/30/14
File
CAS

e

Spl. 437

LETTER OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Department of ~~Commerce and~~ Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 3930.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION
PHILADELPHIA IMMIGRATION STATION
GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
OCT 23 1914

October 27, 1914.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
U. S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The receipt of your letter dated 24th inst., No. 52227/1-E, in relation to certificates of identify issued under Rule 19 to holders of certificates of residence, is hereby acknowledged.

Respectfully,

E. B. Grumbaurt
Commissioner.

11—4807

JAE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 4119/58

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
OCT 23 1914

October 26, 1914

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Receipt is acknowledged of Bureau circular letter of October 24, No.52227/1-E, in reference to Rule 19, directing issuing officers to make notation on certificates of identity, showing number of certificate of residence surrendered, and also the name appearing thereon.

Chas. W. Seaman

Inspector in Charge.

File 10/30
A.M.P.

Department of ~~Commerce and~~ Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
NORFOLK, VA.

No. 10/2

October 26, 1914.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
OCT 27 1914

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Receipt is acknowledged of Bureau circular letter letter No. 52227/1-E of October 24, 1914, with reference to Chinese certificates of identity.

W R Wheaton
Inspector in Charge.

M.A.P.-P.

File
CAS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
BALTIMORE, MD.

No.1362-C

October 26th, 1914

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
OCT 27 1914

52227/1

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D.C.

Receipt is acknowledged of yours of the 24th instant, #52337/1-E, from which it is noted that in connection with certificates of identity issued under Rule 19 to the holders of certificates of residence, the number of the certificate of residence is to be placed on the certificate of identity.

Louis Hoffmann
Assistant Commissioner

gam

File
C&O

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
MONTREAL, CANADA

10886/A-4.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
SEP 8- 1914

September 5, 1914.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Referring to Bureau letter No. 52227/1 dated August 6th, 1914, relative to reports concerning Chinese possessing certificates of identity who are found laboring, I beg to advise that the instructions therein contained have been furnished to the officers at all stations under this jurisdiction.

LO 9/15/14 File 7777.

Acting Commissioner.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
HONOLULU, T. H.

No. 1810/C.

August 18, 1914.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
AUG 31 1914

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Bureau circular letter No. 52227/1, of August 6, 1914, directing that the reports concerning Chinese possessing certificates of identity as members of the exempt classes who are found laboring (paragraph (e), Rule 19) should be submitted in duplicate.

Richard L. Halsey.
Inspector in Charge.

RLH.

9/2

File

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No Chinese

August 17, 1914.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
AUG 26 1914

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

I acknowledge the receipt of Bureau circular letter No. 52227/1, of the 6th inst., directing to submit reports in duplicate concerning exempt Chinese possessing certificate of identity who are found laboring.

Domianus Maskeviczius
Inspector in Charge.

File

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
EL PASO, TEXAS

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No. 5025/486

August 12, 1914.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.
AUG 17 1914

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Receipt is acknowledged of instructions contained in Bureau Circular No.52227/1 of the 6th instant, the same having been disseminated among the officers of this District for their information and future guidance, in handling cases arising under paragraph (e) Rule 19.

Acting Supervising Inspector.

8/18 File

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
AUG 14 1914

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
GALVESTON, TEX.

No.1/16-Ch

August 11,1914

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of Bureau letter No.52227/1, dated 6th instant, having reference to reporting in duplicate concerning Chinese who are found performing labor, and who are in posession of a certificate of identity.as a member of the exempt class.

A. L. Barkman
Acting Inspector in Charge.

RGM

8/15
7 Dec 1914

C

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

For,

No. 12022/2-3.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
AUG 17 1914

August 11, 1914.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

The receipt of Bureau Circular No. 52227/1, in relation to the submission in duplicate of reports concerning Chinese possessing certificates of identity as members of the exempt classes who are found laboring, is hereby acknowledged.

Samuel N. Backus
Commissioner.

LL/VL

8/15 File

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
424 RAILWAY EXCHANGE BUILDING
PORTLAND, OREG.

August 10, 1914.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
AUG 1[illegible] 1914

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of Bureau circular No. 52227/1, dated August 6, 1914, directing that reports concerning Chinese possessing certificates of identity as members of the exempt classes who are found laboring be submitted in duplicate.

W. F. Watkins
Acting Inspector in Charge.

HS

8/15 File 2007

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 17013/2

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
AUG 12 1914

August 10, 1914

Commissioner General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

The receipt of Bureau letter of the 6th instant, No. 52227/1, is acknowledged.

The instructions contained therein re Chinese possessing certificates of identity who are found laboring will be carefully observed by this office.

Joseph H. Wallis

Acting Commissioner.

JHW-JBM.

File
WPP

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DENVER, COLO.

No. 1019/1. August 10, 1914.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

The receipt of Bureau circular letter No. 52227/1, dated August 6, 1914, relative to reports concerning Chinese possessing certificates of identity as members of the exempt classes who are found laboring, etc., is hereby acknowledged.

Henry H. Nolen
Inspector in Charge.

WSM.

File

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
CHINESE DIVISION
BOSTON, MASS.

Jam²

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
AUG 12 1914

No. 2506-C.

August 10, 1914.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Acknowledgment is hereby made of the receipt of Bureau circular letter of August 6, 1914, No. 52227/1, to the effect that reports should be submitted in duplicate concerning Chinese possessing certificate of identity as members of the exempt classes who are found laboring (paragraph (e), Rule 19).

Jeremiah J. Sheehy
Acting Commissioner.

WMP

Jam
220

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 2013/34

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
845 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILL.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
AUG 10 1914

August 8, 1914.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of Bureau circular letter No. 52227/1 dated August 6, 1914, directing that reports concerning Chinese possessing certificates of identity as members of the exempt classes found laboring should be submitted in duplicate.

Howard A. Elsey
Acting Inspector in Charge

HDE/FHS

811
File

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
August 8, 1914.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
AUG 10 1914

No. 24/C-11.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Bureau circular letter , dated August 6, 1914 , No. 52227/1 , subject, Concerning Chinese possessing of identity as members of the exempt classes, reports to be submitted in duplicate.

and same will receive proper attention.

Gideon B. Travis,
Acting Inspector in Charge.

File

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 4119/71

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
AUG 10 1914

August 8, 1914

Commissioner General of Immigration,
Department of Labor,
Washington. D.C.

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of Bureau circular letter of August 6, 1914, No. 52238/71, relative to submission of reports in the cases of Chinese of the exempt classes possessing certificates of identity who are found laboring.

Chas. W. Seaman
Inspector in Charge

S/w

File

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 1507/42.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
CLEVELAND, OHIO

August 8, 1914.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Receipt is acknowledged of Bureau circular letter dated August 6th, No. 52227/1, relative to submitting reports in duplicate concerning Chinese possessing certificate of identity as members of the exempt classes who are found laboring.

FJL

J. W. Bluckey
Inspector in Charge.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY
17 STATE STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
FILE No. 2717/7.

August 8, 1914.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
AUG 10 1914

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Receipt is acknowledged of Bureau circular letter of the 6th instant, No. 52227/1, directing that reports concerning Chinese possessing certificates of identity as members of the exempt classes who are found laboring should be submitted in duplicate.

Inspector in Charge.

File 7"

S/B

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
BALTIMORE, MD.

No.1362-C

August 7th, 1914

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
AUG 8 1914

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

Receipt is acknowledged of yours of the 6th instant, #52227/1, directing that future reports, concerning Chinese possessing certificates of identity as members of the exempt classes who are found laboring, should be submitted in duplicate.

Louis Hoffman
Asst. Commissioner

gam

File

Spl. 437

LETTER OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Department of ~~Commerce and~~ Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 3930-General

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION
PHILADELPHIA IMMIGRATION STATION
GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J.
August 7, 1914.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
AUG 8- 1914

Sir:

The receipt of your letter dated August 6th, No. 52227/1,

in relation to certificates of identity (exempt classes) found in the possession of Chinese laborers
is hereby acknowledged.

Respectfully,

File 7

KIZ

11—4807

J. L. Hughes
Acting Commissioner.

Department of ~~Commerce and~~ Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
NORFOLK, VA.

No. 10/2

August 7, 1914.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
AUG 8- 1914

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Receipt is acknowledged of Bureau circular letter No. 52227/1 of August 6, 1914, advising that--

"In the future, reports concerning Chinese possessing certificates of identity as members of the exempt classes who are found laboring . . . should be submitted in duplicate."

Edwin B. Schmucker,
Acting Inspector in Charge.

M.A.P.-P.

File
WGP

LABOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

CHECK-LIST of IMMIGRATION DISTRICTS.

✓ BALTIMORE	✓ MINNEAPOLIS
✓ BOSTON	✓ MONTREAL
✓ CHICAGO	✓ NEW ORLEANS
✓ CLEVELAND	✓ NEW YORK CHINESE
✓ DENVER	✓ NORFOLK
ELLIS ISLAND	✓ PHILADELPHIA
✓ EL PASO	✓ PORTLAND, OREGON
✓ GALVESTON	✓ ST. LOUIS
✓ HELENA	✓ SAN FRANCISCO
✓ HONOLULU	SAN JUAN
✓ JACKSONVILLE	✓ SEATTLE
✓ KETCHIKAN	✓ VANCOUVER

- - - - - - - -

HEBERLE

TAYLOR

STRATHIC

N Y * INFORMATION.

No. 204
Ed. 4-11-14—200,000

, August 6, 1914

inese possessing
pt classes who are
be submitted in
to furnish the
py of the report
is canceled.
his instruction.

BY F. H. LARNED

Y.

ioner-General.

ector in Charge,
York, N.Y.
Charge,
mmigration Service,
Vancouver,

OMIT -- Ellis Island
San Juan

23 copies.

No. 52227/1 Washington, D.C., August 6, 1914

To Commissioners of Immigration and
Inspectors in Charge of Districts.

In the future, reports concerning Chinese possessing certificates of identity as members of the exempt classes who are found laboring [paragraph (e), Rule 19] should be submitted in duplicate. It is the intention of the Bureau to furnish the port where the certificate was issued with a copy of the report in each instance where the certificate taken up is canceled.

Ed.

You will acknowledge the receipt of this instruction.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY F. H. LARNED
MAILED 8/6 BY
MAIL BY

CAS Acting Commissioner-General.

Copies should be sent to Chinese Inspector in Charge,
New York, N.Y.
Inspector in Charge,
U.S. Immigration Service,
Vancouver,

OMIT -- Ellis Island
San Juan

23 copies.

August 28, 1914.

52227/1-E

Commissioner of Immigration,
San Francisco, Cal.

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 19th instant, No. 10133/5, concerning application of Jiw Lum for a certificate of identity.

The Bureau does not favor the issuance of these certificates nunc pro tunc to Chinese who were landed prior to the promulgation of Circular 27 of March, 1909. It is considered proper, however, to furnish Jiw Lum with evidence of his admission. You can, therefore, write him a letter stating that your records show the landing of a Chinese of his name in August, 1906, and attach a copy of the photograph on your record to said letter if he will meet the expense of making the copy.

8/28

cas

Acting Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
ANGEL ISLAND STATION
VIA FERRY POST OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

10133/5. 5227/1

Aug. 19, 1914.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

A Chinese named Jiw Lum (or Jim Lum), at present a resident of Arizona, who was admitted at this port as a native, ex SS Manchuria, August 2, 1906, after an absence in China of about one year, has made request for the issuance to him of a certificate of identity. At the time of his admission, as aforesaid, there was delivered to him a duplicate of the affidavit presented by him as the basis of his application for admission, which document he now states was destroyed in April last.

Governor Geo. M. P. Hunt of Arizona has interested himself in this case, a copy of his letter to this office of July 23, 1914, being inclosed.

Since the receipt of the Governor's letter, Jiw Lum appeared at this office in furtherance of his application, and in the course of the interview had with him he stated that during the time he held the affidavit above referred to he was detained on several occasions by immigration officers until his status could be verified, and now that he has lost that document he

feels that he is very apt to be arrested, or at least put to serious inconvenience, as the result of having no document to establish his identity. Of course the affidavit referred to bore no indorsement by this office certifying the status of said Chinese as a citizen of the United States; but still it was of considerable benefit to him as a means of identification.

In the light of Bureau letter of August 6, 1909, No. 52227/1, this office is without authority to issue a certificate of identity in this instance, admission having occurred prior to the date of promulgation of the rule pertaining to such certificates, but in view of the circumstances recited above it is considered advisable to apprise the Bureau of the case in order that it may issue any instructions it deems proper in the premises. It would seem to this office that some relief should be afforded the applicant if it can consistently be extended.

Samuel Backus
Commissioner.

CT
Inc. 7315

(Copy-CT)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
State House
Phoenix, Arizona

July 23, 1914.

My dear Sir:

At the instance of Jim Lum, a Chinese resident of Arizona, I respectfully request that you extend him such assistance as is consistent with your position in obtaining duplicates of the papers issued to him by the Immigration authorities in the year 1905 on the occasion of his departure for China for the purpose of vitising his relatives in the Empire.

According to Lum's statement, he was born in San Francisco in 1888 and returned from his visit in China in April, 1906. The time of his departure on the trip mentioned above was July, 1905.

Of my own personal knowledge, Lum has been a resident of Arizona for a number of years and I have no reason to question his statements concerning his nativity and loss of citizenship papers. I feel that it would be a serious injustice to this man to permit him to be deported, provided that his statements are true, and would, accordingly, appreciate your cooperation in securing the duplicate official records mentioned above.

Lum is living a law-abiding, industrious life in this State, and is, I believe, entitled to any consideration which you may show him.

With great respect, I am,

Very sincerely,
(Signed) Geo. W. P. Hunt,
Governor of Arizona.

Chief Inspector,
U. S. Bureau of Immigration,
San Francisco, California.

53227/1-E. July 18, 1914.

Chief Clerk,
Department of Labor.

Replying to your letter of the 13th instant, No. 13-4, you are advised that when the certificates of identity now being printed on requisition by the Bureau are received, no additional certificates will be needed for the fiscal year 1916.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY F. [illegible] LARNED

7/18 BY

Acting Commissioner-General.

HLP/LWB

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK

WASHINGTON

No. 13-4. July 13, 1914.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
JUL 14 1914

Commissioner-General of Immigration:

Please advise this office as early as practicable of the number of Chinese Certificates of Identity for use in the United States, that will probably be required during the fiscal year 1916. The information is needed in the preparation of an estimate for an appropriation for Engraving and Printing, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

Robert Watson

Chief Clerk.

1

No. 52227/1-E May 14, 1914.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Treasury.

S i r :

Referring to this Department's letters of the 6th and 11th instant regarding an order for a reprint of 20,000 Chinese certificates of identity and referring to a conversation had by telephone with Mr. Weston of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Department suggests that a new plate be prepared for the face of this certificate (no changes being required in the back thereof), the line in capitals now reading "issued in conformity with a regulation of the Department of Commerce and Labor, adopted March 19, 1909," to be changed to read "issued in conformity with Rule 19 of the Chinese Rules of the Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor." It is also suggested that the seal of this Department be inserted in the center of the certificate in lieu of the seal of the former Department of Commerce and Labor. Two samples of the impression of this Department's seal are inclosed.

Respectfully,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY J. B. DENSMORE
MAILED 5/14 BY

Acting Secretary.

AWP-s
Incl. No. 1649

Department of Commerce and Labor

Change line reading

"Issued in conformity with a regulation of the Department of Commerce and Labor adopted March 19, 1909,

(84)

To read

Issued in conformity with Rule 19 of the ~~regulations~~ Circular Rules of the Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor

(83)

No. 204
Ed. 5-9-11—600,000

Department of Commerce and Labor

C/J - 1621 -

To Parker, as sample for Bur of Eng + P.

J

May 11, 1914.

J

asury.

ment's letter of May 6th request-

Printing prepare 20,000 additional

ave the honor to transmit, here-

plicate of the certificate in

question, the serial number of which is 1,621. To avoid the break-

ing of the continuity of numbers, please return this sample after it

has served its purpose.

Respectfully,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY J. B. DENSMORE

MAILED 5/11 BY

Acting Secretary

AWP-C

Incl. 1540

A.W.P.

No. 203
Ed. 5-9-11—700,000

52227/1-E May 11, 1914.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Treasury.

S i r :

Referring to this Department's letter of May 6th requesting that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing prepare 20,000 additional Chinese certificates of identity, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a sample of the original and duplicate of the certificate in question, the serial number of which is 1,621. To avoid the breaking of the continuity of numbers, please return this sample after it has served its purpose.

Respectfully,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY J. B. DENSMORE

MAILED 5/11 BY

Acting Secretary

AWP-C

Incl. 1540

52227/1-E May 6, 1914.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir:

Referring to correspondence which has been conducted in the past with respect to the printing by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of Chinese Certificates of Identity, for use by the Immigration Service, I have the honor to request that an order be entered with the said Bureau for the printing of 20,000 such certificates, from the plates heretofore prepared, the certificates to be perforated and bound in the same manner as heretofore, and to be numbered commencing with 20,001 and running to 40,000.

The expense involved will be reimbursed in the usual manner.

Respectfully,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY J. B. DENSMORE
MAILED 3/7 BY

AWP-C Acting Secretary

Amt

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SEATTLE, WASH.

Ham

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
MAY 5 - 1914

No. 25,770. April 30, 1914.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

This will acknowledge receipt of Bureau letter of April 25, 1914, No. 52227/1-E, forwarding by registered mail ten books of certificates of identity (500 certificates) numbered from 15501 to 16000, together with the necessary envelopes.

Heretofore the count of the Bureau as to the number of envelopes forwarded has always been accepted, consequently it is not known how the shortage of approximately fifty envelopes in our supply occurred. This time, however, the envelopes were counted, and it has been found that instead of 550 being sent, there were in the different packages 1049.

Henry M. White
Commissioner.

HAM/WC

File 41.8

52227/1-E. April 25, 1914.

Commissioner of Immigration,
Seattle, Washington.

4

In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, No. 25770, there is forwarded herewith, by registered mail, ten books of certificates of identity (500 certificates) numbered from 15501 to 16000. There will be forwarded by regular mail, 550 envelopes for these certificates, and the shortage you say exists. The necessary envelopes are always sent with these certificates, and no shortage should exist if proper care is taken.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY F. H. LARNED
MAILED 4/25 BY

Acting Commissioner-General.

HLP/LWB

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SEATTLE, WASH.

Hall

No. 25,770.

April 15, 1914.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
APR 20 1914

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Please forward six books of Chinese certificates of identity for use in preparing the certificate provided for in Rule 19 of the Regulations, as our supply on hand will be exhausted within a short time. The necessary number of envelopes should accompany the order.

Henry M. White
Commissioner.

HAM/WC

Please send 50 additional envelopes as a shortage exists.
Hall

52227/1-E.

April 16, 1914.

Commissioner of Immigration,
Angel Island Station,
San Francisco, Cal.

1

As requested in your letter of the 8th instant, No. 12030-12, there is forwarded herewith, by registered mail, forty books of certificates of identity, numbered from 16001 to 18000. The necessary envelopes will be sent by regular mail.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY F. H. LARNED

MAILED 4/16 BY

Acting Commissioner-General.

HLP/LWB

1/

File 52227/1-E.

Department of [redacted] and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

52227

For

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
ANGEL ISLAND STATION
VIA FERRY POST OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
APR 13 1914

12030-12

April 8, 1914.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Please forward to this office with as little delay as possible, two thousand certificates of identity with a corresponding number of envelopes. There are on hand four hundred certificates, the last number of which is 15000.

Samuel N. Backus
Commissioner.

HK-JAT

c

52227/1-E January 26, 1914.

2

Commissioner of Immigration,

San Francisco, Calif.

Replying to your letter of the 15th instant (No. 12030/12), the Bureau has to express the view that there should be issued to the Chinese person to whom you refer, originally landed at your port as a servant to an official of the Chinese government, a certificate of identity, provided evidence of a character sufficient to satisfy you that said person is now a merchant is submitted.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY F. H. LARNED
MAILED 1/26 BY

Acting Commissioner-General

WJP-c

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 12030/12

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
ANGEL ISLAND STATION
VIA FERRY POST OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
JAN 20 1914

Jan. 15, 1914.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Instructions are requested as to whether or not a certificate of identity should issue to a Chinese person who was landed as a servant to an official and has since become a merchant. In the event that the Bureau decides in the affirmative, instructions are also requested as to whether or not the alleged mercantile status should first be investigated before a certificate of identity shall issue.

Samuel N. Backus
Commissioner.

LMK/T

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
VANCOUVER, B. C.

No. 46-C

January 13, 1914.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
JAN 19 1914

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Acknowledgment is here by made of the receipt of four books of Chinese certificates of identity and three hundred envelopes. The books, as well as the envelopes, were received by regular mail, and the certificates were numbered 15301 - 15500 (not 13301 - 13500, as stated in Bureau letter of the 3rd instant, No. 52227/1-E).

Inspector in Charge.

CWP/MWB

15301 to 15500 correct.

52227/1-E.

January 3, 1914.

Inspector in Charge,
Immigration Service.
Vancouver, B. C.

As requested in your letter of the 24th ultimo, No. 46-C, there is forwarded herewith by registered mail four books of Chinese certificates of identity, (Nos. 13301 to 13500).

Three hundred envelopes will be sent by regular mail.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY F. H. LARNED
MAILED 1/3 BY

Acting Commissioner-General.

Incl. No. 3367. (Registered).
HLP/SRL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
VANCOUVER, B. C.

CWP

52221/1

No. 46-C

Dec. 24, 1913.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

This office has on hand at the present time but 49 certificates of identity (Nos. 10252-10300). A new supply is therefore urgently needed, and it is requested that about 4 books (50 certificates each) be forwarded as soon as convenient together with the necessary blue linen envelopes for same.

We also have but 9 blue linen envelopes on hand. The small number of envelopes remaining is due to the fact that occasionally we have replaced old and mutilated envelopes in the possession of Chinese who had previously been admitted at other ports and given certificates of identity, and also because there evidently has been a shortage in the number of envelopes sent. It would be appreciated if an extra supply of envelopes covering the shortage (40), as well as about 100 more to be kept in reserve, could be included when sending the above requested books and envelopes.

John P. Hurley
Inspector in Charge.

CWP/JPB

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SEATTLE, WASH.

November 13, 1913.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
NOV 18 1913

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Regarding returning Chinese laborers, it would appear to be to the advantage, not only of the Bureau but the Chinese, to issue to such Chinese the new certificates of identity in exchange for the old original certificates of residence in cases where the Chinese are willing to surrender the latter for the former. In this way the Bureau would have the advantage of getting possession of old certificates of residence. In most instances the photograph has become so blurred as to make it almost useless in case of identification and, therefore, possible for use by Chinese other than the one to whom it was originally issued. If acting in good faith the Chinese would doubtless prefer having one of the new certificates of identity with a recent photograph attached thereto.

This proposition appears to have the approval of the officers with whom I have discussed it and it is respectfully submitted for the Bureau's consideration. Of course the Bureau knows that the descriptions appearing on the old certificates of registration are, in most instances, useless and the photograph upon the certificate which I now have before me, for instance, could be taken

Ans. - Take care of in Revision of Regulations
File 52727/2
11/29

for that of a Hindoo or anyone else and it would be absolutely useless for intelligent comparison with anything.

Richard H. Dayton.
Immigrant Inspector.

53620/203

November 7-1913
~~September 4, 1915.~~

Supervising Inspector,
Immigration Service,
El Paso, Texas.

In reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo (5023/403), with which you inclosed a copy of a communication addressed to the Inspector in Charge at Los Angeles, Calif., concerning the matter of taking up certificates of identity under paragraph "f" of rule 19:

The instructions which you have furnished the Inspector in Charge at Los Angeles do not accord with the Bureau's ideas on the subject. In its judgment, the spirit of the law is utterly opposed to the entry of a Chinese laborer under the guise of minor son of a merchant and his continuance in the occupation of a laborer either before or after he has reached the age when, according to our customs, he is regarded as sui juris. Therefore, the presence here of such persons being in (technical at least) violation of the law, it follows that they should be dispossessed of their certificates of identity, which are issued "for the protection and identification of Chinese of the exempt classes only so long as such persons shall retain their exempt status."

In the belief that perhaps you will be interested in further pursuing your inquiry into the subject of the minor children of Chinese members of the "exempt" classes, and of ~~learning~~ returning more in detail the Bureau's views in the premises, I beg to quote from a letter which the Bureau wrote to the Commissioner of Immigration at Boston on May 6, 1912,

for the attention of the United States Commissioner at that port, as follows:

The correct conclusion of the question raised by a case of this kind must be found at some reasonable point between the two extremes constituted by the absolute exclusion from this country by the Chinese-exclusion laws of all Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent except certain specified exempts and domiciled laborers, and the judicial exception made to those laws (in the case of Mrs. Gue Lim, 176 U. S., 459) by the Supreme Court of the United States. To reach a proper conclusion, it is just as necessary to have regard for the spirit and intent of the statute with respect to persons not members of the specially exempted classes (and a fortiori concerning those who are actually laborers in the ordinary sense of the term), as well as to the purpose had in view by the Supreme Court and the circumstances surrounding and forming the material elements of the decision by which it read the further exception into the statute. It cannot reasonably be held otherwise, therefore, than that:

(1) The law excludes all laborers except those returning to the country to resume an unrelinquished domicile and holding a return certificate entitling them to reenter within one year of the time of departure, with an additional year permitted in cases of unavoidable delay properly proved.

(2) The exception to the statute constituted by the Gue Lim decision is to be construed none the less strictly because read into the law by a court than if it had been placed in the statute by Congress, in which event, according to a canon of construction not open to question or modification, it would necessarily have to be construed strictly against those favored thereby. Following this principle in interpreting the Supreme Court's decision, such decision should not be given any broader application than it was allowed by the court rendering it, and should be applied in such a way as to accomplish that court's purpose and nothing else. The Supreme Court's decision was that:

> "Under the treaty and statute, taken together, a Chinese merchant who is entitled to come into and dwell in the United States is thereby entitled to bring with him and have with him his wife and children. The company of the one, and the care and the custody of the other, are his by natural right; and he ought not to be deprived of either, unless the intention of Congress to do so is clear and unmistakable." (In re Chung Toy Ho and Wong Choy Sin, 42 Fed., 396, 400; United States v. Mrs. Gue Lim, 176 U. S., 459, 464).

Chung Toy Ho was conceded to be the wife and Wong Choy Sin the 8-year-old daughter of one Wong Ham, a well-known Chinese merchant of Portland, Ore. A reading of these two decisions and the others to which reference is made by the Supreme Court in the

Gue Lim case cannot possibly produce any other impression than that the court's purpose was to authorize the admission of the genuine wives and minor children of men who were shown to be members of the exempt classes in order that the husband and father might enjoy those domestic relations conceded by all civilized people to be natural and proper. At the same time, the courts were careful to point out that the real purpose of the law is to exclude each and every laborer. Certainly it cannot be held that the Supreme Court intended that persons admitted by reason of their close family relationship to bona fide members of the exempt classes should after admission engage in laboring pursuits in direct violation of the spirit of the law in this respect---a fortiori should they not engage in such pursuits within so short a time after entry as to indicate that the real purpose of their coming was to be laborers in this country. In the final logical analysis, such a holding results in accusing the Supreme Court of having read into the law an exception in favor of the admission to this country of Chinese laborers when coming here for the first time---something which is so diametrically opposed to every provision contained in the various statutes as to be impossible of contemplation.

In the case United States v. Joe Dick (134 Fed., 988) the District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, specifically avoided any discussion of the question whether a Chinaman who had entered in 1882 as the minor son of a merchant and who had been left in this country by his father, who returned to China, and had become a laborer here, "could have acquired an independent status for himself as a laborer during his minority, if his father had remained in the United States and had gone on with his business." It was not necessary to determine that point as Joe Dick was ordered deported as a laborer without the registration certificate; but the reasoning of the court is interesting and convincing and to a considerable extent supports the soundness of the contention with respect to the meaning of the Supreme Court's exception to the law as above given.

The case United States v. Yee Quong Yuen (191 Fed., 28), according to the facts and circumstances set forth in its finding by the Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, is easily distinguishable from the one here under discussion because the facts, as found, are so materially different from those believed to exist with respect to the apparently fraudulent entry and subsequent fraudulent engagement in laboring pursuits of the Chinese Chin Gee Cheung. All the court held in the Yee Quong Yuen case was that a minor son who had come into the country in good faith and whose father had attempted to establish him in business while the minority continued, in which business he was unsuccessful, and who, pending a new arrangement for his engagement in an exempt pursuit, temporarily worked for his board in a laundry, did not thereby forfeit his right to remain in the country by reason of his relationship to the father.

WJP-H

(Sgd) A. Caminetti
Commissioner-General.